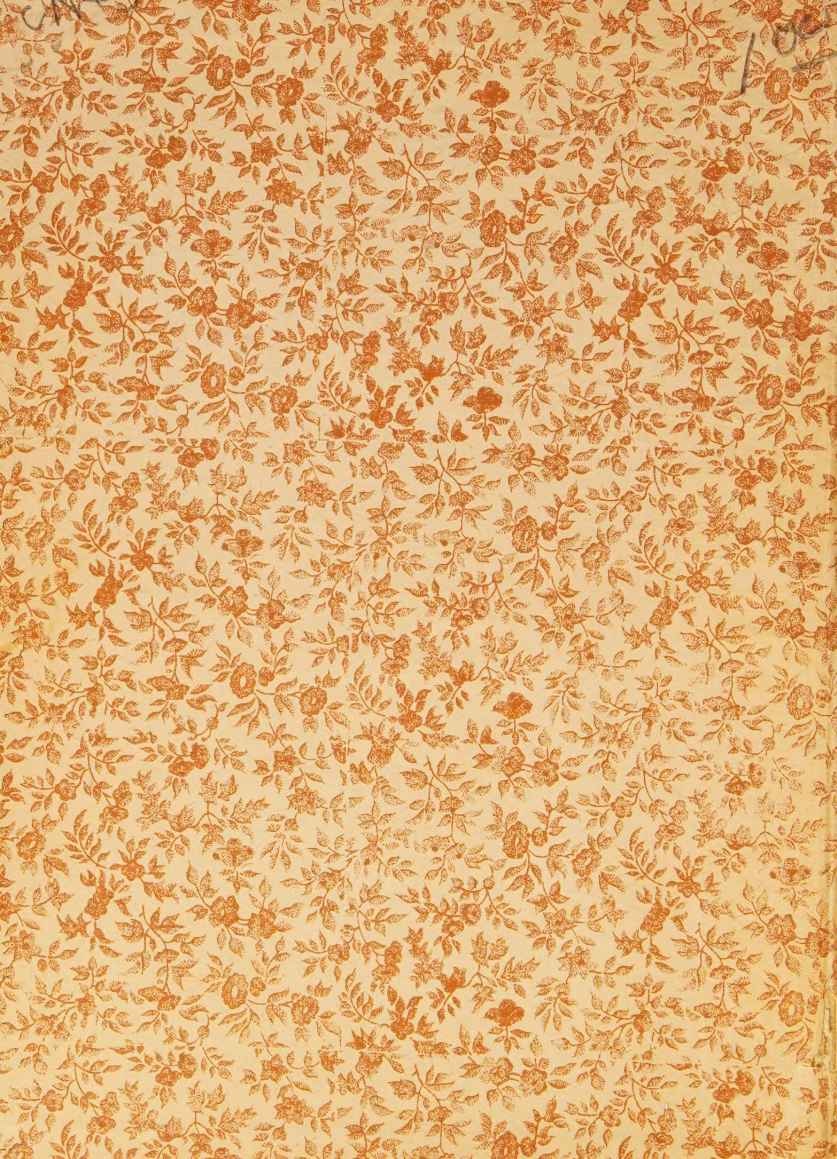


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PROPER NAMES AND WORDS AND PHRASES
FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES

BY

WILLIAM HENRY P. PHYFE

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION; MEMBER OF THE
SPELLING-REFORM ASSOCIATION; AUTHOR OF "THE SCHOOL PRO-
NOUNCER, BASED ON WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY";
"HOW SHOULD I PRONOUNCE? OR THE PRINCIPLES OF
THE ART OF CORRECT PRONUNCIATION: A MAN-
UAL FOR SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND PRIVATE
USE"; ETC., ETC.

Polonius.—What do you read, my lord?
Hamlet.—Words, words, words.

SECOND EDITION

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TO
EDWIN BOOTH

WHOSE ACCURATE AND SCHOLARLY PRONUNCIATION OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE HAS BEEN TO THE AMERICAN
PEOPLE FOR OVER A GENERATION A MODEL
OF EXCELLENCE AND GRACE

This Book

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THE
AUTHOR'S ADMIRATION FOR HIS TALENT AS AN
ACTOR AND HIS CHARACTER AS A MAN

“ In order to deserve a place among the *best speakers*, it is not enough that one should have what is commonly termed a good education and good sense ; *he must have paid particular attention to the subject of pronunciation*—unless he has been surrounded during the whole period of his education with none but correct speakers, which is seldom or never the case, at least in this country.”

JOSEPH THOMAS, M.D., LL.D.

PREFACE.

It is related of the French painter Girard, that when a youth and in poor circumstances, he was the bearer of a letter of introduction to Lanjuinais, a member of the Council of the First Napoleon. The young artist was shabbily attired, and his reception was frigid in the extreme. Lanjuinais, however, in the course of the conversation that ensued, was so much pleased with the intelligence and amiability displayed by the young man, that at the termination of the interview, he courteously accompanied him to the door of the ante-chamber.

Girard, contrasting the manner of his cordial dismissal with that of his cool reception, could not avoid an expression of surprise.

"My young friend," said Lanjuinais, anticipating the question, "we receive an unknown person according to his *dress*—

we take leave of him according to his *merits*."

The lesson here taught with reference to shabbiness of attire suggests a similar one with reference to carelessness in pronunciation. For if the manner of one's dress can play so important a part in his reception by others, it is no less certain that his manner of expression (which is the garb in which our spoken thoughts are clothed) must prejudice others either favorably or unfavorably according as it is or is not correct.

In spoken language, pronunciation is the most striking element, and thus it happens that it is, more than any other one thing, the most obvious test of general culture.

Even in a speaker of recognized ability, his mispronunciations fall harshly upon the ear, and cause the hearer to suspect that his early if not his later education has been wanting in polish ; or (what is, perhaps, more to his detriment) that he has not been accustomed to the society of refined and cultivated people.

But pronunciation is important, not merely because it serves to make good

the first impressions, but for other and more weighty reasons. The importance of conveying ideas with clearness and precision, cannot for a moment be doubted ; and if no acknowledged standard of pronunciation existed, spoken language would largely fail as a medium for conveying ideas.

Those who, in Italy and France, have made a special study of this subject say that there are hundreds, and even thousands of dialects existing in the different parts of these countries, and that persons, meeting from remote sections, find it exceedingly difficult to understand one another. The same is true of Germany and England, but fortunately in a lesser degree of our own country ; although any one who has travelled extensively in the United States is able to distinguish already the beginnings of dialects, which should, if possible, be eradicated by teaching a uniform system of pronunciation in our schools, as well as by encouraging correctness of pronunciation among adults generally.

The study of foreign languages has, of late years, assumed great importance in

the United States. A leading difficulty in mastering these languages lies at the threshold, in the form of pronunciation. This difficulty might be easily removed by first studying carefully the pronunciation of our own language, which would result in an acquaintance with at least forty-two important elementary sounds. To say nothing of the advantage thus acquired in one's ability to pronounce English, the pronunciation of foreign languages would be rendered comparatively easy, since the remaining eight, so-called foreign sounds might be easily learned in a single lesson—at least, sufficiently well for practical purposes.

This knowledge of elementary sounds is not only of use in all matters of reading, speaking, oratory, and singing, and in short-hand, but it also assists in awakening people to the monstrosities of our present system of spelling, and the consequent desirability of a spelling reform. This knowledge is also serviceable in assisting one to trace the broad lines of relationship that exist among different languages, as taught in the etymologies of words,—an acquaintance with which

relationship is exceedingly valuable in mastering not only foreign languages, but our own as well.

The satisfaction that comes from a knowledge of English pronunciation and the consequent ability to pronounce correctly, is similar to the pleasure that results from skill in any other fine-art, and becomes a source of continual enjoyment, since this higher art is brought into constant requisition in some form or other.

In presenting to the public a new book on English pronunciation,—the third and last of this series,—the author desires to call attention to the following points :

1. The list of words—about seven thousand in number, considered as a carefully selected one, is more complete than any other that has yet appeared. The aim has been to select such words only as, through inherent difficulty or carelessness on the part of the speaker, are liable to be mispronounced ; no effort having been made to increase the list by inserting words concerning which no doubt could well arise.

2. The number of Proper Names—twenty-five hundred—is unusually large

for a book of this kind. No other similar book pretends to give a list in any way approaching it for completeness.

3. The list presents the pronunciations of all those common words and phrases from foreign languages, that might give difficulty.

4. The pronunciations are very carefully indicated,—each sound in each word being accurately represented, so that no shadow of doubt can exist as to the correct pronunciation.

5. The system of marking words is not only identical with that used in the two previous volumes of this series, but is practically the same as that employed in Webster's and Worcester's Unabridged Dictionaries ; it has, however, been rendered somewhat simpler by respelling the words phonetically, thus avoiding the use of unnecessary or duplicate signs.

6. The principal authorities consulted are Webster, Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman. For names of places and persons, Lippincott's Gazetteer, and Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary (standard authorities for the pronunciation of Proper Names) have been referred

to frequently. In addition, the New Imperial, Walker, Sheridan, Knowles, Jameson, Perry, Smart, Cooley, and Cull have been consulted, and, in many instances, their pronunciations have been given.

7. Where several important pronunciations of a word occur, the fact is indicated, —Webster's pronunciation being generally placed first.

8. In addition to the author's comments on various words, quotations are made from leading authorities, where it is thought that these might be valuable or interesting.

9. The book will assist a person materially in laying a foundation for the study of French and German, by teaching him the sounds regarded as peculiar to those languages. The frequent occurrence of these sounds in words incorporated into English, suggests the necessity of adopting them into our own language, and this necessity is here recognized.

There is a tendency in the evolution of every spoken language to increase the number of sounds by two processes : first, by the recognition of distinctions among the sounds native to the language ; and

secondly, by the incorporation of new sounds from foreign languages, when these occur sufficiently often to demand recognition.

10. A brief chapter on "The Sounds of the English Language,—both Native and Adopted," has been prefixed to the "List of Words." The reader is advised to study this chapter carefully. It will be well also to acquaint one's self thoroughly with the "Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks," and to read with attention the chapter entitled "Suggestions concerning the Use of the Book." In this way, it is hoped that no difficulty will be experienced in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word found in the list.

Those who desire to acquaint themselves with the "Principles" of the art of Correct Pronunciation are referred to the author's manual, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?" ; while those who desire a more elementary discussion of the subject will find it in his "School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary."

I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Professor Appleton Park

Lyon, of New York, whose intimate acquaintance with all matters pertaining to the science of Phonology has been of frequent service to me in settling difficult or doubtful points.

I have endeavored to avoid the too common practice of commenting upon the easy and shunning the difficult; I trust, therefore, that I will not be held amenable to the criticism involved in Young's familiar couplet:

“How commentators each dark passage shun,
And hold their farthing candle to the sun.”

WILLIAM HENRY P. PHYFE.

NEW YORK, *March 12, 1889.*

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THE SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,—BOTH NATIVE AND ADOPTED.

IT is not the province of this book to discuss the Elementary Sounds of the English language, except in a general way, nor to give drills in these sounds; this subject has been elsewhere treated by the author.* The object of the present volume is mainly to indicate the correct pronunciations of words often mispronounced; and it is, in consequence, only necessary in this chapter to furnish a brief survey of the sounds, either actually occurring in English, or adopted into it from foreign languages. By means of this, it is hoped that the exact signification of the key and of the diacritical marks will be

* See "The School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," and "How Should I Pronounce? or the Principles of the Art of Correct Pronunciation" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York).

easily understood by those who have not had the advantage of studying the other books.

The subject of English pronunciation is more difficult than is generally supposed, and hence it must not be thought that the following remarks are any thing more than a set of suggestions for the use of the present volume.

1. SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

(1) The Forty-Two Native or Common Elementary Sounds.

1) *Vowel-Sounds.*

1. ä, as in arm, father, ah.

This sound should be kept open and broad, and yet should not be confounded either with the sound of *a* in *all*, or with the sound of *a* in *at*. It is generally called the Italian *a*.

2. â, as in ask, past, soda.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *a*. It is called a shade-sound because it differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ä). It requires some practice to give it correctly.

3. *ă*, as in at, man, tap.

This sound is the most common sound of *a*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

4. *â*, as in air, dare, care.

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *a*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (*ă*). It is invariably followed by the sound of *r*.

5. *ě*, as in ebb, let, met.

This is a very common sound of *e*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

6. *ā*, as in ale, fate, pay.

This is known as the *long* sound of *a*. By some orthoëpists it is considered a diphthongal or double sound.

7. *ī*, as in it, pin, pity.

This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *i*.

8. *ē*, as in eel, meet, he.

This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *e*,

9. ɔ, as in odd, pop, cot.

This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *o*.

10. ô, as in orange, dog, God.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ö), with which it is frequently confounded.

11. ô, as in or, for, bought.

This sound is sometimes called the *broad* sound of *o*.

12. ǒ, as in only, whole, wholly.

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the succeeding sound (ō), with which it is frequently confounded.

13. ō, as in old, hope, so.

This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *o*.

14. ǝ, as in look, book, took.

This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the succeeding *long* sound (ōō).

15. $\bar{o}$, as in ooze, moon, coo.

This sound is commonly called the *long* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the preceding *short* sound ($\ddot{o}$).

16. $\hat{u}$, as in urge, fur, cur.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *u*, and closely resembles the succeeding sound ($\ddot{u}$), from which it should be carefully distinguished.

17. $\check{u}$, as in up, but, luck.

This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of *u*, and is also known as the *natural* vowel-sound, because it is the one most easily produced by the vocal organs.

18. $\tilde{e}$, as in ermine, serge, verse.

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *u*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound ($\ddot{u}$).

2) Consonant-Sounds.

19. *y*, as in ye, yet, your.

It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long *e* ($\bar{e}$) very

lightly pronounced, before an accented vowel-sound ;—as in *yard* (ĕ-ärd').

20. w, as in we, wet, warm.

It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long double *o* (ōō) very lightly pronounced, before an accented vowel-sound ;—as in *will* (ōō-ĭl').

21. r, as in rave, roar, peer.

In foreign languages, the *r* is generally trilled ; in English, less often.

22. l, as in lave, lull, ill.

23. ng, as in ring, singing, long.

This sound seems never to occur at the beginning of a word.

24. n, as in no, nun, in.

25. m, as in me, mum, him.

26. zh, as in azure, measure, rouge.

The digraph *zh* never occurs in English ; the sound being always represented by some other combination of letters, or by a single letter.

27. z, as in zebra, buzz, is.

28. th, as in thy, thither, breathe.

29. v, as in van, vivid, have.

30. ġ, as in get, gig, egg.

This is commonly known as the *hard* sound of *g*.

31. j, as in jet, judge, edge.

This is commonly known as the *soft* sound of *g*.

32. d, as in do, did, add.

33. b, as in be, bib, ebb.

34. sh, as in she, mission, hush.

35. s, as in see, cease, hiss.

This is said to be the most common sound in the language.

36. th, as in thigh, thing, moth.

Persons who lisp, introduce this sound where the sound of *s* properly belongs.

37. f, as in foe, fife, if.

38. k, as in key, kick, oak.

39. ch, as in chew, church, each.

This should be regarded as a simple sound, and not, as some orthoëpists claim, a union of *t* and *ch*.

40. t, as in to, tat, it.

41. p, as in pay, pip, lip.

42. h, as in he, hot, hoot.

(2) The Eight Adopted or Naturalized Elementary Sounds.

In addition to the ordinary forty-two sounds of the English language, there are certain other sounds which, although, in a certain sense, foreign to the language, may be considered as having been adopted into it, since they occur in words that have been made part of our mother-tongue. Even the person who makes no pretension to a knowledge of foreign languages, must frequently encounter such words as

Goethe, Müller, encore, vin, bon bon, un, Richter, Leipzig.

It is absurd to say that these sounds do not occur in English, since they are already in actual use ; moreover, they are of necessity not only recognized, but to some extent discussed, in all our larger dictionaries and works upon English pronunciation.

It is virtually impossible to pronounce many familiar proper names with any degree of accuracy, without an acquaintance with these eight sounds, and our dictionaries generally seem to presume that their readers are acquainted with them.

The learning of the correct pronunciation of the French and German languages (now so universally studied), would be rendered much easier if a due acquaintance with these sounds were already possessed ; as there would then be no new sounds to be learned for these languages, unless one should wish to make finer distinctions than are generally observed.

1. ö, as in Göthe (another spelling for Goethe). French *eu*, as in *leur*.

This sound resembles the English *e*

in *earth* (ĕ), which may be substituted for it, when one is unable to produce the original sound.

2. ü, as in Müller. French *u* as in *tu*.

If, while the lips are rigidly held in the position for saying *ō*, one should attempt, with his tongue, to say *ē*, a close resemblance to this sound would result. For those unable to produce this sound, the sound of *u* in *duke* (*ū*) may be substituted.

3. *än*, as in *encore*.

This is the *first* of the four French nasal-vowels. If the English syllable *äng* be pronounced, with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ä* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ä* is to be nasalized.

4. *än*, as in *vin*.

This is the *second* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *äng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it

will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ǣ* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ǣ* is to be nasalized.

5. *ôN*, as in *bon bon*.

This is the *third* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ông* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ô* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ô* is to be nasalized.

6. *ũN*, as in *un*.

This is the *fourth* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ũng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ũ* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ũ* is to be nasalized.

7. *κ*, as in Richter.

This is a very common sound in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *h*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *k* in *ʔk*, and avoiding the initial part of the *k* sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of *k* may be substituted. It is well to observe that this sound is slightly modified by the nature of the vowel that precedes it.

The Scotch sound of *ch*, as heard in *loch*, is essentially the same, and for all practical purposes may be deemed identical with it.

8. *g*, as in Leipzig.

This is a vocalized form of the preceding sound. It occurs in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *γ*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *g̃* in *ʔg̃*, and avoiding the initial part of

the $\bar{g}$ sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of $\bar{g}$ may be substituted. The importance of this sound is duly recognized by Vietor.*

It may be observed that these eight foreign sounds are frequently found in the ordinary English books and newspapers. These sounds, together with the forty-two native ones previously discussed, give precisely fifty sounds which may be considered in use in the English language.

2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

There are in English, in addition to the fifty simple sounds given above, several compound or diphthongal sounds, so called because each one consists of two simple sounds so closely united as to appear like a single sound. They all belong to the vowel-class, and are four in number : $\bar{i}$, oi , ow , $\bar{u}$.

* For a very full and clear discussion of this sound see Vietor's recent and valuable work, "*Elemente der Phonetik und Orthoepie des Deutschen, Englischen, und Französischen*," pp. 113-124.

1. ī, as in ice, mine, by.

This compound sound is often mistakenly considered to be a simple sound, because it is generally represented by a single letter. In reality, it consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ä as in *arm*, and ē as in *eel*, with the accent on the *first* sound ; thus (ä'-ē).

2. oi, as in oil, noise, boy.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ô as in *or*, and ĭ as in *it*, with the accent on the *first* sound ; thus (ô'-ĭ).

3. ow, as in out, bound, now.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ä as in *arm*, and ōō as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound ; thus (ä'-ōō).

4. ū, as in duke, lute, new.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ĭ as in *it*, and ōō as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound ; thus (ĭ'-ōō).

ACCENT.

Every person should be able to accent any syllable in any word, and should practise until he can accomplish this. It may be well to observe that all French words have the accent on the *final* syllable, but that this accent is generally very slight.

NOTE.—In addition to what has been said in this chapter, there will be found in their appropriate places throughout the book certain remarks concerning sounds and pronunciation, which it has not been thought advisable to repeat here. For a still fuller discussion of the Sounds of the English language, the reader is referred to the author's books alluded to on a preceding page of this chapter.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF THE BOOK

Many persons find it difficult to make practical use of a book of this character. This difficulty arises mainly from lack of familiarity with the signs or diacritical marks. By observing the following suggestions, the reader will find the book very easy to use.

1. It is advisable, as soon as possible, to become acquainted with the **Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks**, on page 37.

In consulting this key, observe that each sign is a definite symbol for a definite sound. Each sound has its own symbol, and no symbol is used for more than one sound. The words are accordingly all respelled phonetically, and each symbol employed is, without exception, the representative of some one sound.

For example, the word *fate* is respelled

f ā t, which a careless person would be liable to pronounce fāt—noticing the *spelling* only, and not observing the marking of the letter *a*. Whereas, by a reference to the key, it will be seen that the three symbols (f, ā, t) stand for three definite sounds which, when combined, produce the word *fate*, as correctly pronounced.

2. In endeavoring to pronounce a word correctly, it is well first, to utter distinctly, and in their proper order, the separate sounds in each syllable, and then to combine the syllables into the word.

Since every word consists of one or more syllables, and each syllable is composed of simple sounds, it follows that by building up the syllables—sound by sound, and then combining these syllables in their proper order, the word is constructed, if the proper syllable be accented.

3. It is important to observe the place of the accent.

Many words are mispronounced simply because the accent is misplaced. In the word *cxquisite*, for instance, if the accent be placed upon the *first* syllable, the word is correctly pronounced ; whereas, if it be

placed upon the *second* syllable, it is a mispronunciation. With this exception, there is no difference between these two pronunciations of the word.

4. It is necessary to become acquainted with the Sounds of the English Language, as found on pp. 17-30.

Since the diacritical marks represent the exact sounds to be used in the pronunciation of a word, it results that the sounds should be well-known in order that a word may be pronounced correctly. For this reason the reader will find an acquaintance with the sounds of the English language of vital importance.

If more assistance is needed than is given in this book, he is referred to the author's Manual of English Pronunciation, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?" published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

5. Remember that the signs or diacritical marks used to indicate the correct pronunciations of words are not spellings of these words in the ordinary sense, but simply symbols for the sounds of the words.

6. Observe that in becoming acquainted with the signs or diacritical marks, the vowel-signs are the principal ones to be learned, since the consonant-signs are generally familiar to the reader.

7. Observe that a reference to the Key of Signs will be found at the foot of each page.

It is well to consult this in all doubtful cases. If still further explanation is required, turn to the chapter on The Sounds of the English Language, p. 17.

8. Form the habit of using the correct Foreign Sounds rather than their substitutes.

If a person is acquainted with the French and German languages, it will, of course, be an easy matter to pronounce these foreign sounds correctly.

Otherwise it would be well to hear the sounds carefully pronounced by some one acquainted with them.

If, however, no such person can be found, the sounds may generally be learned by carefully following the directions given for producing them. But if one does not feel sufficiently confident of his ability to produce these sounds, he may, as a final resort, fall back on their English substitutes.

9. Although the abbreviations in this book are not numerous, time may be saved by at once fixing in the mind those few that are not already familiar.

10. Endeavor to carefully carry out the spirit of the preceding suggestions in the use of the book.

If this is done, it is hoped that no difficulty will be found in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word given in the list.

NOTE.—Any person, wishing to master the pronunciation of the seven thousand words, can easily do so in a few hours, by merely marking with a pencil those words presenting any difficulty, and afterwards reading the marked words two or three times. Of course, any one person would have difficulty with comparatively few words in the book.

KEY OF SIGNS OR DIACRITICAL MARKS.

I SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

1) Native or English Sounds.

ä = <i>a</i> in arm.	ö = <i>o</i> in odd.
á = <i>a</i> in ask.	ô = <i>o</i> in orange.
ǎ = <i>a</i> in at.	ô = <i>o</i> in or.
â = <i>a</i> in air.	õ = <i>o</i> in only.
ā = <i>a</i> in ale.	ō = <i>o</i> in old.
b = <i>b</i> in be.	oo = <i>oo</i> in look.
ch = <i>ch</i> in chew.	ōo = <i>oo</i> in ooze.
d = <i>d</i> in do.	p = <i>p</i> in pay.
ě = <i>e</i> in ebb.	r = <i>r</i> in rave.
ē = <i>e</i> in eel.	s = <i>s</i> in see.
ẽ = <i>e</i> in ermine.	sh = <i>sh</i> in she.
f = <i>f</i> in foe.	t = <i>t</i> in to.
g̃ = <i>g</i> in get.	th = <i>th</i> in thy.
h = <i>h</i> in he.	th = <i>th</i> in thigh.
ĩ = <i>i</i> in it.	û = <i>u</i> in urge.
j = <i>j</i> in jet.	ũ = <i>u</i> in up.
k = <i>k</i> in key.	v = <i>v</i> in van.
l = <i>l</i> in lave.	w = <i>w</i> in we.
m = <i>m</i> in me.	y = <i>y</i> in ye.
n = <i>n</i> in no.	z = <i>z</i> in zebra.
ng = <i>ng</i> in ring.	zh = <i>z</i> in azure.

2) Adopted or Foreign Sounds.

ö = <i>ô</i> in Göthe.	ôN = <i>on</i> in bon bon.
ü = <i>ü</i> in Müller.	ŭN = <i>un</i> in un.
ân = <i>en</i> in encore.	K = <i>ch</i> in Richter.
ăn = <i>in</i> in vin.	G = <i>g</i> in Leipsig.

2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

ī = <i>i</i> in ice.	ow = <i>ow</i> in now.
oi = <i>oi</i> in oil.	ū = <i>u</i> in duke.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The following abbreviations are made use of in this book :—

- adj. = adjective.
- adv. = adverb.
- Bib. = Biblical.
- Biog. = Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.
- class. = classical.
- coll. = colloquially.
- Dr. = Doctor.
- Eng. = England, English.
- Fr. = France, French.
- Gaz. = Lippincott's Gazetteer.
- Ger. = Germany, German.
- Hal. = Haldeman's Dictionary.
- interj. = interjection.
- Imp. = New Imperial Dictionary.
- It. = Italy, Italian.
- n. = noun.
- p. = page.

- part. = participle.
pl. = plural.
pop. = popularly.
Port. = Portuguese.
pron. = pronunciation.
prop. = properly.
S. & W. = Soule and Wheeler's Manual
of English Pronunciation
and Spelling.
Sp. = Spain, Spanish.
Stor. = Stormonth's Dictionary.
U. S. = United States of America.
vb. = verb.
Web. = Webster's Unabridged Dic-
tionary.
Wor. = Worcester's Unabridged Dic-
tionary.

SEVEN THOUSAND WORDS
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

“Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to
you,” * * * SHAKESPEARE.

Damas.—* * * “The Prince of Como does not understand his own language !

Melnotte.—Not as you pronounce it ; who the deuce could.” BULWER.

“Fine words ! I wonder where you stole ’em.”
DEAN SWIFT.

“In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic, if too new or old ;
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.”

POPE.

SEVEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

A

Aachen—ä'-kĕn.

Ger. for *Aix-la-Chapelle*. For к, see p. 28.

Aaron—âr'-ŭn ; ā'-rŭn (Biog.).

abacus—ăb'-ăk-ŭs, *not* ăb-ăk'-ŭs.

Abaddon—ā-băd'-ŏn.

abatis (intrenchment)—ăb'-ăt-ĭs.

Worcester and Stormonth give ăb-ăt-ĕ' as a secondary pronunciation.

abattoir — ăb-ăt-wôr' ; ăb-ăt-wăr' (Stor., Hal.).

Abbassides—ăb-băs'-sĭdz.

Abd-el-Kader—ăbd-ĕl-kă'-dĕr.

See *Abdul-Kadir*.

abdomen— ăb-dŏ'-mĕn, *not* ăb'-dŏ-mĕn.

“ Words which are adopted from the Latin language into the English without any change of orthography, generally retain the Latin accent, especially if they are terms of the arts and sciences, or words somewhat removed

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

from common use. The following words have the accent on the penultimate syllable, both in Latin and in English: *abdomen, acumen, asylum, bitumen, curator, decorum, delator, dictator, horizon, spectator, testator.*—*Wor.* These words are therefore exceptions to the general tendency in English, which is to accent the word as near the beginning as possible.

Abdul-Kadir—äb'-dööl kä'-dīr.

See *Abd-el-Kader*.

Abélard —äb'-ē-lärd; Fr. pron. ä-bā-lär'.

“R in most European languages is trilled more strongly than in English, particularly at the end of a word or syllable.”—*Web.*

Abernethy—äb'-ēr-nēth-ī.

Four different pronunciations of this word are found. I give the one in common use.

abeyance—ā-bā'-äns, *not* ā-bē'-äns.

Abihu—ā-bī'-hū.

“Nadab and *Abihu*.”

abject—äb'-jëkt, *not* äb-jëkt'.

abjectly—äb'-jëkt-lī, *not* ab-jëkt'-lī.

abjectness—äb'-jëkt-nēs, *not* ab-jëkt'-nēs.

ablative—äb'-la-tīv, *not* ab'-l-tiv.

Pronounce the *second* syllable distinctly.

Abomey—äb-ō-mā'.

aborigines—äb-ō-rīj'-īn-ēz.

Aboukir—ä-bōō-kēr'.

Also spelled *Abookeer*, *Abukir*, but pronounced as above. “The battle of *Aboukir*.”

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

About (Edmond)—ěd-môn' ä-bōō'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

abracadabra—ăb-ră-kă-dă'-bră.

Final *a* in English words has generally the sound of the *a* final in *America*.

Abraham—ă'-bră-hăm, *not* â'-brăm, unless spelled *Abram*.

Abrantès d'—dă-brăN'-tēs.

For äN, see p. 26.

absent (adj.)—ăb'-sënt.

absent (vb.)—ăb-sënt'.

In words of two syllables like the present ones, that do double duty, as nouns or adjectives on the one hand, and as verbs on the other, it is the custom, with a few exceptions, to accent the nouns and adjectives upon the *first* syllable, and the verbs upon the *last*.

absinthe—ăb-sinth' ; Fr. pron., äb-sănt'.

- For äN, see p. 26.

absolutism—ăb'-sō-lū-tizm, *not* äb-söl'-yū-tizm.

absolutory—ăb-söl'-yū-tō-rĭ, *not* äb-sō-lū'-tō-rĭ.

absolve—ăb-sölv' ; äb-zölv' (Wor., Stor., Hal.).

abstemious—ăb-stĕ'-mĭ-ŭs, *not* äb-stĕm'-ĭ-ŭs.

abstract (n. and adj.)—ăb'-străkt.

abstract (vb.)—ăb-străkt'.

See *absent*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

abstruse—ăb-strūs', *not* ăb-strōos'.

Abydos—ā-bī'-dös.

"The Bride of *Abydos*."

abysmal—ā-bīz'-măl, *not* ā-bīs'-măl.

acacia—ā-kā'-shĭ-ă, *not* ā-kā'-sĭ-ă.

"When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t* under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh*."—*Wor.*

academian—ăk-ā-dē'-mĭ-ăn, *not* ăk-ā-dēm'-ĭ-ăn.

academician—ăk-ā-dē-mĭsh'-ăn, *not* ā-kăd'-ē-mĭsh-ăn.

Academus—ăk-ā-dē'-mūs.

"The green retreats of *Academus*."

Acapulco—ă-kă-pōol'-kō.

accent (n.)—ăk'-sĕnt.

accent (vb.)—ăk-sĕnt.'

See *absent*.

accept—ăk-sĕpt', *not* ěk-sĕpt'.

Articulate the *first* syllable distinctly.

access—ăk-sĕs' or ăk'-sĕs; ăk'-sĕs (Imp.)

The weight of authority favors the first marking; custom favors the second.

accessory—ăk-sĕs'-ō-rĭ or ăk'-sĕs-ō-rĭ.

The first is Webster's pronunciation; the second is the marking of Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial Dictionary.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

acclimate—āk-klī'-māt, *not* āk'-klīm-āt.

Words of more than two syllables are *generally* accented on the last syllable but two. This word, however, is an exception.

acclimatize—āk-klī'-mā-tīz, *not* āk-klīm'-ā-tīz.

acclivous—āk-klī'-vūs.

accompaniment—āk-kūm'-pān-īm-ěnt, *not* āk-kūmp'-nīm-ěnt.

A word of *five* syllables when pronounced correctly.

accompant—āk-kownt'-ānt.

accost—āk-kōst', *not* āk-kōst', *nor* āk-köst'.

This (ô) is a sound midway between ō as in *not* and ô as in *or*. “Smart says that this medium sound is usually given to the short *o* when directly followed by *ss*, *st*, and *th*, as in *cross*, *cost*, *broth*; also in *gone*, *cough*, *trough*, *off*, and some other words. To give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation: to give them the full sound of broad *a* is vulgar.”—*Web*.

accouter—āk-kōō'-těr, *not* āk-kow'-těr.

Also spelled *accoutre*, but pronounced as above.

accrue—āk-krū', *not* āk-krōō'.

accurate—āk'-kū-rāt, *not* āk'-kěr-īt.

Aceldama—ā-sěl'-dā-mà, *not* ās-ěl-dā'-mà.

Stormonth gives ā-kěl'-dā-mà as a secondary pronunciation.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

acephalous—ā-sěf'-ā-lūs.

acetal—ā-sē'-tāl.

acetic—ā-sět'-ĭk or ā-sē'-tĭk.

Most authorities seem to favor the first pronunciation, although the second is often heard.

acetify—ā-sět'-ĭf-ĭ.

Haldeman says ā-sē'-tĭf-ĭ.

acetin—ās'-ē-tĭn, *not* ā-sē'-tĭn.

acetous—ā-sē'-tūs.

Knowles says ās'-ē-tūs.

Achaia—ā-kā'-yā or ā-kī'-yā.

Achates—ā-kā'-tēz.

"Fidus *Achates*." In Greek and Latin Proper Names, "*e* in final *es* is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *Andes*."—*Web*.

achenium—ā-kē'-nĭ-ŭm.

Acheron—āk'-ē-rōn, *not* āch'-ē-rōn.

See *Magna Charta*.

Achitophel—ā-kīt'-ō-fēl.

"Absalom and *Achitophel*." See *Alithophel*.

acme—āk'-mē.

acolyte—āk'-ō-lit.

Aconcagua—ā-kōn-kā'-gŭwā.

aconite—āk'-ō-nīt, *not* āk'-ō-nēt.

See *ite*.

acorn—ā'-kōrn ; ā'-kērn (Wor.).

The first is the standard or full pronunciation ; the second is the common or short pronunciation.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

acoustics—ā-kow'-stīks, *not* ā-kōō'-stīks.

This last pronunciation, though incorrect, is very frequently heard.

Acre—ä'-kēr or ā'-kēr.

The second pronunciation is the more common.

acropolis—ā-kröp'-ō-līs.

across—ā-krôs', *not* ā-krôst'.

See *accost*.

acrostic—ā-krôs'-tīk, *not* ā-krôs'-tīk.

See *accost*.

Actæon—ăk-tē'-ön.

In Greek and Latin Proper Names, the diphthongs *æ* and *æ*, ending an accented syllable, are pronounced like long *e*. This is an important rule, which is frequently violated
 * by classical scholars.

Actium—ăk'-shī-ŭm or ăk'-tī-ŭm.

actor—ăk'-tôr ; ăk'-tēr (Wor.).

See *acorn*.

acts—ăkts, *not* ăks.

"The *Acts* of the Apostles."

acumen—ā-kū'-mĕn, *not* ăk'-yū-mĕn.

See *abdomen*.

Ada—ā'-dà, *not* ăd'-ă.

adagio—ă-dă'-jō.

Worcester makes it a word of four syllables (ăd-ă'-jī-ō) ; and Stormonth anglicizes it (ăd-ă'-jī-ō).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

adamantean—ăd-ā-măn-tē'-an ; ăd-ā-măn'-tē-ăn (Stor.).

adamantine—ăd-ā-măn'-tîn, *not* ăd-ā-măn'-tên.

Adamic—ăd-ām'-îk, *not* ăd'-ām-îk.

address (n.)—ăd-drēs'.

The natural and correct tendency is to follow analogy, and accent this word upon the *first* syllable. See *absent*.

address (vb.)—ăd-drēs'.

Adelphi—ā-děl'-fî, *not* ā-děl'-fî.

Aden—ă'-dên or ā'-dên.

adept (n.)—ăd-ěpt', *not* ăd'-ěpt.

adept (adj.)—ăd-ěpt'.

There are a few words of two syllables that serve both as nouns and adjectives. It is customary to distinguish between them by accenting the nouns upon the *first* syllable, and the adjectives upon the *last*. In the above, and a few others, however, the noun as well as the adjective is accented on the *last* syllable.

adhesive—ăd-hē'-sîv, *not* ăd-hē'-zîv.

adieu—ā-dū' ; Fr. pron. ăd-yö'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Adige—ăd'-îj-ē ; It. pron. ă'-dē-jā.

ad infinitum—ăd în-fîn-î'-tûm, *not* ăd în-fîn'-ît-ûm.

adipocere—ăd'-îp-ō-sēr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

adipose—ăd'-îp-ôs ; ăd-îp-ôs' (Wor., Smart, Cooley).

adjectival—ăd-jĕk-tî'-văl or ăd'-jĕk-tîv-ăl.

Worcester gives the last form only.

admirable—ăd'-mîr-ă-bl, *not* ăd-mî'-ră-bl.

admirably—ăd'-mîr-ă-blî, *not* ăd-mî'-ră-blî.

admiralty—ăd'-mîr-ăl-tî, *not* ăd-mîr-ăl'-tî.

adnascent—ăd-năs'-ĕnt.

adobe—ă-dô'-bă.

Adonais—ăd-ô-nă'-îs.

Shelley's "*Adonais*."

Adonijah—ăd-ô-nî'-jă.

Adoniram—ăd-ô-nî'-răm.

Adonis—ă-dô'-nîs, *not* ă-dôn'-îs.

Adriana—ăd-rî-ăn'-ă.

"Comedy of Errors."

Adrianople—ăd-rî-ăn-ô'-pl.

Worcester makes the *a* long in the first syllable.

Adriatic—ăd-rĕ-ăt'-îk ; but Worcester's pronunciation (ă-drĕ-ăt'-îk) is more frequently heard.

Adullam—ă-dŭl'-ăm.

"The cave of *Adullam*."

adult—ă-dŭlt', *not* ăd'-ŭlt.

ad valorem—ăd vā-lô'-rĕm, *not* ăd vāl'-ô-rĕm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

advance—ăd-văns'.

The *a* in the last syllable has the shade-vowel or short Italian *a* sound.

advantageous—ăd-văn-tă'-jūs, *not* ăd-văn'-tă-jūs.

adverse—ăd'-vĕrs.

"This word was formerly accented, by some authors, on the last syllable; but the accent is now settled on the first."—*Web*.

adversely—ăd'-vĕrs-lĭ.

Worcester says ăd-vĕrs'-lĭ.

advertise—ăd-vĕr-tĭz'.

Worcester, in addition to this pronunciation, gives ăd'-vĕr-tĭz as a secondary form. The New Imperial Dictionary says: "ăd-vĕr-tĭz', formerly pronounced ăd-vĕr'-tĭz."

advertisement—ăd-vĕr'-tĭz-mĕnt or ăd-vĕr-tĭz'-mĕnt.

This last pronunciation is a very common one in the U. S.

advertiser—ăd-vĕr-tĭ'-zĕr, *not* ăd'-vĕr-tĭ-zĕr
nor ăd-vĕr'-tĭs-ĕr.

ædile—ĕ'-dĭl.

See *edile*.

Ægean—ĕ-jĕ'-ăn.

Æ and æ in words of Greek and Latin origin are pronounced like *e* alone in the same situation.

Ægeon—ĕ-jĕ'-ôn.

"Comedy of Errors."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

ægis—ē'-jīs.

Æmilia—ē-mīl'-ī-ā.

“Comedy of Errors.”

Æneas—ē-nē'-ās ; Bib. ē'-nē-ās.

Æneid—ē-nē'-īd.

Worcester gives the above, together with ē'-nē-īd as a secondary form. See *Eneid*.

Æolus—ē'-ō-lūs, *not* ē-ō'-lūs.

æon—ē'-ōn.

aerate—ā'-ēr-āt, *not* ā'-rē-āt.

aerial—ā-ē'-rī-āl.

ærie—ē'-rī or ā'-rī.

This is Webster's marking. Worcester says ē'-rī or ā'-ē-rī.

aeriform—ā'-ēr-īf-ōrm.

aerify—ā'-ēr-īf-ī.

aerolite—ā'-ēr-ō-līt, *not* ā'-rō-līt.

aeronaut—ā'-ēr-ō-nôt ; ā'-rō-nôt (Smart).

Æschylus—ēs'-kil-ūs, *not* es'-kū-lūs.

æstheticism—ēs-thēt'-īs-īzm.

æsthetics—ēs-thēt'-īks.

Smart and Cooley say ēz-thēt'-īks.

ætiology—ē-tī-ōl'-ō-jī.

affinage—āf'-fīn-āj.

affix (n.)—āf'-fīks.

affix (vb.)—āf-fīks'.

See *absent*.

afflatus—āf-flā'-tūs, *not* āf-flā'-tūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

afghan—ăf'-găn, *not* ăf'-kăn.

Afghanistan—ăf-găn-is-tăn', *not* ăf-găn-is'-tăn ; ăf-găn-is-tăn' (Gaz.).

See *Kurdistan*.

aforesaid—ăf-ör'-səd, *not* ăf'-ör-səd.

a fortiori—ā fôr-shĭ-ō'-rĭ.

again—ā-gĕn', *not* ā-gĕān'.

against—ā-gĕnst', *not* ā-gĕānst'.

agape—ā-gĕp'; ā-gĕāp' (Stor., Perry, Smart).

Agape—ăgĕ'-ā-pĕ.

Agassiz—ăgĕ'-ăs-ĕ or ăgĕ-ăs'-ĭz ; Fr. pron. ă-gă-sĕ'.

Agatha—ăgĕ'-ā-thă.

aged (adj.)—ă'-jĕd, *not* ăjd.

“An *aged* man.” In compounds, as *full-aged*, *middle-aged*, it is generally pronounced ăjd.

aged (part.)—ăjd, *not* ă'-jĕd.

“He has *aged* greatly.” See *learned*.

aggrandize—ăgĕ'-gĕrăn-dĭz.

aggrandizement—ăgĕ-gĕrăn'-dĭz-mĕnt or ăgĕ'-gĕrăn-dĭz-mĕnt.

Worcester gives both of these pronunciations, but prefers the second. The New Imperial Dictionary gives the second only.

agile—ăj'-ĭl, *not* ăj'-ĭl.

Agincourt—ăzh-ăn-koōr'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

agio—ä'-jī-ō.

Worcester gives äd'-jē-ō as a secondary pronunciation.

Agnes—äg'-nēz ; coll., äg'-nēs.

agnostic—äg-nös'-tik.

agnosticism—äg-nös'-tis-izm, *not* äg-nös'-tik-izm.

Agonistes—äg-ön-īs'-tēz.

"Samson *Agonistes*."

Agra—ä'-grä.

Agramante—ä-grä-män'-tā.

"Orlando *Furioso*."

agrarian—ä-grä'-rī-än.

agriculture—äg'-rī-kült-yūr.

agriculturist—äg-rī-kült'-yū-rīst.

The word *agriculturalist*, often substituted for this word, is not now in good repute.

ague—ä'-gū, *not* ä'-gēr.

Aguilar (Grace)—ä-gē-lär'.

For *r* final, see *Abélard*.

Agulhas—ä-gōol'-yäs.

aha—ä-hä', *not* hä-hä', unless spelled *haha*.

Ahasuerus (King)—ä-häs-ū-ē'-rūs.

Ahasuerus (The Wandering Jew)—ä-hāzh-ōō-ē'-rūs.

Ahithophel—ä-hīth'-ō-fēl.

See *Achitophel*.

Ahriman—ä-rē-män' or ä'-rīm-än.

"Ormuzd and *Ahriman*."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Aïda—ä-ē'-dä.

aid-de-camp—äd'-dŭ-kän.

For äñ, see p. 26. Webster formerly pronounced this word äd'-dŭ-kämp

aiguille—ä-gwël'; Fr. pron. ä-gwē'-yŭ.

Pronounce the *last* syllable very lightly.

Aijalon—äj'-ä-lön.

ailantus—ä-län'-tŭs, *not* ä-län'-thŭs; i-län'-tŭs (Hal.).

ailment—äl'-mënt, *not* äl'-münt.

In all words ending in *ent*, the last syllable is to be distinctly pronounced. See *damage*.

aisle—il.

Aix-la-Chapelle—äks-lä-shä-pël', *not* ä-lä-shä-pël'.

See *Aachen*, Ger. for *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

Aix-les-Bains—äks-lä-bän', *not* ä-lä-bän'.

For äñ, see p. 26.

Ajaccio—ä-yä'-chō, *not* äj-äs'-i-ō.

In Italian *j*, at the beginning of a syllable, is pronounced like *y*; *ci* and *cci* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, are pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Akbar—äk'-bër; Hindoo pron. ŭk'-bër.

"Sometimes, but erroneously, accented on the last syllable."—*Web*.

Akron (Ohio)—äk'-rön, *not* ä'-krön.

alabaster—äl'-ä-bäs-tër; äl'-ä-bäs'-tër (Hal.).

Aladdin—ä-läd'-in, *not* äl'-äd-in.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

alamode—äl-â-mōd'.

Alaric—äl'-är-ik, *not* äl-är'-ik.

alarum—â-lär'-üm ; äl-är'-üm (Stor.).

alas—â-làs', *not* â-läs'.

Albategnius—äl-bâ-těg'-nĩ-ūs.

Albigenses—äl-bē-jěn'-sēz.

albino—äl-bĩ'-nō.

Worcester gives äl-bē'-nō as a secondary form.

albumen—äl-bū'-měn, *not* äl'-bū-měn.

Alcæus—äl-sē'-ūs.

See *Ægean*.

Alcantara—äl-kän'-tä-rä.

alchemist—äl'-kē-mīst.

alchemy—äl'-kē-mī.

Alcibiades—äl-sĩ-bĩ'-ā-dēz.

Alcides—äl-sĩ'-dēz.

Alciphron—äl'-sĩ-frōn.

alcoran—äl'-kō-răn.

"Orientalists, in general, pronounce this word äl-kō-rôn'."—*Smart*. The first pronunciation, however, is that of the leading orthoepists.

Alcott—ôl'-küt, *not* äl'-küt.

alcovē—äl'-kōv or äl-kōv'.

The first form is the one in common use, and is preferred by Webster. The last is the marking of the dictionaries generally.

Alcuin—äl'-kwīn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Alcyone—ăl-sī'-ō-nē.

Also spelled *Halcyone*, which see.

Aldebaran—ăl-děb'-ā-răn.

Alden—ôl'-dăn, *not* ăl'-dăn.

alder—ôl'-dēr, *not* ăl'-dēr.

aldermanic—ôl'-dēr-măn'-ik.

Alderney—ôl'-dēr-nī.

aldine—ăl'-dîn, *not* ôl'-dăn.

ăl'-dîn is given by Smart and Cooley.

Aldrich—ôl'-drich or ôl'-drīj.

Alembert d'—dă-lăn-bâr'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Alençon—ă-lăn'-sûn ; Fr. pron., â-lăn-sôn'.

For ăN and ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Alethea—ăl-ē-thē'-à ; coll., ā-lē'-thē-à.

Aleutian (Islands)—ā-lū'-shĭ-ăn, *not* ā-lū'-shăn.

Alexander—ăl-ěġz-ăn'-dēr, *not* ăl-ěks-ăn'-dēr.

Alexandria (Egypt)—ăl-ěks-ăn'-drĭ-à.

Ancient pronunciation, ăl-ěks-ăn-drĭ'-à.

alexandrine—ăl-ěġz-ăn'-drĭn, *not* ăl-ěġz-ăn'-drĕn.

Alfieri—ăl-fē-ā'-rē.

alga—ăl'-ġă.

algæ—ăl'-jē.

algebra—ăl'-jē-bră, *not* ăl'-jē-brā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Algiers—äl-jērz'.

Algonquin—äl-gön'-kwīn.

alias—ā'-lī-ās, *not* äl'-ī-ās.

alibi—äl'-īb-ī, *not* äl'-īb-ī.

alien—äl'-yēn, *not* ā'-lī-ēn.

Alighieri—ä-lē-gē-ā'-rē.

“Dante *Alighieri*.”

aliment—äl'-īm-ēnt, *not* ā'-līm-ēnt.

Ali Pasha—ä'-lē pä-shä'.

alkali—äl'-kā-lī or äl'-kā-lī.

Lexicographers generally say *lī*, and most people say *lī*.

alkalify—äl-käl'-īf-ī or äl'-käl-īf-ī.

Webster alone of the leading lexicographers gives the second form, and this only as a secondary pronunciation. Ease of utterance, preponderance of authority, and general custom favor the *first* pronunciation.

alkaline—äl'-kā-līn or äl'-kā-līn.

Alleghany—äl'-lē-gā-nī.

allegiance—äl-lē'-jäns; äl-lē'-jī-äns (Hal.).

allegorist—äl'-lē-gō-rīst, *not* äl-lēg'-ō-rīst.

allegretto—äl-lē-gřet'-ō.

allegro—äl-lā'-gřō.

Most dictionaries have anglicized this word, and pronounce it äl-lē'-gřō. Webster, however, gives the first form only.

Alleyn—äl'-ēn.

allopathic—äl-lō-pāth'-īk, *not* äl-löp'-āth-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

allopathist—äl-löp'-äth-ist, *not* äl'-lō-päth-ist.

There is no such word as *allopath*.

ailopathy—äl-löp'-äth-ī, *not* äl'-lō-päth-ī.

alloy (n.)—äl-loi'.

See *address*.

alloy (vb.)—äl-loi'.

ally (n.)—äl-lī'.

Although contrary to the dictionaries, but in accordance with analogy, most persons accent this word upon the *first* syllable (äl'-lī).

ally (vb.)—äl-lī'.

alma mater—äl'-mä mā'-tēr, *not* äl'-mä mä'-tēr.

This expression has been thoroughly anglicized.

Alma-Tadema—äl'-mä tä-dä'-mä, *not* äl'-mä tä'-dā-mä.

Almagest—äl'-mä-jěst.

"Ptolemy's *Almagest*."

almond—ä'-münd.

The pronunciation äm'-ünd, though without dictionary authority, is almost universal. Do not say äl'-münd.

almoner—äl'-mön-ēr.

almost—ôl'-mōst.

Some of the older dictionaries accent the *last* syllable.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

alms—ämz, *not* ämz.

Alnwick—än'-nik.

The English have a decided tendency to shorten the pronunciation of many Proper Names. See *Brougham*, *Cholmondeley*, *Cirencester*, *Gloucester*, *Greenwich*, *Leicester*, *Worcester*.

alpaca—äl-päk'-ä, *not* äl-ä-päk'-ä.

A very common mistake consists in making this a word of *four* syllables.

Alpheus—äl'-fē-ūs; prop. äl-fē'-ūs; Bib. äl-fē'-ūs.

alpine—äl'-pīn or äl'-pīn, *not* äl'-pēn.

Alsace—äl-säs'.

also—ôl'-sō, *not* öl'-sō.

Altai (Mountains)—äl-tī', *not* äl'-tī.

Altair—äl'-tä-ēr.

alterative—ôl'-těr-ā-tīv.

altercate—äl'-těr-kāt, *not* ôl'-těr-kāt.

The error committed in pronouncing the first syllable of this and the six words following, *ól* instead of *äl*, is very common, and should be carefully avoided.

altercation äl-těr-kā'-shŭn, *not* ôl-těr-kā'-shŭn.

alternate (n. and adj.)—äl-těr'-nāt.

alternate (vb.)—äl'-těr-nāt or äl-těr'-nāt.

The first form is to be preferred. "This word, as a verb, was originally accented (like

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

the adjective and the noun) on the second syllable, as *alter' nate*, but is now more commonly accented on the first, as *al' ternate*."—*Web.*

alternately—äl-těr'-nāt-lĭ, *not* äl'-těr-nāt-lĭ.

alternation—äl-těr-nā'-shŭn.

alternative—äl-těr'-nā-tĭv.

alto-rilievo—äl'-tō rē-lē-ā'-vō.

alumina—ā-lŭ'-mĭn-ā.

aluminium—äl-yŭ-mĭn'-ĭ-ŭm.

This word and the one following are often confounded in pronunciation. See *aluminum*.

aluminum—ā-lŭ'-mĭn-ŭm.

See *aluminium*.

alumnæ—ā-lŭm'-nē.

See *alumni*.

alumni—ā-lŭm'-nĭ.

See *alumnæ*.

alveolar—äl-vē'-ō-lär or äl'-vē-ō-lär.

This last is Webster's and Smart's marking. In Dunglison's Medical Dictionary it is pronounced äl-vē'-ō-lär. This is also Stormonth's pronunciation, and the one preferred by Worcester.

alveolate—äl-vē'-ō-lāt.

alveolus—äl-vē'-ō-lŭs.

always—ôl'-wāz, *not* ôl'-wŭz.

amanuensis—ām-ăn-yŭ-ĕn'-sĭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Amasa—ăm'-ā-să.

Worcester prefers ā-mā'-să, but remarks :
 "The latter (ăm'-ā-să) is the pronunciation
 which, at least in this country, is usually
 given to the word as a Christian name."

amateur—ăm-ā-tūr' ; Fr. pron. ä-mä-tör'.

For ö see p. 25. Worcester gives ăm-ā-
 tūr' as a secondary form. Do not say ăm'-ā-
 chōor.

amber-gris—ăm'-bēr-ġrēs, *not* ăm'-bēr-ġrīs.

This is one of a class of words most of
 which are from the French or Italian. In
 them, the *i* has the sound of long *e* (ē).

Amboyna—ăm-boi'-nă.

ambrosia—ăm-brō'-zhă.

This is Webster's and Haldeman's pronun-
 ciation. Worcester, Perry, Smart, and Walker
 say ăm-brō'-zhĭ-ă.

ambrosial — ăm-brō'-zhăl ; ăm-brō'-zhĭ-ăl
 (Wor.).

ameer—ā-mēr'.

See *amir*.

ameliorate—ā-mēl'-yō-răt, *not* ā-mē'-lĭ-ō-răt.

amelioration—ā-mēl'-yō-ră'-shūn.

amen—ā-měn'.

"In singing, always pronounced ā-měn',
 and sometimes so pronounced when *spoken*,
 especially in the service of the Episcopal
 Church."—*Web*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

amenable—ā-mē'-nā-bl, *not* ā-mēn'-ā-bl.
 amende honorable—ā-mānd' ō-nō-rā'-bl.

H is generally silent in French ; according to some authorities, always so.

amenity—ā-mēn'-it-ī, *not* ā-mē'-nīt-ī.
 Americus Vespucius. See *Vespucius*.
 Amherst—ām'-ērst, *not* ām'-hērst.

The *h* is silent.

amiable—ā'-mī-ā-bl.

Haldeman gives ām'-yā-bl as a secondary pronunciation.

amide—ām'-īd, *not* ām'-īd.

See *bromide*.

Amiens—ām'-ē-ēnz ; Fr. pron. ā-mī-ān'.

For ān, see p. 26. "The peace of *Amiens*."

amir—ā-mēr'.

See *ameer*.

ammoniacal—ām-mō-nī'-āk-āl.

amœba—ā-mē'-bā.

Amoor—ā-mōor'.

Amoskeag—ām-ös-kēg'.

amour propre—ā-mōor' prô'-pr.

Ampère—ān-pâr'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Amphion—ām-fī'-ōn, *not* ām'-fī-ōn.

See *Arion*, *Orion*.

amphiscians—ām-fish'-ī-ānz.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Amphitrite—ăm-fĩ-trĩ'-tē, *not* ăm'-fĩ-trīt.

In classical Proper Names, each vowel or diphthong constitutes a syllable.

Amphitryon—ăm-fĩt'-rĩ-ön.

Amurath—ä-mōō-rät'.

anabasis—ā-năb'-ā-sīs, *not* ăn-ăb-ā'-sīs.

anachronism—ăn-ăk'-rō-nĩzm.

Anacreon—ā-năk'-rē-ön.

“The odes of *Anacreon*.”

anæmia—ā-nē'-mĩ-ă.

anæmic—ā-nēm'-ik, *not* ā-nē'-mĩk.

anæsthesia—ăn-ēs-thē'-zhĩ-ă; ăn-ēs-thē'-zĩ-ă
(Wor.).

anæsthetics—ăn-ēs-thět'-iks.

analogue—ăn'-ā-lōg, *not* ăn'-ā-lōg.

So *catalogue*, *epilogue*, *monologue*, *prologue*,
etc.

Anam—ā-năm'; ăn-năm' (Gaz.).

See *Annam*.

anamorphosis—ăn-ă-môr'-fō-sīs or ăn-ă-
môr-fō'-sīs.

anarchic—ā-nărk'-ik.

anarchist—ăn'-ăr-kĩst.

Anaxagoras—ăn-ăks-ăg'-ō-răs.

Anaximander—ăn-ăks-ĩm-ăn'-dēr.

Anaximenes—ăn-ăks-ĩm'-ē-nēz.

ancestral—ăn'-sēs-trăl or ăn-sēs'-trăl.

Weight of authority favors the first marking; ease of utterance, the second.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Anchises—än-kī'-sēz.

anchovy—än-chō'-vī, *not* än'-chō-vī.

ancien régime—äns-yän' rā-zhēm'.

For än and äñ, see p. 26.

ancient—än'-shënt, *not* än'-shī-ënt.

and—änd.

This word is generally slurred over in rapid speech, and degenerates into ün.

Andalusia—än-dä-lōō-thē'-ä; än-dä-lū'-shī-ä
(Gaz.).

Andaman (Islands)—än-dä-män'.

andante—än-dän'-tē; It. pron. än-dän'-tā.

andantino—än-dän'-tē'-no; It. pron. än-
dän'-tē'-nō.

Andes—än'-dēz; än'-dīz (Gaz.).

andiron—änd'-ī-ûrn, *not* händ'-ī-ûrn.

Andorra—än-dō'-rä.

Trill the *r* slightly.

André (Major)—än'-drā or än'-drī.

Androcles—än'-drō-klēz.

Andromache—än-dröm'-ā-kē.

Andromeda—än-dröm'-ē-dā.

Andronicus—än-drō-nī'-kūs.

“In the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, ascribed to Shakespeare, this word is uniformly accented on the antepenultimate (än-drōn'-īk-ūs). For this, however, there is no classical authority.”—*Wor.* To conform with the metre in poetry, the accent is frequently shifted. See *Lupercal*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

anecdotal—än'-ĕk-dō-täl.

anecdotal—än-ĕk-döt'-ĭk-äl.

anemometer—än-ē-möm'-ē-tēr.

anemone—ā-nēm'-ō-nē.

aneurism—än'-yū-rīzm.

angel—än'-jĕl.

Angelus—än'-jē-lūs.

angina pectoris—än-jī'-nā pĕk'-tō-rīs.

angiosperm—än'-jī-ō-spĕrm.

Anglesea—äng'-ġl-sē.

Ea in the termination of many English Proper Names is pronounced like long *e* (ē).
See *Battersea, Chelsea, Marshalsea*.

Anglesey—äng'-ġl-sē.

Agora—än-ġō'-rā or än-ġōō'-rā.

Angostura—än-ġōs-tōō'-rā.

Angoulême d'—dän-ġōō-lām'.

For än, see p. 26.

aniline—än'-ĭl-ĭn.

Worcester gives än'-ĭl-ĭn as a secondary pronunciation. Scientific terms ending in *ine* are generally mispronounced ĕn. There is no authority for this, although it is a very common tendency.

animadvert—än-ĭm-äd-vĕrt'.

animalcule—än-ĭm-äl'-kūl, *not* än-ĭm-äl'-kū-lē.

Annam—än-nām' ; än-nām' (Gaz.).

See *Anam*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

annex (n.)—än-něks'.

See *address*.

annex (vb.)—än-něks'.

annihilate—än-nī'-hīl-āt.

Pronounce the *h*. So *annihilation*, *annihilator*.

annunciate—än-nün'-shī-āt, *not* ään-nün'-sī-āt.

So *annunciation*, *annunciator*. "When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t*, under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh* ; as *ocean*, *social*, *tenacious*, *cetaceous*."—*Wor*.

anodyne—än'-ō-dīn.

anomalous—ā-nöm'-ā-lūs.

anserine—än'-sēr-in.

ant—ânt, *not* änt *nor* änt.

See *ask*.

antarctic—ânt-ärk'-tīk, *not* änt-är'-tīk.

Be careful to give the *k* sound in the second syllable.

Antares—än-tā'-rēz ; ään-tā'-rēs (*Wor*).

antepenult—än-tē-pē-nült', *not* ään-tē-pē'-nült.

anthelion—ânt-hēl'-yün.

anthropophagi—än-thrō-pōf'-ā-jī.

"The cannibals that each other eat, the *anthropophagi*."—*Shakespeare*.

anti (prefix)—än'-tī, *not* ään'-tī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Antietam—än-tē'-tām.

antifebrile—än-tī-fēb'-rīl or än-tī-fē'-brīl.

Antigone—än-tīg'-ō-nē.

Antigua—än-tē'-gā.

Anti-Libanus—än'-tī lib'-ā-nūs.

See *Libanus*.

Antilles—än-tīl'-ēz or äN-tēl'.

For än, see p. 26.

antimony—än'-tīm-ō-nī.

antinomy—än'-tīn-ō-mī or än-tīn'-ō-mī.

Antinous—än-tīn'-ō-ūs, *not* än-tīn'-ōōs.

“There are no words more frequently mispronounced by a mere English scholar, than those of this termination.”—*Walker*.

Antiochia—än-tī-ō-kī'-ā.

Antiochus—än-tī'-ō-kūs, *not* än-tī-ōk'-ūs.

Antiope—än-tī'-ō-pē.

Antiparos—än-tīp'-ā-rös.

Antipas (Herod)—än'-tīp-ās.

antiphonal—än-tīf'-ō-nāl.

antipodal—än-tīp'-ō-dāl.

antipode—än'-tī-pōd.

antipodean—än-tī-pō'-dē-än, *not* än-tī-pō-dē'-än.

antipodes—än-tīp'-ō-dēz or än'-tī-pōdz.

“The question has been raised, both in England and America, whether the plural of this word should be pronounced in four syllables, *an-tīp'-o-des*, or in three syllables, *an'-ti-*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

podes—the last syllable rhyming with *abodes*. As this plural was originally a pure Latin word (without any singular), it is regularly pronounced *an-tip'-o-des*. But as *an'-ti-pode* is now very generally adopted as its singular, there is a tendency to make the plural correspond (after the English usage), and to say *an'-ti-podes*. To this tendency Dr. Webster yielded, and this pronunciation may perhaps ultimately prevail. At present, however, most scholars pronounce the word in four syllables, *an-tip'-o-des*."—*Webster*.

antique—än-tēk'.

See *amber-gris*.

antithesis—än-tith'-ē-sis.

Antommarchi—än-töm-mär'-kē.

In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *k*.

Anubis—ā-nū'-bis.

anxiety—äng-zī'-ē-tī, *not* äng-sī'-ē-tī.

any—ën'-ī.

Formerly pronounced ā'-nī.

anywhere—ën'-ī-hwâr, *not* ën'-ī-wâr.

Pronounce the *h* in the *last* syllable

aorist—ā'-ō-rīst, *not* ā-ō'-rīst.

aorta—ā-ôr'-tâ.

Apache—ä-pä'-châ.

Apelles—ä-pěl'-ēz.

Apennines—äp'-ën-īnz.

aperient—ä-pē'-rī-ënt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

aperture—ăp'-ěr-tūr.

apex—ă'-pěks, *not* ăp'-ěks.

aphasia—ăf-ă'-zhĭ-ă, *not* ăf-ă'-sĭ-ă.

aphasy—ăf'-ă-zĭ.

aphelion—ă-fēl'-yŭn.

Worcester and Stormonth say ă-fē'-lĭ-ŏn.

aphorism—ăf'-ō-rĭzm.

aphrodisiac—ăf-rō-dĭzh'-ĭ-ăk ; ăf-rō-dĭz'-ĭ-ăk (Stor.).

aphrodisiacal—ăf-rō-dĭz'-ĭ-ăk-ăl.

Aphrodite—ăf-rō-dĭ'-tē, *not* ăf'-rō-dīt.

See *Amphitrite*.

aphthong—ăf'-thŏng or ăp'-thŏng.

See *diphthong*, *triphthong*.

apiary—ă'-pĭ-ă-rĭ.

apices (plural of apex)—ăp'-ĭs-ēz.

aplomb—ă-plŏn'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Apocalypse—ă-pŏk'-ă-lĭps.

apocope—ă-pŏk'-ō-pē.

Apocrypha—ă-pŏk'-rĭf-ă.

apodosis—ă-pŏd'-ō-sĭs.

apogee—ăp'-ō-jē.

Apollo Belvedere—ă-pŏl'-ō bēl-vē-dēr'.

Apollyon—ă-pŏl'-ĭ-ŏn or ă-pŏl'-yŏn.

apologue—ăp'-ō-lŏg, *not* ăp'-ō-lŏg.

See *analogue*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

apophthegm—ăp'-ō-thēm.

See *apothegm*.

a posteriori—ā pös-tē-rī-ō'-rī or ä pös-tā-rē-ō'-rē.

apostle—ā-pös'-l, *not* ā-pös'-l, *nor* ā-pös'-tl.

See *accost*.

apothegm—ăp'-ō-thēm.

See *apophthegm*.

apotheosis—ăp-ō-thē'-ō-sīs, *not* äp-ō-thē-ō'-sīs.

“This word, like *metamorphosis*, has deserted its Latin accentuation on the penultimate syllable, and returned to its original Greek accent on the antepenultimate.”—

Walker.

Appalachian—ăp-pā-lā'-chī-ăn, *not* äp-pā-lā'-chī-ăn.

apparatus—ăp-pā-rā'-tūs, *not* äp-pā-rā'-tūs.
Thoroughly anglicized.

apparent—ăp-pâr'-ënt, *not* äp-pār'-ënt; äp-pā-rënt (Stor. and Imp.).

applicable—ăp'-plik-ā-bl, *not* äp-plik'-ā-bl

applicative—ăp'-plik-ā-tīv.

appoggiatura—ăp-pøj-ă-tōō'-ră.

Appomatox—ăp-pō-măt'-öks.

“*Appomatox* Court-House.” Some persons, by a strange inversion of vowel-sounds in the last two syllables, pronounce this word äp-pō-tō'-măks.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

appraiser—ăp-prā'-zēr.

appreciate—ăp-prē'-shĭ-āt, *not* ăp-prē'-sĭ-āt.

apprentice—ăp-prĕn'-tĭs.

approbative—ăp'-prō-bā-tĭv, *not* ăp-prō'-bā-tĭv.

appui—ăp-pwē'.

apricot—ă'-prĭ-köt, *not* ăp'-rĭ-köt.

Generally mispronounced.

a priori—ā prĭ-ō'-rĭ or ä prē-ō'-rē.

apron—ă'-pŭrn or ä'-prŭn.

Lexicographers generally prefer the first pronunciation; popular usage favors the second.

apropos—ăp-rō-pō', *not* ăp'-rō-pō.

aqua—ă'-kwā.

“*Aqua fortis.*”

aquarium—ă-kwā'-rĭ-ŭm, *not* ä-kwä'-rĭ-ŭm.

Aquarius—ă-kwā'-rĭ-ŭs, *not* ä-kwä'-rĭ-ŭs.

aqueduct—ăk'-wē-dŭkt, *not* äk'-wē-dŭk.

aqueous—ă'-kwē-ŭs, *not* äk'-wē-ŭs.

Aquila—ăk'-wĭl-ă, *not* äk-wĭl'-ă.

aquiline—ăk'-wĭl-ĭn or äk'-wĭl-ĭn.

Usage is pretty evenly divided between these two forms.

Aquinas (Thomas)—ă-kwĭ'-năs.

Arab—ăr'-ăb.

Worcester gives ā'-răb as a secondary pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

arabesque—är'-ā-běsk.

Arabic—är'-ā-bīk.

Although words ending in *ic* and *ics*, as *epidemic*, *scientific*, etc., have the accent on the penult, the above is an exception and is accented on the antepenult. So also *chol'eric*, *her'etic*, etc.

arable—är'-ā-bl.

Araby—är'-ā-bī.

“*Araby* the Blest.”

arachnida—ā-rāk'-nīd-ā.

Arago—är'-ā-gō, ā-rā-gō', or ā-rā'-gō.

It is impossible to accent the wrong syllable in this word.

Aragon—är'-āg-ön ; Sp. pron. ā-rā-gōn'.

Aral (Sea)—är'-āl, *not* ā'-rāl.

Aram (Eugene)—ā'-rām, *not* är'-ām.

Arapahoe—är-äp'-ā-hō.

Arar—ā'-rār.

Arbaces—är'-bā-sēz ; är-bā'-sēz (Biog.).

This last is the pronunciation generally heard.

Arbela—är-bē'-lä.

This is the pronunciation of the name of the city in Assyria where the decisive battle between Alexander and Darius was fought. The name of the town in Sicily is pronounced är'-bē-lä.

arbor vitæ—är'-bôr vī'-tē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

arboretum—är-bō-rē'-tūm.

arbutus—är'-bū-tūs or är-bū'-tūs.

The first is Webster's pronunciation ; the second is Worcester's.

arcanum—är-kā'-nūm, *not* är-kän'-ūm.

archæology—är-kē-öl'-ō-jī.

archaic—är-kā'-īk.

archangel—ärk-ān'-jěl, *not* ärch-ān'-jěl.

"The prefix *arch*, denoting *chief*, is pronounced *ark* in *archangel* and its derivatives, and in words from foreign languages in which the other component part is not separately current in English, as *architecture*, *archipelago*, *architave*, etc. In all other cases it is pronounced *artch*, as in *archbishop*, *arch-enemy*, *arch-fiend*, etc."—*Web.*

Archangel (city)—ärk-ān'-jěl, *not* ärch-ān'-jěl.

archbishop—ärch-bīsh'-öp, *not* ärch'-bīsh-öp.

Accent the *second* syllable. See *archangel*.

archetype—är'-kē-tīp, *not* är'-chē-tīp.

Archias—är'-kī-ās, *not* är'-chī-ās.

archiepiscopal—är-kī-ē-pīs'-kō-pāl, *not* är-chī-ē-pīs'-kō-pāl.

Archimedean—är-kīm-ē-dē'-än, *not* är-kīm-ē'-dē-än.

Archimedes—är-kīm-ē'-dēz, *not* är-kīm'-ē-dēz, often heard.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

archipelago—är-kĩ-pěl'-ā-gō, *not* är-chĩ-pěl'-ā-gō.

architect—är'-kĩ-těkt, *not* är'-chĩ-těkt.

architecture—är-kĩ-těkt'-yūr.

architrave—är'-kĩ-trāv, *not* är'-chĩ-trāv.

archives—är'-kĩvz, *not* är'-chĩvz.

Archytas—är-kĩ'-tās.

Arcite—är'-sīt, *not* är-sĩ'-tē.

“Palamon and *Arcite*.”

arctic—ärk'-tĩk, *not* är'-tĩk.

A gross error. See *antarctic*.

Arcturus—ärk-tū'-rūs.

Ardennes—är-děn' ; är'-den or är-děn' (*Gaz.*).

In defense of the pronunciation är'-děn, Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer quotes the following :

“And *Ardennes* waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass.”

Byron.

arduous—ärd'-yū-ūs.

are (measure of surface)—âr ; är (Wor.) ;
âr (Stor.).

area—ā'-rē-ā, *not* ā-rē'-ā.

areola—ā-rē'-ō-lā, *not* ā-rē-ō'-lā.

areolar—ā-rē'-ō-lār.

“*Areolar* tissue.”

Areopagus—är-ē-öp'-ā-gūs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Arequipa—ä-rā-kē'-pä.

In Spanish, *qu* before *e* and *i*, is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* is marked with a diæresis, in which case, *qu* is pronounced *kw*.

Ares—ā'rēz.

argand—är'-gänd.

argent (heraldry)—är'-jënt.

argentine—är'-jën-tīn, *not* är'-jën-tēn.

Argentine—är'-jën-tīn ; är'-jën-tēn (*Gaz.*).

“The *Argentine* Republic.”

Argive—är'-jīv, *not* är'-gīv.

Argolis—är'-gō-līs, *not* är'-gō'-līs.

Argonauts—är'-gō-nōts, *not* är'-gō-nōts.

argosy—är'-gō-sī.

argot—är'-gō'.

Worcester prefers är'-gōt.

Argyle—är'-gīl', *not* är'-gīl.

Also spelled *Argyll*, and pronounced as above.

aria—ä'-rē-ä.

Ariadne—ā-rī-äd'-nē.

Arian (pertaining to Arius)—ā'-rī-än.

“The *Arian* heresy.” See *Aryan* and *Arrian*.

Arica—ä-rē'-kā.

arid—är'-īd, *not* ā'-rīd.

Aries—ā'-rī-ēz.

Arimathea—är'-īm-ā-thē'-ä.

“Joseph of *Arimathea*.”

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Arion—ā-rī'-ōn.

This is the marking of the dictionaries. The word has, however, come to be almost universally accented on the *first* syllable (ā'-rī-ōn). See *Amphion*, *Orion*.

Aristides—är-īs-tī'-dēz.

Aristippus—är-īs-tīp'-ūs.

Aristobulus—ā-rīs-tō-bū'-lūs.

Aristocles—ā-rīs'-tō-klēz.

aristocrat—ā-rīs'-tō-krät or är'-īs-tō-krät.

The last is Stormonth's pronunciation, as well as Webster's secondary form.

Aristogiton—ā-rīs-tō-jī'-tōn.

"Harmodius and *Aristogiton*." Also spelled *Aristogeiton*, and pronounced as above.

Aristotelian—är-īs-tō-tē'-lī-än.

Sometimes pronounced as a word of *five* syllables, är-īs-tō-tēl'-yän.

Aristotle—är'-īs-tōt-l, *not* är-īs-tōt'-l.

Arius—ā-rī'-ūs, commonly ā'-rī-ūs.

Arkansas—är'-kän-sô.

Although this pronunciation has been authorized by an act of legislature of the State of Arkansas, and is the form given in the last edition of Webster as well, still the pronunciation är-kän'-säs is the one generally heard, at least east of the Mississippi river.

Arles—ärlz ; Fr. pron. ärl.

Armada—är-mā'-dä, *not* är-mä'-dä.

"The invincible *Armada*."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Armagh—är-mä'.

armillary—är'-mil-ā-rī, *not* är-mil'-ā-rī.

See *capillary*.

Arminian—är-mīn'-yän.

Arminius—är-mīn'-ī-ūs ; Dutch pron. är-mē'-nē-ūs.

armistice—är'-mīs-tīs, *not* är-mīs'-tīs.

aroma—ā-rō'-mā, *not* är'-ō-mā.

aromatize—ā-rō'-mā-tīz or är'-ō-mā-tīz.

Aroostook—ā-rōō'-stōök.

“The Lady of the *Aroostook*.”

arpeggio—är-pěd'-jō.

Arpinum—är-pī'-nūm.

arquebuse—är'-kwē-būs, *not* är'-kwē-būs.

Stormonth says är'-kě-bōōz'. This author labors under the erroneous impression that it makes no difference which accent is considered primary and which secondary, in this and many other important words.

arquebusier—är-kwē-būs-ēr' ; är'-kě-bōō-zēr' (*Stor*).

See note under *arquebuse*.

arras—är'-rās.

Arras—är'-rās ; Fr. pron. är-rās'.

Arrian—är'-ī-än.

See *Arian*.

arsenic (n.)—är'-sē-nīk.

Worcester gives ärs'-nik as a secondary pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

arsenious—är-sē'-nĭ-ūs.

Arsinoë—är-sĭn'-ō-ē.

Artaxerxes—är-tăks-ērĭk'-sēz ; Bib. är-tăġ-zērĭk'-zēz.

Artemis—är'-tē-mĭs.

artemisia — är-tē-mĭz'-yă ; är-tē-mĭz'-ĭ-ă
(Wor.), *not* är-tē-mĭsh'-ă.

Artemisia—är-tē-mĭsh'-ĭ-ă.

Artemus (Ward)—är'-tē-mūs, *not* är-tē'-mūs.

artery—är'-tēr-ĭ.

artesian—är-tē'-zhăn ; är-tē'-zhĭ-ăn (Stor.),
not är-tē'-zĭ-ăn.

arthropoda—är-thröp'-ō-dă.

artiad—är'-shĭ-ăd ; är'-tĭ-ăd (Wor.).

artificer—är-tĭf'-ĭs-ēr, *not* är'-tĭf-ĭs-ēr.

artisan—är'-tĭz-ăn.

Worcester gives är-tĭz-ăn' as a secondary pronunciation.

artiste—är-tēst'.

Artois—är-twă'.

Arundel—är'-ŭn-dĕl, *not* ā-rŭn'-dĕl.

Arundelian—är-ŭn-dĕl'-yăn ; är-ŭn-dĕ'-lĭ-ăn
(Wor.).

“The *Arundelian* Marbles.”

Aryan (Indo-European)—är'-yăn or ä'-rĭ-ăn ; ä'-rĭ-ăn or är'-ĭ-ăn (Stor.).

See *Arian*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

arytenoid—ā-rit'-ē-noid.

asafetida—ās-ā-fēt'-īd-ā.

asbestos—ās-bēs'-tōs ; āz-bēs'-tūs (Hal.).

Ascalon—ās'-kā-lōn.

Ascham (Roger)—ās'-kām.

Asia—ā'-shī-ā, *not* ā'-zhā, *nor* ā'-zhī-ā.

Asian—ā'-shān, *not* ā'-zhān.

Asiatic—ā-shī-āt'-īk, *not* ā-zhī-āt'-īk.

ask—āsk, *not* āsk.

This word is typical of a large class containing a sound intermediate between ā and ă, and which until recent years has been scarcely recognized.

asked—āskt, *not* āskt, *nor* āst.

Asmodeus—ās-mō-dē'-ūs.

asp—āsp.

Stormonth says āsp.

asparagus—ās-pār'-ā-gūs.

"This word was formerly pronounced *sparrow-grass* ; but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to uneducated people."
—*Web.* See *cucumber*.

Aspasia—ās-pā'-shī-ā, *not* ās-pā'-zhā.

asphalt—ās-fālt', *not* ās'-fālt.

This is an abbreviation of the word *asphaltum* (ās-fāl'-tūm), and retains the accent of the *full* form.

asphyxia—ās-fīks'-ī-ā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

aspirant—ăs-pī'-rănt.

ăs'-pīr-ănt is Worcester's secondary pronunciation.

ass—ăs.

Stormonth says ăs.

assagai—ăs'-sā-gā ; ăs-sā-gī' (Wor.), *not*
ăs-sā'-gī.

See *assegai*, another spelling.

assai—ăs-să'-ē.

assailant—ăs-să'-lănt.

assegai—ăs'-sē-gā.

See *assagai*.

assets—ăs'-sěts, *not* ăs-sěts'.

assignat—ăs-în-yă' or ăs'-îg-năt.

assignee—ăs-sîn-ē', *not* ăs-sī'-nē.

assignor—ăs-sîn-ôr', *not* ăs-sī'-nôr.

Assiniboin—ăs-sîn'-îb-oin.

Assizes—ăs-sī'-zěz.

associate—ăs-sō'-shī-ăt, *not* ăs-sō'-sī-ăt.

See *annunciate*.

association—ăs-sō-shī-ā'-shŭn, *not* ăs-sō-sī-
ā'-shŭn.

Astarte—ăs-tăr'-tē.

asthma—ăst'-mă, ăs'-mă, or ăz'-mă.

Lexicographers prefer ăst'-mă, but the people generally pronounce the word ăz'-mă.

asthmatic—ăst-măt'-îk, ăs-măt'-îk, or ăz-
măt'-îk.

See *asthma*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

astrakhan—äs-trā-kän', *not* äs'-trā-kän.

Observe the place of the accent.

Astrakhan—äs-trā-kän'.

For *к*, see p. 28.

Asturias—äs-tōō'-rē-äs.

Astyanax—äs-tī'-än-äks.

asylum—ā-sī'-lūm.

See *abdomen*.

asymptote—äs'-īm-tōt.

"Sometimes pronounced ā-sīm'-tōt."—*Web*.

Atahualpa—ā-tā-hwāl'-pā.

atavism—ät'-ā-vīzm.

ataxy—ät'-äks-ī, *not* ät-äks'-ī.

"Locomotor *ataxy*."

ate (preterit of eat)—āt or ēt.

Ate (goddess of revenge)—ā'-tē, *not* āt.

atelier—ät-lē-ā'.

Athanasian—äth-ā-nā'-zhän.

"The *Athanasian Creed*."

Athanasius—äth-ā-nā'-shī-ūs.

Athelstan — ēth'-ēl-stän ; äth'-ēl-stän
(*Biog.*).

atheneum—äth-ē-nē'-ūm, *not* ā-thē'-nē-ūm.

athlete—äth'-lēt, *not* äth'-l-ēt.

Athos (Mount)—äth'-ös, *not* ā'-thös.

Atilla—ā-tīl'-ā.

See *Attila*.

Atlantean—ät-län-tē'-än, *not* ät-län'-tē-än.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

atoll—ā-tōl' ; ā'-tōl (Wor.) ; ät'-öl (Stor.).

atrium—ā'-trī-üm.

Atropos—ät'-rō-pös.

attaché—ät-tā-shā'.

attacked—ät-täkt', *not* ät-täk'-tëd.

attar—ät'-tär ; *not* öt'-tär, unless spelled
ottar.

Attila—ät'-il-ä, *not* ā-tīl'-ä.

See *Atilla*.

attribute(n.)—ät'-trī-büt.

attribute (vb.)—ät-trī'-büt.

“ Words of more than two syllables, having the same orthography, are generally distinguished by a difference of accent. * * * In such cases the nouns have the accent further from the end.”—*Web*.

Aube—ōb.

Auber—ō-bâr', *not* ô'-bër.

auberge—ō-bârzh'.

Aubert—ō-bâr'.

Aubigné d'—dō-bën-yā'.

Aubusson d'—dō-bü-sôn'.

For ü and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

au courant—ō kōō-rän'.

For äN, see p. 26.

auction—ök'-shün, *not* ök'-shün.

audacious—ô-dā'-shüs, *not* ô-däsh'-üs.

audience—ô'-dī-ëns, *not* ô'-jëns.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Audran—ō-drän'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Audubon—ô'-dū-bön ; Fr. pron. ō-dü-bôn'.

For ü and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Auerbach—ow'-ër-bäk.

For κ, see p. 28.

Auerstadt—ow'-ër-stët.

au fait—ō fā'.

Augean—ô-jē'-ăn, *not* ô'-jē-ăn.

"The *Augean* Stables."

Augereau—ōzh-rō'.

augment (n.)—ôġ'-mënt.

augment (vb.)—ôġ'-mënt'.

See *absent*.

Augsburg—ôġs'-bûrg ; Ger. pron. owġs'-
böorg.

For ġ, see p. 28.

August (n.)—ô'-ġüst.

august (adj.)—ô-ġüst'.

See *adept*.

aumonière—ō-mōn-yâr'.

aunt—änt, *not* änt, *nor* änt.

See *craunch*.

aureola—ô-rē'-ō-lâ, *not* ó-rē-ō'-lâ.

au revoir—ō rŭv-wâr'.

Auriga—ôr-î'-ġâ.

aurist—ô'-rist.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

aurora borealis—ô-rō'-rà bō-rē-ā'-līs.

Aurungzebe—ô-rŭng-zāb'.

Ausable—ô-sā'-bl.

Austerlitz—ô-s'-těr-līts ; Ger. pron. ows'-těr-līts.

Australasia—ô-strāl-ā'-shĭ-ā, *not* ô-strāl-ā'-zhā.

autochthon—ô-tōk'-thōn.

autochthonous—ô-tōk'-thō-nŭs.

auto-da-fe—ô-tō-dā-fā'.

autopsy—ô'-tōp-sĭ ; ô-tōp'-sĭ (Stor.).

Auvergne—ô-vār'n'.

Auxerre—ô-sār'.

auxiliary—ôġ-zĭl'-yā-rĭ.

avalanche—āv-ā-lānsh' or āv-ā-lānsh', *not* āv'-ā-lānch.

Accent the *final* syllable.

avatar—āv-ā-tār' ; ā-vā'-tār (Cull).

avaunt—ā-vōnt', *not* ā-vānt'.

Analogy justifies the pronunciation ā-vānt', which is the form preferred by Haldeman. See *craunch*.

Ave Maria—ā'-vā mā-rē'-ā.

Worcester anglicizes the phrase, ā'-vē mā-rĭ'-ā.

avenue—āv'-ē-nū, *not* āv'-ē-nōō.

Averroës—ā-vēr'-ō-ēz.

aversion—ā-vēr'-shŭn, *not* ā-vēr'-zhŭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Avesnes—ä-vân'.

aviary—ä'-vĩ-ä-rĩ.

Avignon—ä-vën-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Avogadro—ä-vō-gä'-drō.

"The Law of *Avogadro*."

avoirdupois—äv-ěr-dū-poiz', *not* äv-ěr-dū-poi'.

Avon—ä'-vön, *not* äv'-ön.

"Stratford-on-*Avon*."

awry—ä-rĩ'.

axes (plural of axis)—äks'-ěz, *not* äks'-ěz.

axillary—äks'-il-ä-rĩ, *not* äks-il'-ä-rĩ.

See *capillary*.

axiom—äks'-ĩ-üm ; äks'-yüm (Wor.) ; äks'-yüm or äks'-ĩ-üm (Hal.).

Do not say äk'-shĩ-üm.

axiomatic—äks'-ĩ-ō-măt'-ik ; äk-shē-ō-măt'-ik (Wor.).

axolotl—äks'-ō-lōt-l.

ay—ĩ.

aye (yes)—ĩ.

aye (always)—ä.

"For *aye*."

Aytoun—ä'-tün.

Azof (sea)—ä-zöv' ; äz'-öf (Gaz.).

See *Azov*, another spelling.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Azores (islands)—ăz-örz'.

Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers ăz'-örz.

azote—ă-zöt' ; ăz'öt (Wor.).

Azov (sea)—ă-zöv' ; ăz'-öv (Gaz.).

See *Azof*.

azure—ăzh'-ūr or ā'-zhūr ; ā'-zhūr (Imp.).

The dictionaries are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

B

Baalbec—bäl-běk' ; bäl'-běk (Gaz.).

Bab-el-Mandeb—băb-ěl-măn'-dēb.

baccalaureate—băk-kā-lôr'-ē-ăt.

baccara—băk-kă-ră'.

See *baccarat*.

baccarat—băk-kă-răt'.

See *baccara*.

bacchante—băk-kănt', *not* băk-kăn'-tē.

bacchantes—băk-kăn'-tēz, *not* băk-kănts'.

Bach—băk.

For к, see p. 28.

bacillus—bā-sil'-ūs.

backgammon—băk-găm'-ön, *not* băk'-găm-ön.

backsheesh—băk'-shēsh.

Also spelled *backshish* and pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

bacteria—băk-tē'-rĭ-ă.

bacterium—băk-tē'-rĭ-ŭm.

Badajos—bă-dă-hōs'.

In Spanish, *j* is generally pronounced like *h*. Spanish words ending in a consonant are generally accented on the last syllable.

bade—băd, *not* bād.

Baden—bă'-dĕn.

badinage—băd'-ĭn-ăzh.

This is Webster's and Haldeman's pronunciation. Worcester and Stormonth accent the *last* syllable.

Baedeker—bâ'-dĕk-ĕr.

Commonly pronounced bā'-dĕk-ĕr.

Bagdad—băg-dăd'.

Bagehot—băj'-ôt.

bagnio—băn'-yō, *not* băg'-nĭ-ō.

See *baignoire*.

Bahamas—bā-hā'-măz.

Bahia—bă-ĕ'-ă.

In Spanish, *h* is not sounded, except in words beginning with *hue*, and then very slightly.

baignoire—băn-ywăr'.

Gn in French and Italian is equivalent to *ni* in *minion*.

Baillie (Joanna)—bā'-lē.

Bailly—bā'-lē ; Fr. pron. bă-yē'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see *p.* 37.)

Baireuth—bī'-rūth ; Ger. pron. bī'-roit.

In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in English, and *th* has the sound of *t*. See *Bayreuth*.

Bajazet—bāj'-ā-zět, *not* bā-jāz'-ět.

Balaklava—bā-lā-klā'-vā.

Balboa de—dā bāl-bō'-ā.

Balbriggan—bāl-brīg'-än.

balcony—bāl'-kō-nī, formerly pronounced bāl-kō'-nī.

This last pronunciation is still authorized by Worcester, as a secondary form.

baldacchino—bāl-dā-kē'-nō.

See *baldachin*.

baldachin—bāl'-dā-kīn.

ch and *cch* in Italian words, are used to express the sound of *k*, before *e* and *i*.

balderdash—bôl'-dēr-dāsh.

Baleares—bā-lē-ā'-rēz.

Balearic (Islands)—bāl-ē-är'-īk, *not* bāl-ē'-rīk.

Balfe—bālf.

Baliol de—dū bā'-lī-öl or bāl'-yöl.

Also spelled *Balliol*, and pronounced as above.

Balize—bā-lēz'.

Balkan (Mountains)—bāl-kän', *not* bôl'-kän.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

ballet—băl'-ā or bāl-ā'.

Webster and Worcester give also the pronunciation bāl'-ět, a form very rarely heard.

See *valet*.

Balliol (College at Oxford)—bāl'-yěl.

balm—bām, *not* bām.

balmoral—băl-mör'-āl or bāl-mō'-rāl.

Balmoral (Castle)—băl-mör'-āl or bāl-mō'-rāl.

balsam—bôl'-sām.

balsamic—băl-sām'-ik, *not* bôl-sām'-ik.

Balthasar—băl'-tă-zār.

Balzac de (Honoré)—ō-nō-rā' dū bāl-zāk'.

Anglicized, bāl'-zāk.

bambino—bām-bē'-nō.

banana—bā-nā'-nā, *not* bān-ān'-ā.

Worcester prefers bā-nā'-nā, and cites several authorities for this pronunciation. It is scarcely ever heard.

Bancroft (George)—băn'-kröft, *not* bāng'-kröft.

A letter of inquiry addressed to the Hon. George Bancroft elicited from his private secretary the following reply: "Mr. B. holds that the proper and true way of pronouncing the first syllable of his name is *Ban*, as in the word *bandage*, and not *bang*, as some authorities give it."

banderillero—băn-dā-rěl-yā'-rō.

bandoline—băn'-dō-līn, *not* bān-dō-lēn'.

See *aniline*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Bangkok—bǎng-kök'.

Bangor (Wales)—bǎng'-gēr.

Bangor (Maine)—bǎng'-gôr.

banquet—bǎng'-kwět, *not* bǎn'-kwět.

Banquo—bǎng'-kwō ; bǎn'-kwō (Biog.).

bantam—bǎn'-tām.

Bantam (Java)—bǎn-tām'.

banyan (tree)—bǎn'-yǎn or bǎn-yǎn'; bǎn'-
i-ǎn (Imp.).

baobab (tree)—bā'-ō-bǎb, *not* bā-ō'-bǎb.

baptism—bǎp'-tǐzm, *not* bǎp'-tǐz-üm.

baptistery—bǎp'-tǐs-tēr-i, *not* bǎp'-tǐs-trī.

Barabbas—bā-rǎb'-ās, *not* bār'-āb-ās.

Barbadoes—bār-bā'-dōz.

barbarous—bār'-bār-üs.

Barbault (Mrs.)—bār'-bôld ; Fr. pron.
bār-bō'.

Barberini (palace)—bār-bā-rē'-nē.

barège—bā-rāzh'.

Barmecides—bār'-mē-sīdz.

barouche—bā-rōosh'.

Barras de—dũ bā-rās' or dũ bā-rā'.

This is one of a number of French names of persons, of disputed or doubtful pronunciation. See *Biot*, *Chateaubriand*, *Dumas*, *Genlis*, *Guise*, *Guizot*, *Sieyès*.

Barthélemy—bār-tāl-mē'.

Bartholdi—bār-tōl'-dē, *not* bār-thōl'-dē.

Th in French is pronounced like *t*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Bartimeus—bär-tīm-ē'-ūs, *not* bär-tīm'-ē-ūs.

Baruch—bā'-rūk.

baryta—bā-rī'-tā.

basalt—bā-sôlt', *not* bā-zôlt'.

bas-bleu—bā-blōō'; Fr. pron. bā-blö'.

For ö, see p. 25.

bashaw—bā-shô'.

Basil—bā'-zīl, *not* bā'-sīl.

basilica—bā-zīl'-īk-ā, *not* bā-sīl'-īk-ā.

basilisk—bāz'-īl-isk, *not* bās'-īl-isk.

basin—bā'-sn, *not* bā'-sīn.

basket—bās'-kēt, *not* bās'-kēt.

See *ask*.

bas-relief—bā-rē-lēf'.

See *bass-relief*.

bass (fish)—bās, *not* bās.

See *ask*.

bass (music)—bās.

Bassanio—bās-sä'-nē-ō.

basso-rilievo—bās'-sō rē-lē-ā'-vō.

bass-relief—bās'-rē-lēf.

See *bas-relief*.

Bastile—bās-tēl' or bās'-tēl.

bastinado—bās-tīn-ā'-dō, *not* bās-tīn-ā'-dō.

bath—bāth, *not* bāth.

See *ask*.

baths—bāthz, *not* bāthz.

See *ask*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Bathsheba—bāth-shē'-bā or bāth'-shē-bā.
bathybius—bā-thīb'-ī-ūs.

baton — bā-tōng' ; bā - tōng' or bāt' - ūn
(Wor.) ; Fr. pron. bā-tôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Baton Rouge—bāt'-ūn rōōzh ; Fr. pron.
bā-tôn' rōōzh.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Battersea—bāt'-ēr-sē.

See *Anglesea*.

bayadere—bā-yā-dēr'.

Bayard de—dū bā'-ārd ; Fr. pron. dū bā-
yār'.

Bayard (Thomas F.)—bī'-ārd, *not* bā'-ārd.

This pronunciation is authorized by him-
self.

Bayle—bāl.

bayonet—bā'-ō-nēt, *not* bā'-nēt.

Bayonne (France) — bī'-yūn ; Fr. pron.
bā-yôn'.

bayou—bī'-ōō or bī'-ō ; bā'-yōō (Hal.).

Bayreuth—bī'-rūth ; Ger. pron. bī'-roit.

See *Baireuth*. The two spellings have the
same pronunciation.

bazaar—bā-zār'.

Spelled also *bazar*, but pronounced as
above.

bdellium—děl'-yŭm.

The *b* is silent.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Beaconsfield—bē'-kūnz-fēld, *not* bēk'-ūnz-fēld.

A letter written some years ago (1880) to Mr. Corry (Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary) concerning the pronunciation of this word, was answered in Mr. Corry's absence by a well-known official gentleman. The reply was that the only pronunciation of *Beaconsfield* is the one given above. Still, the erroneous pronunciation is given in many books.

Beatrice—bē'-ā-trīs, *not* bē-ā'-trīs, *nor* bē-āt'-rīs.

“Much Ado About Nothing.”

Beatrice Cenci—bā-ā-trē'-chā chēn'-chē.

In Italian, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Beattie—bē'-tī; Scotch pron. bā'-tī.

Beauchamp (Fr.)—bō-shān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Beauchamp (Eng.)—bē'-chām.

“The *Beauchamp* Tower.”

beaufet—bō'-fēt.

Beauharnais de—dū bō-ār-nā'.

See *amende honorable*.

beau ideal—bō ī-dē'-āl.

Worcester prefers the French pronunciation bō ē-dā-āl'.

beau monde—bō-mōnd' or bō-mōnd'; Fr. pron. bō-mōnd'.

For ôñ, see p. 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

beauteous—bū'-tē-ūs, *not* bū'-chūs.

beaux-esprits—bō-zēs-prē'.

Becher—běk'-ēr.

For κ, see p. 28.

bedizen—bē-dī'-zn or bē-dīz'-n.

bedouin—běd'-ōō-ën or běd'-ōō-in, *not*
bēd'-wīn.

bedstead—běd'-stēd, *not* běd'-stīd.

Beelzebub—bē-ēl'-zē-būb, *not* bēl'-zē-būb.

been—bīn; bēn or bin (Stor.); bēn (Imp.).

bēn is a pronunciation heard in England,
but one that has never obtained, to any ex-
tent, in this country.

Beersheba—bē'-ēr-shē-bà or bē-ēr'-shē-bà.

The last pronunciation is the one generally
heard. Do not say bēr-shē'-bà. "From Dan
to *Beersheba*."

Beethoven van—vān bā'-tō-vēn.

begone—bē-gōn'.

See *accost*.

behalf—bē-hāf', *not* bē-hāf'.

behemoth—bē'-hē-mōth, *not* bē-hē'-mōth.

Behring (strait)—bē'-rīng; Danish pron.
bā'-rīng.

bel-esprit—běl'-ēs-prē'.

Belfast (Ireland)—bēl'-fāst'; bēl'-fāst'
(Gaz.); *not* bēl'-fāst.

Belfast (Maine)—bēl'-fāst; bēl'-fāst' (Gaz.).

Belial—bē'-lī-āl, *not* bē-lī'-āl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

believe—bē-lēv', *not* blēv.

Belisarius—běl-īs-ā'-rī-ūs.

Bellerophon—běl-ēr'-ō-fōn.

belles-lettres—běl-lět'-těr.

Bellini—běl-lē'-nē.

bellows—běl'-ūs.

This is Webster's and Worcester's marking.
The New Imperial and Stormonth say běl'-ōz.
Walker remarks: "The last syllable of this word, like that of *gallows*, is corrupted beyond recovery into *lus*." See *gallows*.

Beloochistan—běl-ōō-chís-tān'.

"General use appears to have affixed to the *ch* its soft sound. Even the French pronounce the name in this manner."—*Gaz.*

beloved (adj.)—bē-lūv'-ēd.

beloved (part.)—bē-lūvd'.

See *learned*.

belvedere—běl-vē-dēr' or běl'-vē-dēr.

Benares—běn-ār'-ěz.

Ben-Cruachan—běn-krōō'-kān.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

beneath—bē-nēth' or bē-nēth'.

The first pronunciation is preferred by careful speakers.

Bengal—běn-gōl', *not* běn'-gōl.

Benguela—běn-gā'-lā.

Benicia—bē-nīsh'-ī-ā, *not* bē-nē'-shā.

benignant—bē-nīg'-nānt, *not* bē-nī'-nānt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

benison—bĕn'-iz-ŭn ; bĕn'-is-ŭn (Stor.).

Ben-Nevis—bĕn nĕv'-is or bĕn nĕ'-vis.

Bentham (Jeremy)—bĕn'-tām or bĕn'-thām.

Bentivoglio—bĕn-tē-vōl'-yō.

gli, in Italian, is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.

benzine—bĕn'-zĭn ; bĕn'-zĭn or bĕn'-zĕn
(Imp.).

benzoin—bĕn-zoin'.

Stormonth prefers bĕn-zō'-ĭn.

benzole—bĕn'-zōl.

bequeath—bĕ-kwĕth', *not* bĕ-kwĕth'.

Béranger de—dŭ bā-rān-zhā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Berenice—bĕr-ĕ-nī'-sē.

See *Bernice*.

Berkeley—bĕrk'-lĭ, formerly bārk'-lĭ.

Berlin (Prussia)—bĕr'-lĭn ; Ger. pron. bĕr-lĕn'.

Berlioz (Hector) bĕr-lĕ-ō'.

Bermoothes—bĕr-mōō'-thēz.

This, in Shakespeare's time, would seem to have been the spelling and pronunciation of our word *Bermudas*. We find in "The Tempest," Act. I., Scene 2, the words: "The still-vex'd *Bermoothes*."

Bernadotte—bĕr-nā-dōt'.

Bernard (Claude)—bĕr-nār'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Bernice—bĕr-nĭ'-sē.

This is the New Testament spelling of the word *Berenice*, which see.

Bertuccio—bār-tōō'-chō.

cci, in Italian, before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Berwick (Scotland)—bĕr'-rik, *not* bĕr'-wĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

beryl—bĕr'-ĭl.

Berzelius—bĕr-zē'-lĭ-ūs; Swedish pron. bĕr-zĭl'-ĭ-ūs.

Besançon—bĕz-än'-sôn.

The first syllable is to be touched very lightly. For *än* and *ôn*, see pp. 26 and 27.

besique—bā-zēk'.

Also spelled *bezique*, and pronounced as above.

besom—bē'-zŭm.

bestial—bĕst'-yāl.

bestiality—bĕst-yāl'-ĭt-ĭ or bĕst-yē-āl'-ĭt-ĭ.

bestrew—bē-strū' or bē-strō'.

Betchuanas—bĕt-chōō-ä'-nāz.

betel (nut)—bē'-tl, *not* bĕt'-l.

Betelgeuse—bĕt'-ĕl-jūs.

bête-noire—bāt-nwār'.

Bethesda—bē-thĕz'-dā, *not* bē-thĕs'-dā.

Bethlehem—bĕth'-lē-hĕm.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Bethphage—bēth'-fā-jē, *not* bēth'-fāj.

Walker says: "This word is generally pronounced, by the illiterate, in two syllables, and without the second *h*, as if written *Bethpage*."

Bethsaida—bēth-sā'-īd-à or bēth-sā'-dà.

Bethuel—bē-thū'-ēl.

bêtise—bā-tēz'.

betroth—bē-trôth', *not* bē-trôth'.

To give to this word and to the two succeeding ones the long sound of *o* in the second syllable is an almost universal mispronunciation for which no authority whatever seems to exist.

betrothal—bē-trôth'-āl, *not* bē-trô'-thāl.

See *betroth*.

betrothment—bē-trôth'-mēnt, *not* bē-trôth'-mēnt.

See *betroth*.

Beulah—bū'-là or bē-ū'-là.

"The land of *Beulah*."

Beust von—fōn boist.

eu, in German, is pronounced *oi*.

Bewick—bū'-īk, *not* bē'-wīk.

See *Alnwick*.

bey—bā.

Beyroot—bā'-rōōt, *not* bā-rōōt'; Turkish pron. bī'-rōōt.

Beza (Theodore)—bē'-zà.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

bi (prefix)—bī, *not* bē.

bibelot—bē-blō'.

bibliography—bīb-lī-ōg'-rā-fī.

bibliophile—bīb'-lī-ō-fīl.

bicycle—bī'-sik-l, *not* bī'-sī-kl.

The second syllable, being unaccented, has naturally the *short* sound of *i* (ī).

biennial—bī-ēn'-ī-āl.

Bierstadt—bēr'-stāt, *not* bēr'-stād.

bifurcate—bī-fūr'-kāt.

bijou—bē-zhōō'.

billet-doux—bīl'-ē-dōō ; Fr. pron. bē-yā-dōō'.

The singular and the plural (billets-doux) are pronounced exactly alike in French.

binary—bī'-nā-rī.

bindery—bīnd'-ēr-ī, *not* bīnd'-rī.

Bingen—bīng'-ēn, *not* bīng'-gēn.

“*Bingen-on-the-Rhine.*”

binomial—bī-nō'-mī-āl.

biographer—bī-ōg'-rā-fēr.

In this and the four words following, the first syllable is pronounced *bī*, *not* *bē*. See *direct*.

biographical—bī-ō-g-rāf'-īk-āl.

See *biographer*.

biography—bī-ōg'-rā-fī.

See *biographer*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

biology—bī-ōl'-ō-jī, *not* bē-ōl'-ō-jī.

See *direct*.

bioplasm—bī'-ō-plāzm, *not* bē'-ō-plāzm.

Biot—bē-ō' or byō ; bē-ō' or bē-ōt' (Biog.).

See *Barras*.

hipartite—bīp'-är-tīt or bī-pär'-tīt.

Webster is the only authority for the second pronunciation.

biscuit—bīs'-kīt.

Bismark—bīz'-märk.

This is the marking of the dictionaries and the form universally heard ; and yet, in German, *s*, unless at the beginning of a word or between two vowels, is pronounced sharply as in *this*. The New Imperial Dictionary says bīs'-märk or bīz'-märk.

bismuth—bīz'-mūth, *not* bīs'-mūth.

bison—bī'-sūn ; Worcester gives in addition, bīz'-ūn ; bī'-zūn (Hal.).

bisque—bīsk or bēsk.

bissextile—bīs-sēks'-tīl.

Biton—bī'-tōn.

“Cleobis and *Biton*.”

bitumen—bī-tū'-mēn, *not* bīt'-yū-mēn.

See *abdomen*.

bivouac—bīv'-wāk ; bīv'-ōō-āk is a second pronunciation of Worcester's.

bizarre—bē-zär'.

Bizet—bē-zā'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Björnson (Björstjerne)—bē-örn-stē-ēr'-ně
bē-yörn'-sön.

For ö, see p. 25.

blackguard—bläḡ'-ḡärd, *not* bläk'-ḡärd, a
pronunciation that the spelling
seems to suggest.

Blackstone—bläk'-stün, *not* bläk'-stön.

See *Gladstone*.

blanch—blänch, *not* blänch.

See *ask*.

blanc mange—blä-mönj' ; Fr. pron. blän-
mänzh'.

For än, see p. 26.

blasé—blä-zā'.

blaspheme—bläs-fēm', *not* bläs'-fēm.

blasphemer—bläs-fē'-mēr, *not* bläs'-fē-mēr.

blasphemous—bläs'-fē-müs, *not* bläs-fē'-
müs.

blasphemy—bläs'-fē-mī.

blast—bläst, *not* bläst.

See *ask*.

blatant—blä'-tänt, *not* blät'-änt.

bleat—blēt.

Blenheim—blën'-īm, *not* blën'-hīm.

blessed (adj.)—blës'-əd.

blessed (part.)—blěst.

See *learned*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

blithe—blīth, *not* blīth.

The *th* is sub-vocal in this word.

Blois—blwä.

“Bloī, or more correctly, blwä.”—*Gaz.*

blouse—blowz, *not* blows, *nor* blōoz.

Blücher von—fōn blōō'-kēr; Ger. pron.
fōn blü'-kēr.

For ü and κ, see pp. 26 and 28. Commonly but erroneously pronounced blōō'-chēr. “Although in America we very frequently hear this word pronounced *Blu'-tcher* by intelligent speakers, the *ch* should unquestionably be hard.”—*Gaz.*

Blumenbach—blōō'-mēn-bāk; Ger. pron.
blōō'-mēn-bāk.

For κ, see p. 28.

boa—bō'-ā.

Boadicea (Queen)—bō-ād-īs-ē'-ā.

Boanerges—bō-ān-ēr'-jēz.

boatswain—bōt'-swān or bōs'-n.

This last is a colloquial pronunciation, and is commonly heard among seafaring men. It has the sanction of most lexicographers as well.

Boccaccio—bō-kä'-chō, *not* bō-kä'-chī-ō.

See *Bertuccio*.

Bode—bō'-dě, *not* bōd.

“*Bode's Law.*”

bodega—bō-dā'-gä.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Bodleian (Library)—böd'-lē-ăn, *not* bōd'-lē-ăn.

Boerhaave—bōr'-häv ; Dutch pron. bōor'-hă-vě.

In Dutch, *oe* is pronounced *ō* ; and *aa* has the sound of the Italian *a* (ä).

Boethius—bō-ē'-thī-ūs.

Bogota—bō-gō-tä'.

bohea—bō-hē'.

Boieldieu—bō-yěl-dē-ö' ; bwäl-dyö' (Biog.).

For ö, see p. 25.

Boileau—bwä-lō'.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers *boi'-lō*, a very rare pronunciation.

boisterous—bois'-tēr-ūs, *not* bois'-trūs.

Bokhara—böK-ä'-rä.

For K, see p. 28.

bolero—bō-lä'-rō.

Boleyn (Anne)—bööl'-in.

bolide—bō'-līd, *not* bō'-līd.

Bolingbroke—böl'-ing-bröök, formerly bööl'-ing-bröök, *not* bō'-ling-brök.

Bolivar—böl'-iv-är ; Sp. pron. bō-lē'-vär.

Bologna—bō-lōn'-yă, *not* bō-lō'-nä.

Gn, in Italian, is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*.

bomb—büm ; böm (Stor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

bombard—bŭm-bärd' ; bŏm-bärd' (Stor.
and Imp.).

bombast—bŭm'-bäst ; bŏm'-bäst (Imp.).

bombastic—bŭm-bäs'-tĭk.

Bombay—bŏm-bā'.

bombazine—bŭm-bā-zēn'.

Also spelled *bombasine*, but pronounced as
above. See *amber-gris*.

bomb-shell—bŭm'-shĕl.

bona-fide—bō'-nä fī'-dē, *not* bō'-nä fīd.

bon bon—bôn-bôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Bonheur (Rosa)—bō-nör', *not* bŏn'-ŭr.

For ö, see p. 25.

Boniface—bŏn'-ē-fäs ; Fr. pron. bō-nē-fäs'.

bon marché—bôn mār-shā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Bonn—bŏn.

bonne—bŏn ; Fr. pron. bŏn.

bonnet—bŏn'-ĕt, *not* bŭn'-ĕt.

Bonnivard de—dŭ-bō-nē-vär'.

Bonpland—bôn-plän'.

For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

bon-ton—bôn-tôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

bon-vivant—bôn-vē-vän'.

For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Boötes—bō-ō'-tēz.

booth—bōōth, *not* bōōth.

Booth (Edwin)—bōōth, *not* bōōth.

boracic—bō-rās'-ik.

Bordeaux—bôr-dō'.

"The accent is usually placed on the last syllable of this name, in ordinary discourse. But the poets, we believe, almost invariably accentuate the penultima."—*Gaz.*

Borghese—bôr-gā'-zā.

Borromean (islands)—bôr-rō-mē'-ăn.

Borromeo—bôr-rō-mā'-ō, *not* bôr-rō'-mē-ō.

bosom—bōōz'-ūm.

bōō'-zūm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Bosphorus—bōs'-fō-rūs.

See *Bosporus*, a more correct spelling.

Bosporus—bōs'-pō-rūs.

See *Bosphorus*.

Bossuet—bō-sü-ā', *almost* bō-swā'.

According to Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary, the *t* in this word was sounded in the early part of the last century (bō-sü-āt'). For ü, see p. 26.

Boston—bōs'-tōn, *not* bōs'-tōn *nor* bōs'-tōn.

See *accost*.

Boswell—bōz'-wēl.

Bothwell—bōth'-wēl, *not* bōth'-wēl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Boucher de Perthes—bōo-shā' dŭ pārt.

Boucicault—bōo-sē-kō', *not* bōo'-sē-kôlt.

boudoir—bōo-dwôr'; Fr. pron. bōo-dwār'.

bouffe (opera)—bōof.

Bouguereau—bōo-gĕr-ō', *not* bōo-jĕr-ō'.

bouillon—bōo-yôn'.

Often pronounced bōol'-yŏn. For ôN, see p. 27.

Bouillon de (Godfrey)—dŭ bōo-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Boulanger—bōo-län-zhā'.

For äN, see p. 26.

boulevard—bōo'-lē-vār.

Worcester says bōo-lē-värd'.

Boulogne—bōo-lôn'; Fr. pron. bōo-lŏn'-yŭ.

The syllable yŭ is to be very lightly pronounced.

bounteous—bown'-tē-ŭs, *not* bown'-chŭs.

bouquet—bōo-kā' or bōo'-kā, *not* bō-kā'.

Bourbon (island and dynasty)—bōor'-bŭn;

Fr. pron. bōor-bôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Bourbon (Kentucky)—bŭr'-bŭn, *not* bōor'-bŭn.

"*Bourbon* whiskey."

bourgeois (type)—bŭr-jois'.

bourgeois (citizen)—bōor-zhwô'; bōor-zhwä' (Stor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

bourn—börn ; bōrn (Imp.).

The pronunciation given by the New Imperial is allowed by Worcester as a secondary form.

Bouvier—bōo-vēr' ; Fr. pron. bōov-yā'.

bovine—bō'-vīn, *not* bō'-vēn.

Bowditch—bow'-dīch, *not* bō'-dīch.

Bowdoin (College)—bō'-dn.

bowie-knife—bō'-ē-nīf, *not* bōo'-ē-nīf.

bow-legged—bō'-lēḡd, *not* bō'-lēḡ-ēd.

See *learned*.

bowline—bō'-līn or bow'-līn.

bowsprit—bō'-sprīt or bōo'-sprīt.

Boz—bōz.

"By some pronounced bōz."—*Web*. "The *o* in *Boz* is undoubtedly short."—*Charles Dickens*.

Bozzaris—bōt'-sār-īs.

"Popularly pronounced bōz-zār'-īs."—*Web*. Also spelled *Botzaris*, and pronounced as above.

brachial—brāk'-ī-āl or brā'-kī-āl.

Worcester says brāk'-yāl or brā'-kī-āl.

braggadocio—brāḡ-ḡā-dō'-shī-ō.

Brahe (Tycho)—tī'-kō brā or brä ; Danish pron. brä'-ě.

Brahma—brā'-mā.

Also spelled *Brama*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Brahmin—brä'-mĭn.

Also spelled *Bramin*, but pronounced as above.

Brahminism—brä'-mĭn-ĭzm.

Also spelled *Braminism*, but pronounced as above.

braise—brāz.

Also spelled *braize*, but pronounced as above.

bramah (press)—brä'-mā or brā'-mā.

brand-new—bränd'-nū, *not* brān'-nū.

brasier—brā'-zhĕr, *not* brā'-zĭ-ĕr.

brass—brās, *not* bräs.

See *ask*.

bravado—brā-vā'-dō ; brā-vā'-dō is often heard.

bravo (n.)—brä'-vō or brā'-vō.

The first is the pronunciation given by almost all orthoëpists. Webster gives brā'-vō only.

bravo (interj.)—brä'-vō.

brā'-vō is a secondary form of Worcester's, and one rarely heard.

bravura—brā-vōō'-rā.

Brazil—brāz-ĭl' ; Sp. and Port. pron. brā-zĕl' or brā-sĕl'.

See *amber-gris*.

Brazos—brä'-zōs.

breccia—brĕt'-chā ; brĕk'-shĭ-ā (Stor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

breeches—brĭch'-ĕz.

The diphthong *ee* is almost always pronounced like long *e* (ē); the two *principal* exceptions being *been* and *breeches*.

breeching—brĭch'-ĭng.

See note under *breeches*.

Bremen—brēm'-ĕn; Ger. pron. brā'-mĕn.

Bremer (Fredrika)—frĕd-rē'-kā brē'-mēr;

Swedish pron. brīm'-ēr.

In the Swedish pronunciation of this word, the *ĭ* in the first syllable should be slightly prolonged.

Brescia—brĕsh'-ĭ-à or brĕsh'-à.

Breslau—brĕs'-low.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers brĕs'-lô.

Bretagne—brĕ-tăn'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne*. brĭt'-ăn is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

brethren—brĕth'-rĕn, *not* brĕth'-ĕrn.

Bréton (Jules)—zhŭl brâ-tôn'.

For ŭ and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

Breton (Cape)—brĭt'-ŭn.

bretzel—brĕt'-sĕl.

Also spelled *pretzel*, which see.

brevet (n. and adj.)—brĕ-vĕt'.

brĕv'-ĕt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

brevet (vb.)—brĕ-vĕt'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

breviary—brē'-vī-ā-rĭ ; brēv'-yā-rĭ (Wor.).
 brevier (type)—brē-vēr', *not* brē'-vī-ēr.
 Briareus—brī-ā'-rē-ūs or brī'-ā-rūs, *not* brī-ā-rē'-ūs.

“The hundred-handed *Briareus*.”

brigand—brīg'-ānd, *not* brīg-ānd'.
 brigantine — brīg' - ān - tĭn ; brīg' - ān - tĭn
 (Stor.).

brillante—brīl-lān'-tē.

Brindisi—brēn'-dē-sē, *not* brēn-dē'-zē.

Briseis—brī-sē'-īs.

Brissot—brē-sō'.

bristle—brīs'-l, *not* brĭst'-l.

Britannia—brīt-ān'-ī-ā, *not* brīt-ān'-yā.

britzka—brīs'-kā, *not* brĭts'-kā.

Brobdingnag—bröb'-dĭng-nāġ.

“Commonly but incorrectly written *Brobdignag*.”—*Web*.

Brobdingnaggian—bröb - dĭng - nāġ' ; ĭ - ān ;
 bröb-dĭng-nā'-jĭ-ān (Wor.).

brochure—brō-shūr'.

Brockhaus—brök'-hows.

Broglie de—dū brō'-ĭ ; dū brōġ-lē' (Biog.).

bromide—brō'-mĭd.

The New Imperial prefers brō'-mĭd. “According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms ending in *ide* (as *bromide*, *chloride*, etc.) should be pronounced with *i* long ; but all other orthoëpists are unanimous in making the

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

vowel short ; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e*, thus, *bromid*, *chlorid*."—*Web*.

bromine—brō'-mĭn ; brō'-mĭn or brō'-mĭn (Imp.).

See *aniline*.

Bromley—brūm'-lĭ, *not* bröm'-lĭ.

bronchial—bröng'-kĭ-ăl ; brön'-kĭ-ăl is Worcester's marking.

bronchitis — brön-kĭ'-tĭs ; bröng-kĭ'-tĭs (Stor.) ; *not* brön-kē'-tĭs.

See *itis*.

broncho—bröng'-kō.

Worcester says brön'-kō.

Brontë (Charlotte)—brön'-tē.

bronze—brönz or brönz.

The last pronunciation, though authorized by many orthoëpists, is never heard.

brooch—bröch, *not* bröoch.

broom—brōm.

"Often pronounced *brōm*."—*Wor*. "The following words, *room*, *root*, *roof*, *rood*, *broom*, and *soon*, have properly the long sound of *oo*, as in *food* ; but many pronounce them with the short sound, as in *foot*. New Englanders especially are often recognized abroad by their habit of pronouncing *rōom*, *rōom* ; *rōöt*, *rōöt* ; *rōōf*, *rōōf* ; *rōōd*, *rōōd* ; *brōom*, *brōom* ; and *sōon*, *sōon*."—*Web*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

broth—brôth, *not* brôth.

See *accost*.

brothel—bröth'-ël ; bröth'-ël (Stor.).

Brough—brûf.

brougham—brōō'-ăm or brōom.

Brougham—brōō'-ăm or brōom.

See *Alnwick*.

Broughton (Rhoda)—brow'-tön, *not* brō'-tön.

Brown-Séquard (Dr.)—brown-sā-kär'.

Brueys—brü-ā'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Brüges—brü'-jěz ; Fr. pron. brüzh.

For ü, see p. 26.

Brugsch Bei—brōosh bā.

bruit—brüt.

Brunehild—brōō'-ně-hílt.

See *Brunehilde*.

Brunehilde—brōō-nā-híl'-dā.

See *Brunehild*.

Brunelleschi—brōō-něl-lës'-kē.

brusque—brüsk ; bröosk (Stor. and Hal.).

brutal—brü'-tāl, *not* brōō'-tāl.

brute—brüt, *not* brōöt.

Brydges—brīj'-ěz.

buccaneer—bük-ăn-ēr', *not* bū-kăn-ēr'.

Buccleugh—bük-klū'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Buch von—fōn bōōk.

For k, see p. 28.

Buchanan—būk-ăn'-ăn, *not* bū-kăn'-ăn.

Bucharest—bū-kā-rěst'.

Büchner—būk'-nēr.

For ü and k, see pp. 26 and 28.

bucolic—bū-kōl'-ik.

Buda-Pesth—bū'-dā-pěst; Hungarian pron.
bōō'-dō-pēsht.

Buddha—bōōd'-à; bōō'-dà (Wor.); būd'-à
(Stor.).

Buddhism—bōōd'-izm; bōō'-dizm (Wor.);
būd'-izm (Stor.).

Buddhist—bōōd'-ist; bōō'-dist (Wor.);
būd'-ist (Stor.).

Buena Vista—bwā'-nā vēs'-tä or bō'-nā
vīs'-tä.

Buenos Ayres—bō'-nūs ā'-rīz or ârz; Sp.
pron. bwā-nōs ī'-rēs.

buffet—bűf'-ět; commonly pronounced
bōō-fā'.

Buffon de—dű bűf'-үн; Fr. pron. dű bū-
fōN'.

For ü and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Bulgaria—bōōl-ġā'-rī-à, *not* būl-ġā'-rī-à.

bulletin—bōōl'-ē-tīn.

Worcester gives this as a secondary form,
but prefers bōōl'-ē-tēn, which is Stormonth's
pronunciation also.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Bülow von—fōn bü'-lō.

For ü, see p. 26.

bulwark—bööl'-wärk.

bungalow—büng'-gā-lō.

Bunsen von—fōn böön'-sën.

Buonaparte—böō-ō-nä-pär'-tā.

Buonarroti—böō-ō-när-röt'-ē.

“Michael Angelo *Buonarroti*.” See *Michael Angelo*.

buoy—bwōō'-ī or bwô'-ī; bwoi or boi
(Wor.); boi (Stor.); boi or bwoi
(Imp.).

This word is often pronounced böō'-ī, for which there is no dictionary authority.

buoyancy—bwōō'-yăn-sī or bwô'-yăn-sī;
bwoi'-ăn-sī or boi'-ăn-sī (Wor.);
boi'-ăn-sī (Stor.).

buoyant—bwōō'-yănt or bwô'-yănt; boi'-
ănt (Wor. and Stor.).

Burdett-Coutts—bûr-dêt' kōōts.

bureaucracy—bû-rō'-krā-sī.

Burgoyne—bûr-goin'.

Burgundy—bûr'-gŭn-di, *not* bûr'-gŭn'-dī.

burin—bû'-rĭn, *not* bûr'-ĭn.

burlesque—bûr-lĕsk', *not* bûr'-lĕsk.

burthen—bûrth'-n.

bushel—böosh'-ĕl.

business—bĭz'-nĕs, *not* bĭz'-ĭ-nĕs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

bustle—būs'-l, *not* būst'-l.

butcher—böoch'-ër, *not* bōō'-chěr.

butterine—büt'-ër-in.

See *aniline*.

butyric (acid)—bū-tīr'-ik.

Bysshe—bīsh.

“Percy *Bysshe* Shelley.”

byzantine (coin)—bīz'-ăn-tīn.

Byzantine (adj.)—bī-zăn'-tīn or bīz'-ăn-tīn.

Also spelled *Bizantine*, but pronounced as above.

Byzantium—bīz'-ăn'-shī-ŭm, *not* bīz'-ăn'-tī-ŭm.

C

Caaba—kā-ā'-bà ; kâ'-ā-bâ (Wor.).

See *Kaaba*.

cabal (junto)—kā-bāl'.

cabal (tradition)—kā-bāl' ; kâ'-bâl (Wor.).

cabala—kăb'-ă-lâ.

Spelled also *kabala* and pronounced as above.

cabalist—kăb'-ăl-ist.

Cabanis—kā-bă-nēs'.

cabaret—kăb'-ă-rèt.

Worcester prefers kăb'-ă-râ.

cabochon—kā-bō-shôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Cabool—kă-bōol'.

Cabot—kăb'-öt, *not* kăb-öt'.

cabriolet—kăb-rî-ō-lă', *not* kăb-rî-ō-lët'.

cacao—kă-kă'-ō or kă'-kō.

Worcester gives the second only.

Caceres—kă'-thā-rēs.

In Spanish, *c* before *e* and *i* has the sound of *th* in *thin*.

cachalot—kăsh'-ā-löt.

cachet—kăsh'-ā.

cachinnatory—kă-kîn'-ā-tō-rî.

cachou—kă-shōō'.

cacique—kă-sēk'.

cacoëthes scribendi—kăk-ō-ē'-thēz skrīb-
ēn'-dî.

cacophony—kă-köf'-ō-nî.

cadaver—kă-dă'-vēr, *not* kă-däv'-ēr.

cadi—kă'-dî.

Cadiz—kă'-dîz, *not* kă-dîz' ; Sp. pron. kă'-
dēth.

In Spanish, *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Cadoudal—kă-dōō-dăl'.

caduceus—kă-dū'-sē-ūs.

Worcester makes it a word of *three* syllables, kă-dū'-shūs.

Cædmon—kēd'-mön or kăd'-mön.

Caen—kän.

Sometimes anglicized kă'-ēn. For än, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Cæsalpinus—sēs-āl-pī'-nūs.

Cæsarea—sēs-ā-rē'-ā, *not* sēz-ā-rē'-ā.

See *Cesarea*.

cæsium—sē'-zī-ŭm.

cæsurā—sē-zū'-rā or sē-sū'-rā ; sē-zhōō'-rā

(Hal.).

café—kăf'-ā ; Fr. pron. kă-fā'.

caffeine—kăf-fē'-in, *not* kăf'-fē-ēn.

See *aniline*.

Caiaphas—kā'-yā-fās ; kī'-āf-ās (Stor.).

caic—kā'-ik.

See *caique*.

Cainan—kā'-ī'-năn.

caique—kā'-ēk or kă-ēk'.

See *caic*.

cairn—kârn ; kârn (Stor.).

Cairo (Egypt)—kī'-rō, *not* kâ'-rō.

Cairo (U. S.)—kâ'-rō, *not* kī'-rō.

caisson—kâ'-sōn.

There is considerable authority (Worcester included) for the pronunciation ka-sōn'.

Caius (cottage at Oxford)—kēs or kēz.

cajolery—kâ-jō'-lēr-ī, *not* kâ-jōl'-ēr-ī.

Calais—kă-lā'.

The anglicized form kăl'-is is seldom heard.

calash—kăl-ăsh'.

Calaveras—kă-lă-vā'-räs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

calcimine (n. and vb.)—kăl'-sīm-în.

Worcester says kăl'-sīm-în, the pronunciation usually heard.

calcine—kăl'-sîn or kăl'-sîn.

Webster is the only lexicographer of importance that gives the second pronunciation.

calcium—kăl'-sī-ŭm, *not* kăl'-shī-ŭm.

Calderon de la Barca—kăl'-dēr-ôn dü lä
bär'-kä ; Sp. pron. käl-dā-rôn' dā lä
bär'-kä.

caldron—kôl'-drŭn.

See *chaldron*.

calf—käf, more properly káf.

See *ask*.

calf's foot—kâfs fööt, *not* kâvz fööt.

caliph—kâ'-lif.

calisthenics—käl'-is-thên'-îks.

calk—kôk.

Callao—käl-lä'-ô or käl-yä'-ô.

calligraphy—käl-lîg'-râ-fî.

Callimachus—käl-lîm'-â-kŭs.

Calliope—käl-lî'-ô-pē, *not* käl'-lî-ôp.

Callisthenes—käl-lîs'-thē-nēz.

calm—kām, *not* kām.

calophyllum—käl-ô-fil'-ŭm.

caloric—kâ-lör'-îk, *not* kâ-lô'-rîk.

Calvary—käl'-vā-rî.

calyx—kâ'-lîks, *not* käl'-îks.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Cambacerès de—dŭ kăn-bă-sā-rēs'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Cambyes—kăm-bī'-sēz.

camellia—kā-měl'-ī-ā.

camelopard—kā-měl'-ō-pärd or kăm'-ěl-ō-pärd.

Camelot—kăm'-ē-löt.

"Many-towered *Camelot*."

camera—kăm'-ē-rà, *not* kā-mē'-rà.

See *chimera*.

Camoëns—kăm'-ō-ěns.

campagna—kăm-păn'-yă.

campanile—kăm-păn-ē'-lā.

Stormonth prefers kăm'-păn-īl.

Campbell—kăm'-ěl or kăm'-běl.

Campeachy—kăm-pē'-chē.

camphene—kăm'-fēn.

Worcester accents the last syllable, and Stormonth says kăm'-fīn.

camphor—kăm'-fŭr, *not* kăm'-fīr, unless spelled *camphire*, an obsolete spelling

Canaan—kā'-năn or kā'-nā-ăn.

"This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But *Milton*, who, in his *Paradise Lost*, has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

the syllabication and accentuation of *Isaac* and *Balaam*, which are always heard in two syllables."—*Walker*.

Canaanite—kā'-năn-īt or kā'-nā-ăn-īt.

See *Canaan*.

canaille—kā-nāl'; kăn-il' (Stor.); Fr. pron. kā-nā'-yŭ.

The last syllable is to be lightly sounded.

Canandaigua—kăn-ăn-dā'-gŭwà, *not* kăn-ăn-dā'-gŭ-â.

canard—kā-nār' or kā-nārd'.

canary (bird)—kā-nā'-rĭ, *not* kā-nār'-ĭ.

Candace—kăn'-dā-sē.

Some authorities say kăn-dā'-sē.

candelabra—kăn-dē-lā'-brà, *not* kăn-dē-lā'-brà, commonly heard.

candelabrum—kăn-dē-lā'-brŭm, *not* kăn-dē-lā'-brŭm, commonly heard.

Canes Venatici—kā'-nēz vē-năt'-ĭs-ĭ.

canine—kā-nĭn'.

Almost all the dictionaries accent this word on the *last* syllable.

cannel (coal)—kăn'-ĕl.

Cannes—kăn.

cañon—kăn'-yŭn.

ñ (n tilde) is pronounced in Spanish like *ní* in *minion*.

Canopus—kăn-ō'-pŭs, *not* kăn'-ō-pŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

canorous—kā-nō'-rūs.

Canorous and *sonorous* are exceptions to the rule that words of three or more syllables ending in *orous*, are generally accented on the antepenultimate.

cant (hypocrisy)—kǎnt.

can't (cannot)—kǎnt.

"The *a* in *can't* and *shan't* is broad [has its Italian sound], in consequence of lengthening the vowel to compensate for the omitted sounds."—*Webster*.

cantata—kǎn-tǎ'-tǎ or kǎn-tā'-tǎ.

cantatrice—kǎn-tā-trē'-chē.

This pronunciation is a compromise between the Italian (kǎn-tā-trē'-chā) and the anglicized form (kǎn-tā'-trēch).

Canton (China)—kǎn-tǒn'.

Canton (U. S.)—kǎn'-tǒn.

Canute—kā-nūt'.

canyon—kǎn-yōn' or kǎn'-yōn.

caoutchouc—kōō'-chōōk or kōō'-chōōk.

kā-ōōt'-chōōk is the pronunciation given by Craig. It is the one more nearly suggested by the spelling.

cap-a-pie—kǎp-à-pē'.

Capella—kā-pěl'-lā.

capillary (n.)—kǎp'-īl-ā-rī.

capillary (adj.)—kǎp'-īl-ā-rī or kā-pīl'-ā-rī.

"With respect to the pronunciation of this word, and also of a class of words of similar

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

formation, the best orthoëpists and good usage are so divided that every individual may feel at perfect liberty to follow his own taste."—*Wor.*

capital—kăp'-ît-ăl.

Capitol—kăp'-ît-öl.

Capitoline—kăp'-ît-öl-în, *not* kăp'-ît-öl-ên.

capitulate—kā-pīt'-yū-lăt, *not* kā-pīch'-ōō-lăt.

capoch—kā-pōōch', *not* kā-pōch'.

capon—kā'-pn or kā'-pün; kā'-pön (Stor.).

Capreæ—kăp'-rē-ē.

Capri—kā'-prē.

capriccio—kā-prē'-chō.

See Bertuccio.

capriccioso—kā-prē-chē-ō'-sō.

caprice—kā-prēs'.

See amber-gris.

Capricornus—kăp-rī-kôr'-nūs.

capsicine—kăp'-sī-sīn.

See aniline.

captain—kăp'-tīn.

ai, which, in accented syllables, is pronounced like *ā* in *complain*, is in unaccented syllables pronounced like *ě* or *ĩ*. *See fountain, mountain.*

capuchin—kăp-yū-shēn', *not* kăp'-yū-chīn;
kăp'-ōō-shēn (Stor.).

See amber-gris.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Caracci—kă-ră'-chē.

See *Carracci*.

Caractacus—kă-răk'-tă-kūs.

carbine—kăr'-bîn or kăr-bîn', *not* kăr'-bēn.

carbonaceous—kăr-bō-nă'-shūs.

card—kărd, *not* kyărd.

“When *ă* or *î* is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g* or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of *ē*, as in *card*, *kind*, *garden*, *guard*, *girl*, *guile*, *guise*, *sky*. Some persons affect the introduction of a full and distinct sound of long *e*, or of consonant *y*, in such cases ; saying, *kee-ard* or *k-yard*, *kee-înd* or *k-yînd*, *ske-ÿ* or *sk-yî*, etc. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority, of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *ă* or *î*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them.”—*Web*.

We have heard that this affectation thrives especially in young-ladies' schools, and in the circles of the would-be elegant.

Cardan—kăr'-dăn ; Fr. pron. kăr-dăn'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

carême—kă-rām'.

caret—kă'-rět, *not* kăr'-ět.

Caribbean (Sea)—kăr-îb-ē'-ăn, *not* kăr-îb'-
ē-ăn.

caricature—kăr'-îk-ā-tūr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Carlisle—kär-lil'.

Carlovingian—kär-lō-vīn'-jī-ăn, *not* kär-lō-vīn'-ī-ăn.

Carlsruhe—kärsl'-rōō.

Carlyle (Thomas)—kär-lil' ; kär'-lil or kär-lil' (Biog.).

carmine—kär'-mīn or kär-mīn'.

Carnegie (Andrew)—kär-nĕg'-ĕ.

carnelian — kär-nĕl'-yăn ; kär-nĕ'-lī-ăn (Stor.).

carnivorous—kär-nīv'-ō-rūs.

Carnot—kär-nō'.

Carolinian—kär-ō-līn'-ī-ăn, *not* kär-ō-lī-nī-ăn.

carotid—kā-rōt'-īd, *not* kā-rō'-tīd.

“The *carotid* arteries.”

Carracci—kär-rä'-chē.

See *Caracci*.

Carrara—kā-rä'-rà.

“*Carrara* marble.”

carrousel—kā-rōō-sĕl'.

Cartagena—kär-tā-jĕ'-nà ; Sp. pron. kär-tā-hā'-nă.

In Spanish, *g* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like a strongly aspirated *h*.

carte-blanche — kărt-blănsh' ; Fr. pron. kărt-blănsh'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

carte-de-visite—kärt dü vĕ-zĕt'.

Cartesian — kār-tĕ'-zhăn; kār-tĕ'-zhĭ-ăn
(*Stor.*).

Carthaginian — kār-thā-jĭn'-ĭ-ăn, *not* kār-
thā-jĕ'-nĭ-ăn.

Cartier (Jaques)—zhäk kärt-yā'.

cartridge—kār'-trĭj, *not* kāt'-rĭj.

caryatides—kār-ĭ-ăt'-ĭd-ĕz.

caryatids—kār-ĭ-ăt'-ĭdz.

Casaubon—kā-sô'-bôn; Fr. pron. kā-zō-
bôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

caseine—kā'-sĕ-ĭn, *not* kā'-sĕ-ĕn.

See *aniline*.

casement—kās'-mĕnt or kâz'-mĕnt.

The first pronunciation is the one generally heard; the second is the one given by most orthoëpists.

caseous—kā'-sĕ-ŭs.

Worcester gives kā'-shĕ-ŭs as a secondary form.

cashmere—kăsh'-mĕr or kâsh-mĕr'.

See *Cashmere*.

Cashmere—kăsh-mĕr'.

“In familiar discourse we very often hear this name accentuated on the first syllable, *e. g.*, in the phrase, ‘a *Cashmere* shawl.’ *Cashmere*, in such cases, may be considered simply as an English word, having become

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

thoroughly anglicized. When, however, the country itself is spoken of, the almost invariable practice of the best speakers, as well as the usage of the poets, will, we believe, be found to justify the pronunciation above given."—*Gaz.* See *Newfoundland*.

casino—kā-sē'-nō.

See *cassino*.

cassimere—kāś'-īm-ēr, *not* kāz'-īm-ēr.

cassino—kāś-sē'-nō.

See *casino*.

Cassiopea—kāś-sī-ō-pē'-ā.

Cassiopeia—kāś-sī-ō-pē'-yā.

cassowary—kāś'-sō-wā-rī.

castanet—kāś'-tā-nēt.

Accent the *first* syllable.

caste—kāst, *not* kăst.

See *ask*.

Castiglione—kāś-tēl-yō'-nā.

See *Bentivoglio*.

castle—kāś'-l, *not* kăst'-l ; kās'-l (Wor.).

Castlereagh—kāś-l-rā'.

Castruccio—kāś-trōō'-chō.

See *Bertuccio*.

casualty—kāzh'-yū-āl-tī.

casuist—kāzh'-yū-īst.

casuistry—kāzh'-yū-īs-trī.

catacomb—kāt'-ā-kōm, *not* kăt'-ā-kōmb.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

catafalque—kăt-â-fălk'.

Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

catalepsy—kăt'-â-lěp-sī.

catalogue—kăt'-â-lōg, *not* kăt'-â-lôg.

catapa — kă-tăl'-pă, *not* kă-tôl'-pă, frequently heard.

catamaran—kăt-â-mă-răn'.

catch—kăch.

Avoid the pronunciation kěch. "It is often wrongly so pronounced in the United States."—*Wor.*

catchup—kăch'-ŭp, *not* kěch'-ŭp.

See *catsup*.

catechetical—kăt-ē-kět'-ik-ăl.

catechism—kăt'-ē-kīzm, *not* kăt'-ē-kīz-ŭm.

catechumen—kăt-ē-kū'-mën.

cater-cornered—kă'-těr kôr'-nêrd.

"*Catty-cornered* or *căter-cornered* is in colloquial use in the U. S."—*Wor.*

Cathay—kă-thă'.

"A cycle of *Cathay*."

catheter—kăth'-ē-těr.

catsup—kăt'-sŭp.

See *catchup*.

Cattaraugus—kăt-â-rô'-gŭs.

Caucasian—kô-kă'-shăn, *not* kô-kă'-zhăn,
nor kô-kăsh'-ăn.

Caucasus—kô'-kă-sŭs, *not* kô-kă'-sŭs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Caulaincourt de—dũ kō-lăn-kōor'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

cauliflower—kô'-lĩ-flow-ěr or kôl'-ĩ-flow-ěr.

causerie—kō-zěr-ē'.

caveat—kā'-vē-ăt, *not* kăv'-ē-ăt.

caviar—kăv'-ē-ăr.

See *caviare*.

caviare—kā-vēr'.

This is Webster's pronunciation. Worcester adds a secondary form, kăv-yăr', which is Haldeman's as well. There does not seem to be any authority for the pronunciation kăv-ē-ă'-ră.

Cavour di—dē kā-vōor'.

Cawnpoor—kôn-pōor'.

cayenne—kā-ăn' or kī'-ăn.

Cayenne—kā-yăn' or kī'-ăn'.

Cayuga—kā-yōo'-gă.

Cecil—sēs'-il or sīs'-il.

Cecrops—sē'-krōps.

See *Kekrops*.

Cedric—sęd'-rĭk.

Cedron—sē'-drōn.

"The brook *Cedron*."

Celebes (islands)—sěl'-ē-bĭz.

celibacy—sěl'-ĩ-bā-sĭ or sē-lĭb'-ā-sĭ.

All the leading orthoëpists, except Webster, give the first form only.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Cellini (Benvenuto)—bĕn-vā-nōō'-tō chĕl-lĕ'-nĕ.

cello—chĕl'-lō.

See *violoncello*.

Celt—sĕlt ; kĕlt or sĕlt (Hal.).

See *Celtic*.

Celtic—sĕl'-tĭk ; kĕl'-tĭk or sĕl'-tĭk (Hal.).

There is a tendency to pronounce this word kĕl'-tĭk, as if spelled with a *k*, which spelling is the original one, and is still sometimes found.

cement (n.)—sĕm'-ĕnt or sĕ-mĕnt'.

The form *sĕm'-ĕnt* is well established and should prevail. Analogy supports it. See *absent*.

cement (vb.)—sĕ-mĕnt'.

cemetery—sĕm'-ĕ-tĕr-ĭ, *not* sĕm'-ĕ-trĭ.

centenary—sĕn'-tĕ-nā-rĭ.

centennial—sĕn-tĕn'-nĭ-ăl, *not* sĕn-tĕn'-yăl.

centimeter—sĕn-tĭm'-ĕ-tĕr or sĕn'-tĭm-ĕ-tĕr.

centrifugal—sĕn-trĭf'-yū-găl.

centripetal—sĕn-trĭp'-ĕ-tăl.

cephalic—sĕ-făl'-ĭk, *not* sĕf'-ăl-ĭk.

cephalopod—sĕf'-ă-lō-pōd or sĕ-făl'-ō-pōd.

Worcester gives the second only.

ceramic—sĕ-răm'-ĭk, *not* kĕ-răm'-ĭk.

cerate—sĕ-răt, *not* sĭr'-ăt.

Cerberus—sĕr'-bĕ-rŭs.

cerebral—sĕr'-ĕ-brăl, *not* sĕ-rĕ'-brăl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

cerebric—sěr'-ē-brīk, *not* sē-rē'-brīk.

cerebro-spinal—sěr'-ē-brō spī'-nāl, *not* sē-rē'-brō spī'-nāl.

cerebrum—sěr'-ē-brūm, *not* sē-rē'-brūm.

The four words given above are all accented on the *first* syllable.

cerement—sēr'-měnt, *not* sěr'-ē-měnt.

Ceres—sē'-rēz.

cereus—sē'-rē-ūs, *not* sē'-rūs.

certain—sēr'-tīn.

See *captain*.

cerulean—sē-rū'-lē-ăn.

See *European*.

cerumen—sē-rū'-měn.

Cervantes de—dā sēr-văn'-těz ; Sp. pron. dā thěr-văn'-tēs.

In Spanish, *c* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

cervical—sēr'-vīk-ăl.

Cesarea—sēs-ā-rē'-à, *not* sěz-ā-rē'-à.

See *Cæsarea*.

Cesarean—sē-zā'-rē-ăn, *not* sē-zār-ē'-ăn.

Also spelled *Cæsarian*, and pronounced as above.

Cesnola di—dē chēs-nō'-lā.

cetacea—sē-tā'-sē-à ; sē-tā'-shē-à (Wor.).

Cetus—sē'-tūs.

Cévennes—sā-věn'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Ceylon—sē-lōn' or sīl-ōn' ; sē'-lōn or sīl-
ōn' (Gaz.),

chablis—shăb-lē', *not* shăb-lēs'.

Chaeronea—kēr-ō-nē'-ă.

Chagres—chă'-gřēs, *not* shă'-gřēs.

chagrin—shā-gřin'.

Most lexicographers prefer shā-gřēn'.

chair—châr ; châr (Stor.).

chalcedony—kāl-sēd'-ō-nī or kâl'-sē-dō-nī.

There is authority for each pronunciation.

Chalcis—kăl'-sīs.

Chaldean—kāl-dē'-ăn, *not* kâl'-dē-ăn.

chaldron—chăl'-drōn ; châl'-drōn (Wor.).

See *caldron*.

chalet—shā-lā'.

chalice—chăl'-īs.

Chalmers (Dr.)—chăl'-mērz ; Scotch pron.
chô'-mērz.

chalybeate—kā-līb'-ē-āt, *not* chā-līb'-ē-āt.

Cham—kām.

"The *Cham* of Tartary."

chameleon—kā-mē'-lē-ōn.

chamois—shăm'-ī or shā-moi' ; Fr. pron.
shăm-wă' ; shăm'-wô or shā-moi'
(Imp.) ; shăm'-wă (Stor.).

chamomile—kām'-ō-mīl.

Also spelled *camomile* and pronounced as
above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Chamonix—shä-mō-nē'.

See *Chamouni*.

Chamouni—shä-mōō-nē'.

See *Chamonix*.

champ—chämp.

champaign—shām-pān'.

Champollion—shām-pōl'-ē-ōn ; Fr. pron.
shāN-pōl-yōN'.

For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Champs-Elysées—shāN-zā-lē-zā'.

For äN, see p. 26.

chant—chânt, *not* chănt.

See *ask*.

chaos—kā'-ōs.

chap (crack)—chăp or chöp.

chap (jaw)—chöp, *not* chăp.

chapeau—shăp'-ō ; shăp-pō' (Stor.).

chapeau-bras—shăp-ō-bră'.

chaperon—shăp'-ēr-ōn.

Chapultepec—chă-pōōl-tā-pěk'.

char (job)—châr ; châr (Stor.).

"A *char*-woman."

character—kăr'-ăk-těr.

charade—shā-răd' ; shâr-ăd' (Stor.).

This last pronunciation can almost be regarded as an affectation.

chargé d'affaires—shâr-zhâ' dăf-fâr'.

charivari—shâr-ē-vă-rē'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Charlemagne — shär-lē-mān' ; Fr. pron.
 ·shärl-män'-yü.

charlotte-Russe—shär'-löt-rōos.

Charon—kā'-rön, *not* chā'-rön.

chartreuse—shär-trōoz' ; Fr. pron. shär-
 tröz'.

For ö, see p. 25.

chary—chär'-ī or chā'-rī.

Charybdis—kā-rīb'-dīs.

“Scylla and *Charybdis*.”

chasm—kăzm, *not* kăz'-üm.

See *elm*.

chassepot—shäs-pō'.

Worcester says shäs'-pō.

chasten — chā'-sn, *not* chäs'-n ; chās'-tn
 (Walker and Knowles).

chastise—chäs-tīz', *not* chäs'-tīz.

chastisement—chäs'-tīz-mënt, *not* chäs-tīz'-
 mënt.

chasuble—chăz'-ū-bl.

Châteaubriand de—dü shä-tō-brē-än'.

For än, see p. 26.

Chaucer—chô'-sēr, *not* chow'-sēr.

Chaudière (Falls)—shō-dē-âr'.

Chautauqua—shā-tô'-kwä, *not* chā-tô'-kwä.

chauvinism—shō'-vīn-īzm.

Chedorlaomer—kēd-ôr-lā'-ō-mēr.

chef—shĕf.

(For key of Signs, see p. 37.)

chef-d'œuvre—shā-dōōvr' ; Fr. pron. shā-dövr'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Chelsea—chěl'-sē, *not* chěl'-sē-ā.

See *Anglesea*.

Cheops—kē'-öps, *not* chē'-öps.

"The pyramid of *Cheops*."

Cherbourg—shěr'-bürġ or shār-bōōr'.

Cherbuliez—shěr'-bü-lē-ā'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Chersonesus—kěr-sō-nē'sūs.

cheroot—chē-rōōt' ; shěr-ōōt' (Stor.).

Chertsey—chēs'-sī, *not* chērt'-sī.

See *Alnwick*.

cherub—chěr'-üb.

See *Cherub*.

Cherub (city)—kē'-rüb.

See *cherub*. "Cherub (kē'-rüb), a city of the Babylonish empire, must not be confounded in pronunciation with *cherub*, one of an order of angels."—*Web*.

cherubic — chē - rōō' - bīk ; chěr' - öö - bīk (Stor.).

cherubim—chěr'-üb-īm, *not* chěr'-yū-bīm.

Cherubini—kā-rōō-bē'-nē.

In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *k*.

Cherubusco—chěr-ōō-bōōs'-kō.

(For key of Signs, see p. 37.)

chestnut—chēs'-nüt, *not* chēst'-nüt.

cheval-de-frise—shē-vāl-dū-frēz'.

See *amber-gris*.

chevalier—shēv-ā-lēr'; Fr. pron. shēv-āl-yā'.

See *chivalry*.

cheviot (cloth)—chēv'-ē-üt.

Cheviot (Hills)—chīv'-ē-üt.

chēv'-ē-üt is a secondary pronunciation in
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

Cheyenne—shī-ēn'; shē-ēn' (Gaz.).

See *Chienne*.

Cheyne—chān or chīn, *not* chā'-nē.

chiaro-oscuro—kē-ā'-rō ōs-kū'-rō.

chibouque—chīb-ōōk'; chīb-ōōk' (Stor.).

chic—shēk.

Chicago—shī-kō'-gō, *not* shī-kā'-gō, *nor*
chī-kā'-gō.

chicanery—shīk-ā'-nēr-ī.

Chichester—chīch'-ēs-tēr, *not* chī'-chēs-tēr.

chicken—chīk'-ēn, *not* chīk'-n.

Chienne—shē-ēn'.

See *Cheyenne*.

chiffonier—shīf-ōn-ēr'; Fr. pron. shē-fōn-
yā'.

chiffonière—shīf-ōn-ē-âr'; Fr. pron. shē-
fōn-yâr'.

Chihuahua—chē-wā'-wä.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

childe—chīld.

“child in U. S. ; chīld, or chīld, in England.”—*Web.* Worcester says : “*Childe*, pronounced chīld, is contrary to all analogy,”

children—chīl'-drĕn, *not* chīl'-dĕrn.

Chili—chīl'-ĭ.

Chillicothe—chīl'-ĭ-kōth'-ē, *not* chīl'-ĭ-kō'-thē.

Chillon (castle)—shē-yōn' or shīl'-ōn.

For ōn, see p. 27.

Chimborazo — chīm-bō-rā'-zō ; Sp. pron.
chīm-bō-rā'-thō.

See *Cadiz*.

chimera—kīm-ē'-rā, *not* kī-mē'-rā.

See *camera*.

chimerical—kīm-ēr'-ĭk-āl.

chimney—chīm'-nĭ.

Avoid the gross vulgarism, chīm'-blĭ.

chimpanzee—chīm-păn'-zē, *not* chīm-păn-zē'.

Smart, however, is authority for the last form. Stormonth says chīm'-păn-zē.

chinchilla—chĭn-chīl'-ā.

Chinese—chī-nēz'.

The pronunciation of the termination of proper names in *ese*, as *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Portuguese*, is not settled. As between *ēz* and *ēs*, most orthoëpists favor the first.

Chippewa—chĭp'-ē-wā ; chĭp'-ē-wā (Gaz.).

See *Chippeway*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Chippeway—chĭp'-ē-wā.

See *Chippewa*.

chirography—kī-rōg'-rā-fĭ, *not* chĭr-ōg'-rā-fĭ.

In this and the six words following, from the Greek language, *ch* is pronounced like *k*.

chiromancer—kī'-rō-măn-sēr.

kĭr'-ō-măn-sēr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

chiromancy—kī'-rō-măn-sĭ.

Worcester gives kĭr'-ō-măn-sĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

Chiron—kī'-rōn.

chiropodist—kī-rōp'-ō-dĭst.

chirosophist—kī-rōs'-ō-fĭst.

chirurgieon—kī-rûr'-jŭn.

Chiswick—chĭz'-ĭk, *not* chĭz'-wĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

chitin—kī'-tĭn.

See *chitine*.

chitine—kī'-tĭn.

See *chitin*, *aniline*.

Chittim—kĭt'-ĭm, *not* chĭt'-ĭm.

chivalric—shĭv'-ăl-rik ; shĭv-ăl'-rik (Wor.).

chivalrous—shĭv'-ăl-rŭs.

chĭv'-ăl-rŭs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's and Stormonth's.

chivalry—shĭv'-ăl-rĭ.

chĭv'-ăl-rĭ is a secondary form of Worcester's and Stormonth's. "With regard to the

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

pronunciation of this word, the preponderance of authorities is in favor of shiv'-al-re, and analogy seems to require that *ch* in *chevalier* and *chivalry* should be pronounced alike."—*Wor.*

chloralum—klō-rāl'-üm, *not* klō-rā'-lüm.

chloride—klō'-rīd ; klō'-rīd (Imp.).

See *ide.*

chlorine — klō'-rīn ; klō'-rīn or klō'-rīn (Imp.).

See *aniline.*

chlorite—klō'-rīt.

See *ite.*

chlorophyl—klō'-rō-fīl.

chock-full—chōk'-fōol, *not* chūk'-fōol.

chocolate—chōk'-ō-lāt.

See *accost.*

choler—kōl'-ēr, *not* kō'-lēr.

choleric—kōl'-ēr-īk.

See *Arabic.*

Cholmondeley—chūm'-lī.

See *Alnwick.*

Chopin—shō-pāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Chorazin—kō-rā'-zīn.

chord—kōrd.

chorist—kō'-rīst, *not* kōr'-īst.

chorister—kōr'-īs-tēr, *not* kō'-rīst-ēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Chosroes—kös'-rō-ēz.

chough—chŭf.

christen—krīs'-n, *not* krīst'-n.

Christian—krīst'-yăn.

To be preferred to krīs'-chăn.

Christiania—krīs-tē-ä'-nē-ä.

Christianity—krīst-yăn'-īt-ĭ.

Worcester says krīst-yē-ăn'-ē-tē.

Christmas—krīs'-mäs, *not* krīst'-mäs.

chronological—krön-ō-lŏj'-ĭk-äl.

Chronos—krō'-nös or krön'-ös.

chrysalis—krīs'-ā-līs.

Chryseis—krī-sē'-īs.

chryselephantine—krīs-ěl-ē-făn'-tĭn.

chrysoberyl—krīs'-ō-bēr-ĭl.

chrysoprase — krīs' - ō - prāz ; krīs' - ō - prās

(Wor.)

Chrysostom—krīs'-ös-töm or krīs-ös'-töm.

Chuquisaca—chōō-kē-sä'-kă.

chyle—kĭl.

chyme—kĭm.

cicada—sĭk-ā'-dă.

cicatrice—sĭk'-ā-trīs.

See *cicatrix*.

cicatrices (plural of *cicatrix*)—sĭk-ā-trī'-
sēz.

cicatrix—sĭk-ā'-trĭks ; sĭk'-ā-trĭks (Stor.)

See *cicatrice*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

cicerone—chē-chē-rō'-nē or sīs-ē-rō'-nē.

Stormonth prefers the second.

ciliary—sīl'-yā-rī ; sīl'-ī-ēr-ī (Stor.).

Cilicia—sīl'-ish'-ī-ā.

Cimabue—chē-mā-bōō'-ā.

Cimarosa—chē-mā-rō'-zā.

Cimon—sī'-mōn.

cinchona—sīn-kō'-nā, *not* sīn-chō'-nā.

Cinnamomi—sīn-sīn-nā'-tī, *not* sīn-sīn-nāt'-ū.

Cinnamomum—sīn-sīn-nā'-tūs.

Cinque-ports—sīngk'-pōrts.

Circe—sēr'-sē.

Circean—sēr-sē'-ān, *not* sēr'-sē-ān.

circuit—sēr'-kīt, *not* sēr'-kūt.

circuitous—sēr-kū'-īt-ūs.

Webster formerly said sēr'-kīt-ūs.

Cirencester—sīs'-ēt-ēr or sīs'-īt-ēr.

See *Alnwick*.

cisalpine—sīs-āl'-pīn.

Do not pronounce the last syllable pīn or pēn.

cithara—sīth'-ā-rā.

citrate—sīt'-rāt.

civil—siv'-īl, *not* siv'-l.

civilization—siv-īl-īz-ā'-shūn.

Civita Vecchia—chē'-vē-tā vēk'-kē-ā.

clairvoyance—klār-voi'-āns.

Do not accent the *first* syllable.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

clairvoyant—klâr-voi'-ănt.

See *clairvoyance*.

clandestine—klăn-dēs'-tîn.

clangor—klăng'-gôr, *not* klăng'-ôr.

clapboard—klăb'-ôrd, *not* klăp'-bôrd.

claque—klăk or klâk.

clarinet—klăr'-în-ět.

cleanly (adj.)—klěn'-lî.

cleanly (adv.)—klên'-lî.

clematis—klēm'-ā-tîs, *not* klē-mă'-tîs.

The pronunciation klē-mă'-tîs is given by Smart.

Cleobis—klē'-ō-bîs, *not* klē-ō'-bîs.

See *Biton*.

Cleobulus—klē-ō-bū'-lûs, *not* klē-ōb'-yū-lûs.

Cleomenes—klē-ôm'-ē-nēz.

“Dryden, throughout his tragedy of *Cleomenes*, incorrectly accents this word on the penultimate.”—*Wor*.

clench—klěch.

See *clinch*.

Cleopatra—klē-ō-pā'-trâ, *not* klē-ō-pā'-trâ,
nor klē-ō-păt'-râ.

clepsydra—klěp'-sî-drâ or klěp-sî'-drâ.

clerestory — klěr' - stō - rî ; klěr' - ċ - stōr - ĭ
(*Stor.*).

clerk—klěr̄k.

Worcester prefers klärk, which is Stor-month's pronunciation as well. Klärk pre-

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

vails in Eng., but in the U. S. klĕrk is the recognized form.

climacteric—klī-māk'-tĕr-ĭk or klīm-āk-tĕr'-ĭk.

"The grand *climacteric*." "*Climacteric* has usually the antepenultimate accent, though some pronounce it *climacter'-ic*."—*Web.* See *Arabic*.

climatal—klī'-măt-ăl.

climatic—klī-măt'-ĭk.

clinch—klĭnch.

See *clench*.

clique—klĕk, *not* klĭk.

Clive—klĭv.

cloissoné—klwä-zō-nā', *not* kloī'-sō-nā.

cloth—klôth.

See *accost*.

clothes—klôthz, coll. klōz.

The last pronunciation is well-nigh universal.

cloths—klôthz, *not* klôths.

clough (sluice)—klôf.

See *accost*.

Clough (Arthur Hugh)—klŭf.

Clusium—klŭ'-shĭ-ŭm, *not* klŭ'-zĭ-ŭm.

"Porsenna of *Clusium*."

Cnidus—nī-dŭs.

"The Venus of *Cnidus*." In Greek and Latin words that begin with uncombinable

(*For' Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

consonants, the first letter is silent. See *Psyche*, *Ptolèmy*.

coadjutant (n.)—kō-ăd'-jū-tănt.

coadjutor—kō-ăd'-jū'-tôr, *not* kō-ăd'-jū-tôr.

cobalt—kō'-bölt.

Coblentz—kōb'-lěnts, *not* kōb-lěnts'.

“We often hear *Coblentz* accentuated on the last syllable, but this is contrary to the tendency of our own language, as well as to the native pronunciation.”—*Gaz.*

cocaine—kō-kā'-ĭn.

See *aniline*.

coccygeal—kők-sĭj'-ē-ăl.

coccyx—kők'-sĭks.

cocher—kō-shā'.

Cochin China—kō'-chĭn chĭ'-nà.

cochineal—kōch'-ĭn-ēl.

cochlea—kők'-lē-ă.

cockatrice—kők'-ă-trĭs ; sometimes kők'-ă-trĭs.

Cockburn (Lord)—kō'-bŭrn, *not* kők'-bŭrn.

See *Alnwick*.

cockswain—kők'-swān ; coll. kők'-sn.

The last pronunciation is the invariable one with nautical men.

cocoa—kō'-kō.

cocoaine—kō'-kō-ĭn.

See *aniline*.

(For key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Cocytus—kō-sī'-tüs.

codeine—kō-dē'-in.

See *aniline*.

codicil—köd'-is-yl.

Codrus—kō'-drüs.

Cœur de Lion—kûr dē lī'-ön ; Fr. pron.

kör dü lē-ôn'.

For ö and ôn, see pp. 25 and 27.

coexist—kō-ěg'-zist'.

Coeymans—kwē'-mänz.

coffee—kôf'-i.

See *accost*.

coffin—kôf'-in.

See *accost*.

cognac—kōn'-yăk.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

cognisor—kög'-niz-ôr'.

Worcester, as a secondary pronunciation, says, kōn-iz-ôr'.

cognizable—kög'-niz-ā-bl or kōn'-iz-ā-bl.

cognizance—kög'-niz-āns or kōn'-iz-āns.

cognizant—kög'-niz-ānt or kōn'-iz-ānt.

cognomen—kög'-nō'-mën, *not* kög'-nō-mën.

cohesive—kō-hē'-siv ; kō-hē'-ziv (Stor. and Hal.).

Cohoes—kō-hōz'.

coiffeur—kwä-för'.

For ö, see p. 25.

(For key of Signs, see p. 37.)

coiffure—kwä-für'.

For ü, see p. 26.

coigne—koin.

Coire—kwär.

Coke (Sir Edward)—kōök or kōk.

"Always pronounced kōök in his own time, and at present by the members of the English bar."—*Biog.*

colander—köl'-än-dēr, *not* köl'-än-dēr.

Colbert—köl-bâr'.

colchicum—köl'-kĩ-küm.

Stormonth says köl'-chĩ-küm, which is the pronunciation universally heard.

cold-chisel—köld'-chĩz-ěl.

This compound is sometimes pronounced köl'-chĩz-ěl, as if spelled *coal-chisel*.

Coleridge—köl'-rĩj.

cole-slaw—köl'-slô, *not* köld'-slô.

See *kohl-slaa*.

Colfax—köl'-fäks, *not* köl'-fäks.

Coligny de—dü kō-lēn-yē' or dü kō-lēn'-yē.

coliseum—köl'-sē'-üm.

See *colosseum*.

Collatinus—köl'-ā-tĩ'-nūs.

collation—köl'-lā'-shün, *not* kō-lā'-shün.

collect (n.)—köl'-lěkt.

collect (vb.)—köl'-lěkt'.

See *absent*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

collimator—köl-lĩm-ā'-tôr.

colloid—köl'-loid.

collusive—köl-lũ'-sĩv, *not* köl-lũ'-zĩv.

Colman—köl'-măn, *not* köl'-măn.

Cologne—kō-lōn'; Fr. pron. kō-lōn'-yũ.

Pronounce the *last* syllable (yũ) lightly.

Colon—kō'-lōn.

Colorado—köl-ō-rä'-dō.

colorific—kũl-ũr-ĩf'-ĩk or köl-ũr-ĩf'-ĩk.

Although the preponderance of authority favors the second pronunciation, analogy suggests the first.

Colosse—kō-lōs'-sē, *not* kō-lōs'.

colosseum—köl-ōs-sē'-ũm.

See *coliseum*.

colportage — köl' - pōrt - āj ; köl - pōrt' - āj
(Wor.).

colporter—köl'-pōrt-ēr.

colporteur—köl'-pōrt-ēr.

Worcester prefers köl'-pōr-tûr.

Colquhoun—kō-hōon'.

See *Alnwick*.

columbine—köl'-ũm-bĩn.

column—köl'-ũm, *not* köl'-yũm.

Comanche — kō - măn' - chē ; kō - măn' - chā
(Gaz.).

comatose—kō'-mā-tōs ; kōm-ā-tōs' (Wor.);
kōm-ă-tōz' (Stor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

combat—kõm'-băt.

Worcester prefers kũm'-băt. "The words *combat* and *comrade* are marked with this sound (ũ) by many orthoëpists, but there is equal or greater authority for the regular sound, cõmbat and cõmrade."—*Web.*

combatable—kõm-băt'-ā-bl ; kũm-băt'-ā-bl
(Wor.).

combatant — kõm'-băt-ănt ; kũm'-băt-ănt
(Wor.).

combative — kõm'-băt-iv ; kũm'-băt-iv
(Wor.).

combativeness—kõm'-băt-iv-nēs ; kũm'-băt-iv-nēs (Wor.).

Combe—kõom or kôm.

comeliness—kũm'-lĩ-nēs, *not* kôm'-lĩ-nēs.

comely—kũm'-lĩ, *not* kôm'-lĩ

commandant—kõm-ăn-dănt' ; kôm-ăn'-dănt
or kôm-ăn'-dănt (Imp.).

comme il faut — kũm-êl-fō' ; kôm-êl-fō'
(Wor.).

commendable—kõm-mënd'-ā-bl.

This is the original pronunciation. In the early part of the present century, the form kôm'-mënd-ā-bl became the fashion, but later the original pronunciation prevailed, as it does at the present day.

commensurable—kõm-měn'-sũ-rā-bl ; kôm-měn'-shũr-ā-bl (Hal.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

commiserate — kǒm-mǐz'-ēr-āt, *not* kǒm-mǐs'-ēr-āt.

commissariat—kǒm-mǐs-sā'-rǐ-āt.

commissure—kǒm'-mǐs-sūr ; kǒm'-mǐsh-yūr (Wor.).

commodious—kǒm-mō'-dǐ-ūs, *not* kǒm-mō'-jūs.

Commodus—kǒm'-mō-dūs, *not* kǒm-mō'-dus.

commonalty—kǒm'-ōn-āl-tǐ.

commonwealth—kǒm-ōn-wēlth'.

Worcester allows this pronunciation, but prefers to place the accent upon the *first* syllable.

commune—kǒm'-mūn.

communism—kǒm'-mū-nǐzm.

communist—kǒm'-mū-nǐst ; kǒm-mū'-nǐst (Stor.).

Comorin (Cape)—kǒm'-ō-rĭn.

compact (n.)—kǒm'-pākt.

compact (adj.)—kǒm-pākt'.

See *adept*.

comparable—kǒm'-pā-rā-bl, *not* kǒm-pār'-ā-bl.

compatriot—kǒm-pā'-trĭ-ōt, formerly pronounced kǒm-pāt'-rĭ-ōt.

compeer—kǒm-pēr', *not* kǒm'-pēr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

compensate—kǝm'-pĕn-sāt or kǝm-pĕn'-sāt ; kǝm-pĕn'-sāt or kǝm'-pĕn-sāt (Imp.).

Worcester gives kǝm-pĕn'-sāt only. See *contemplate*.

compensative—kǝm-pĕn'-sā-tĭv.

complaisance—kǝm'-plā-zāns.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

complaisant—kǝm'-plā-zānt.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

complement—kǝm'-plē-mĕnt.

See *compliment*.

complex—kǝm'-plĕks, *not* kǝm-plĕks'.

compliment—kǝm'-plĭm-ĕnt.

See *complement*.

component—kǝm-pō'-nĕnt.

composite—kǝm-pōz'-ĭt.

Stormonth says kǝm'-pōz-ĭt.

compost—kǝm'-pōst ; kǝm'-pōst (Stor.).

compound (n. and adj.)—kǝm'-pownd.

compound (vb.)—kǝm-pownd'.

See *absent*.

compromise—kǝm'-prō-mĭz.

comptroller—kǝn-trō'-lēr.

comrade—kǝm'-rād ; kǝm'-rād or kǝm'-

rād (Wor.) ; kǝm'-rād (Stor.).

See *combat*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Comte—kônt.

For ôN, see p. 27.

con amore—kôn ā-mô'-rē.

concave—kôn'-kāv ; kõng'-kāv (Wor.).

concentrate—kôn'-sën-trāt or kôn-sën'-trāt ;
kôn-sën'-trāt (Wor.).

The New Imperial prefers kôn-sën'-trāt.

See *contemplate*.

conch—kõngk, *not* kõnch.

conchology—kôn-köl'-ō-jǐ ; kõng-köl'-ō-jǐ
(Stor. and Hal.).

concièrge — kôn-sârj' ; Fr. pron. kôn-
syârzh'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

concise—kôn-sīs', *not* kôn-sīz'.

conclave—kôn'-klāv.

Worcester says kõng'-klāv.

conclusive — kôn-klū'-sǐv ; kôn-klū'-zǐv
(Stor.).

concord—kõng'-kôrd, *not* kôn'-kôrd.

Concord (New Hampshire)—kõng'-kûrd.

concordance—kôn-kôrd'-äns, *not* kõng-
kôrd'-äns.

concordat—kôn-kôr'-dät ; Fr. pron. kôn-
kôr-dä'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

concourse—kõng'-kôrs.

Haldeman prefers kôn'-kôrs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

concrete (n. and adj.)—kõn'-krêt.

concrete (vb.)—kõn-krêt'.

See *absent*.

concubinage—kõn-kū'-bîn-āj, *not* kõn'-kū-bī-nāj.

concubine—kõng'-kū-bîn, *not* kõn'-kū-bîn.

Condé de—dũ kôn-dā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

condemner — kõn-děm'-něr ; kõn-děm'-ěr
(Imp.).

See *contemner*.

condemning—kõn-děm'-nĩng; kõn-děm'-ĩng
(Stor.).

See *contemning*.

condign—kõn-dĩn'.

Condillac de—dũ kôn-dě-yāk'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

condolence—kõn-dō'-lěns, *not* kõn'-dō-lěns.

This is a common error for which there is no dictionary authority.

Condorcet de—dũ kôn-dōr-sā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

conduit—kõn'-dīt or kũn'-dīt.

confessedly—kõn-fěs'-ěd-lĩ.

confessor—kõn-fěs'-ôr or kõn'-fěs-ôr.

Although the second pronunciation is the one preferred by Worcester, it is obsolescent.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

confidant—kǒn-fĭd-ǎnt', *not* kǒn'-fĭd-ǎnt.

confidante—kǒn-fĭd-ǎnt'.

confine (n.)—kǒn'-fĭn.

confine (vb.)—kǒn-fĭn'.

See *absent*.

confiscate — kǒn'-fĭs-kāt or kǒn-fĭs'-kāt ;
kǒn-fĭs'-kāt (Wqr.).

The New Imperial prefers kǒn-fĭs'-kāt.

See *contemplate*.

conflict (n.)—kǒn'-flĭkt.

conflict (vb.)—kǒn-flĭkt'.

See *absent*.

confluence—kǒn'-flū-ĕns.

confluent—kǒn'-flū-ĕnt.

confrère—kôn-frâr'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Confucianism—kǒn-fū'-shǎn-ĭzm.

Confucius—kǒn-fū'-shē-ūs, *almost* kǒn-fū'-
shūs.

congé—kôn-zhā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

congenial—kǒn-jē'-nĭ-ăl or kǒn-jĕn'-yăl.

congeniality—kǒn-jē-nĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tĭ.

congeries—kǒn-jē'-rĭ-ĕz.

congregate—kǒng'-ġrē-ġāt.

Congress—kǒng'-ġrēs.

Congressional — kǒn-ġrĕsh'-ŭn-ăl ; kǒng-
ġrĕsh'-ŭn-ăl (Stor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

congruence—kǒng'-grū-ěns ; kǒn'-grōō-ěns
(Stor.).

congruent—kǒng'-grū-ěnt ; kǒn'-grōō-ěnt
(Stor.).

conjunctiva — kǒn-jǔngk'-tív-à, *not* kǒn-
jǔngk-tē'-vâ.

Stormonth says kǒn'-jǔngk-ti'-vâ.

conjure (to implore)—kǒn-jūr'.

conjure (to enchant)—kǔn'-jūr.

conjuror (one who implores)—kǒn-jū'-rěr.

conjuror (a magician)—kǔn'-jūr-ěr.

conjuror—kǒn-jū'-rôr.

connate—kǒn'-nât or kǒn-nât'.

Worcester gives the *last* pronunciation only.

Connaught—kǒn'-nôt.

connoisseur—kǒn-nīs-sūr' or kǒn-nīs-sūr' ;

kǒn'-īs-sūr (Imp.).

conquer—kǒng'-kěr, *not* kǒn'-kěr.

conqueror—kǒngk'-ěr-ěr.

conquest—kǒng'-kwěst, *not* kǒn'-kwěst.

conscientious—kǒn-shǐ-ě'n'-shūs, *not* kǒn-
sǐ-ě'n'-shūs.

conscientiousness — kǒn - shǐ - ě'n'-shūs-nēs,
not kǒn-sǐ-ě'n'-shūs-nēs.

conservator—kǒn-sěr-vâ'-tôr or kǒn'-sěr-
vâ-tôr.

considerable—kǒn-síd'-ěr-â-bl, *not* kǒn-síd'-
râ-bl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

consignee—kõn-sîn-ê'.

consignor — kõn-sî'-nôr ; kõn-sē-nôr'
(Wor.).

consistory—kõn-sîs'-tō-rĭ or kõn'-sîs-tō-rĭ.

consolatory—kõn-söl'-ā-tō-rĭ, *not* kõn-sō'-
lā-tō-rĭ.

console (n.)—kõn'-söl.

consols—kõn-sölz' or kõn'-sölz.

“A number of English orthoëpists, being among the uninitiated, have accented this word on the first syllable, as every one pronounces it who has not taken his cue from the stock brokers.”—*Webster*.

consommé—kõng-söm-mā' ; Fr. pron. kôn-
sôn-mā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

consort (n.)—kõn'-sôrt.

consort (vb.)—kõn-sôrt'.

See *absent*.

conspiracy—kõn-spîr'-ā-sĭ, *not* kõn-spî'-rā-sĭ.

constable—kŭn'-stā-bl, *not* kõn'-stā-bl.

construe—kõn'-strū, *not* kõn-strū'.

Formerly pronounced kõn'-stŭr. See *misconstrue*.

Consuelo—kôn-sü-ā-lō'.

For ü and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

consummate (adj.)—kõn-sŭm'-māt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

consummate (vb.)—kǒn'-sǔm-māt or kǒn-sǔm'-māt ; kǒn-sǔm'-māt (Wor.).

See *contemplate*.

contemner — kǒn-těm'-něr ; kǒn-těm'-ěr
(Stor. and Hal.).

See *condemner*.

contemning—kǒn-těm'-nǐng ; kǒn-těm'-ing
(Stor. and Hal.).

See *condemning*.

contemplate—kǒn'-těm-plāt or kǒn-těm'-
plāt ; kǒn-těm'-plāt (Wor.).

“With respect to all these words (*compensate, confiscate, constellate, consummate, demonstrate, despumate, expurgate, and extirpate*) Dr. Webster places the accent on the first syllable : the English orthoëpists, with little variation, place it on the second syllable.”—*Wor.*

contemplative—kǒn-těm'-plā-tiv, *not* kǒn'-
těm-plā-tiv.

contemplator — kǒn'-těm-plā-tôr or kǒn-
těm'-plā-tôr.

contemporaneity—kǒn-těm-pō-rā-ně'-it-ĭ.

contents—kǒn'-těnts or kǒn-těnts'.

The first is the pronunciation generally heard in the United States. The second is preferred by many orthoëpists.

contest (n.)—kǒn'-těst.

contest (vb.)—kǒn-těst'.

See *absent*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

contiguous—kǒn-tǐġ'-yū-ūs.

contour—kǒn-tōōr' ; kǒn'-tōōr (Hal.).

contract (n.)—kǒn'-trākt.

contract (vb.)—kǒn-trākt'.

See absent.

contrary—kǒn'-trā-rĭ ; *never* kǒn-trā'-rĭ.

contrast (n.)—kǒn'-trāst.

See ask.

contrast (vb.)—kǒn-trāst'.

See absent.

contretemps—kōN-trũ-tāN'.

For āN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

contribute—kǒn-trĭb'-yūt, *not* kǒn'-trĭb-yūt.

“Some persons erroneously pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable.”—*Wor.*

contrite—kǒn'-trĭt.

Smart says : “This word is accented both ways, more commonly on the *first* syllable, more consistently on the *last*.”

contumacy—kǒn'-tū-mā-sĭ, *not* kǒn-tū'-mā-sĭ.

contumely—kǒn'-tū-mē-lĭ, *not* kǒn'-tūm-lĭ ;
kǒn'-tū-mēl'-ĭ (Stor.).

convenience—kǒn-vēn'-yěns ; kǒn-vē'-nĭ-
ěns (Stor.).

convenient—kǒn-vēn'-yěnt ; kǒn-vē'-nĭ-ěnt
(Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

conversant—kǒn'-vĕr-sǎnt, *not* kǒn-vĕr'-sǎnt.

conversazione—kǒn'-vĕr-săt-sĕ-ō-nā.

Worcester places the accent on the penultimate syllable, and pronounces the *fourth* syllable “zē.”

converse (n.)—kǒn'-vĕrs.

converse (vb.)—kǒn-vĕrs'.

See *absent*.

conversely—kǒn'-vĕrs-lĭ or kǒn-vĕrs'-lĭ.

Many lexicographers prefer kǒn-vĕrs'-lĭ.

convert (n.)—kǒn'-vĕrt.

convert (vb.)—kǒn-vĕrt'.

See *absent*.

convex—kǒn'-vĕks, *not* kǒn-vĕks'.

convexly—kǒn'-vĕks-lĭ or kǒn-vĕks'-lĭ.

convict (n.)—kǒn'-vĭkt.

convict (vb.)—kǒn-vĭkt'.

See *absent*.

convivial—kǒn-vĭv'-ĭ-ăl or kǒn-vĭv'-yăl.

convoy (n.)—kǒn'-voi.

convoy (vb.)—kǒn-voi'.

See *absent*.

cony—kō'-nĭ or kŭn'-ĭ.

cooper—kōöp'-ĕr.

Worcester prefers kōō'-pĕr; it is rarely heard. Smart says: “*Cooper* and its compounds are doubtful (with respect to the sound of *oo*) except in common speech, which,

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

in London at least, invariably shortens them
[as, kōp'-ēr]."

copaiba—kō-pā'-bā.

Worcester says kō-pē'-bā. See *copaiva*.

copaiva—kō-pā'-vā.

See *copaiba*.

copal—kō'-pāl, *not* kō'-pēl.

Copernicus—kō-pēr'-nīk-ūs.

Cophetua—kō-fēt'-yū-ā.

copse—köps, *not* kōps.

Coquelin—kōk-lăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

coquet—kō-kět'.

coquetry — kō-kět'-rī ; kō'-kět-rī (Imp.) ;

kōk'-ět-rī (Stor.).

coquette—kō-kět'.

coquina—kō-kē'-nā.

coral—kōr'-āl, *not* kō'-rāl.

coralline—kōr'-āl-în.

Sometimes pronounced kōr'-āl-în.

Corcyra—kōr-sī'-rā or kōr'-sīr-ā.

cordial—kōr'-dī-āl or kōrd'-yāl.

Worcester gives the last form only.

cordiality—kōr-dī-āl'-i-ti or kōrd'-yāl'-ī-tī ;

kōrd-yē-āl'-ī-tī (Wor.).

Cordilleras—kōr-dīl'-ēr-âz ; Sp. pron. kōr-

dēl-yā'-rās.

Ll, in Spanish, is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

cordon—kôr'-dôn ; Fr. pron. kôr-dôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Cordova—kôr'-dō-vă.

This word is an exception to the rule that Spanish words ending in a vowel are generally accented upon the penult.

Corea—kō-rē'-ă.

Corfu—kôr-fō' or kôr-fū'.

Coriolanus—kō-rī-ō-lă'-nūs, *not* kôr-ī-ō-lă' nūs.

cornea—kôr'-nē-ă, *not* kôr-nē'-ă.

Corneille—kôr-năl' ; Fr. pron. kôr-năl'-yŭ or kôr-nă'-yŭ.

See *Cologne*.

cornet—kôr'-nět, *not* kôr-nět'.

cornice—kôr'-nīs, *not* kôr'-nīsh.

Cornice—kôr-nē'-chă.

"The *Cornice* road."

corolla—kō-rōl'-ă.

corollary—kôr'-ōl-ă-rī or kō-rōl'-ă-rī.

See *capillary*.

coronal (n.)—kôr'-ō-năl or kō-rō'-năl.

coronal (adj.)—kôr'-ō-năl or kō-rō'-năl.

Corot—kō-rō'.

corporal—kôr'-pō-răl.

See *corporeal*.

corporeal—kôr-pō'-rě-ăl.

See *corporal*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

corps (military)—kōr ; pl. kōrz.

corps d'armée—kōr dār-mā'.

corps diplomatique—kōr dē-plō-mā-tēk'.

corpuscle—kōr'-pūs-l.

corral—kōr-rāl' ; kōr'-rāl (Wor.).

Correggio da—dā kōr-rā'-jō.

In Italian, *g* or *gg* before *e*, *i*, and *y* combines with these letters to form the sound *j*.

Corrèze—kō-rāz'.

corridor—kōr'-rī-dōr.

corrosive—kōr-rō'-siv, *not* kōr-rō'-ziv.

corse—kōrs or kōrs.

c before *r* has naturally the sound of *ô*.

cortege—kōr'-tāzh.

Cortes (Sp. parliament)—kōr'-tēz.

Cortez (Fernando)—kōr'-tēz.

coruscate—kōr'-ūs-kāt or kō-rūs'-kāt.

Corvisart-Desmarets—kōr-vē-zār' dā-mā-rā'.

Corydon—kōr'-ī-dōn.

coryphée—kō-rē-fā'.

cosmetic—kōz-mēt'-ik, *not* kōs-mēt'-ik.

cosmogony—kōz-mōg'-ō-nī, *not* kōs-mōg'-ō-nī.

cosmography—kōz-mōg'-rā-fī, *not* kōs-mōg'-rā-fī.

cosmopolite—kōz-mōp'-ō-lit, *not* kōs-mōp'-ō-lit.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

cost—kôst, *not* köst *nor* kôst.

See *accost*.

costly—kôst'-lĭ, *not* köst'-li *nor* kôst'-lĭ.

See *accost*.

Costa Rica—kös'-tä rē'-kā.

costume—kös-tūm' or kös'-tūm ; kös'-tūm
(Imp.).

costumer — kös-tū'-mēr ; kös'-tū-mēr
(Wor.).

cote (n.)—kôt, *not* kôt.

“A dove-cote.”

coterie—kō-tēr-ē' ; kō'-tēr-ē (Stor.).

Cotopaxi—kō-tō-pāk'-sē ; Sp. pron. kō-tō-
pā'-hē.

See *Don Quixote*.

cotyledon—kôt-il-ē'-dön ; kō-til'-ē-dön
(Crabb).

cotyledonous—kôt-il-ēd'-ō-nūs.

couchant (heraldry) — kow'-chănt ; Fr.
pron. kōō-shăn'.

For ân, see p. 26.

cough—kôf, *not* kôf *nor* kôf.

See *accost*.

council—kown'-sĭl.

See *counsel*.

counsel—kown'-sĕl.

See *council*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

coup d'état—kōo dā-tä'.

coup de grâce—kōo dü ġräs'.

coup d'œil—kōo dāl' ; Fr. pron. kōo dö'-yŭ.

See *Cologne*. For ö, see p. 25.

coupé—kōo-pā'.

coupon—kōo'-pön ; Fr. pron. kōo-pôn'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Courbet—kōor-bā'.

courier — kōo'-rĭ-êr ; kōo'-rêr (Wor.) ;
kōor'-ĭ-êr (Stor.) ; Fr. pron. kōor-
yā'.

Courtenay—kûrt'-nā.

courteous—kûrt'-ē-ŭs.

Worcester gives as a secondary pronunciation kōrt'-yŭs. The New Imperial says kōrt'-ē-ŭs.

courteousness—kûrt'-ē-ŭs-nēs.

kōrt'-yŭs-nēs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

courtesan—kûrt'-ē-zăn ; kûrt'-ē-zăn' (Wor.).

courtesy (politeness)—kûrt'-ē-sĭ.

courtesy (salutation)—kûrt'-sĭ.

"A *courtesy* is the external manifestation of *courtesy*."—*Wor*.

courtier—kōrt'-yêr.

cousin—kŭz'-n, *not* kŭz'-ĭn.

Cousin—kōo-zăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

covenant—kŭv'-ē-nănt.

Covent (Garden)—kŏv'-ënt, *not* kō'-vēnt
nor kŭv'-ënt.

Coventry—kŭv'-ĕn-trī.

coverlet—kŭv'-ĕr-lĕt, *not* kŭv'-ĕr-līd, un-
less spelled *coverlid*.

covetous—kŭv'-ĕt-ŭs, *not* kŭv'-ĕ-chŭs,
which pronunciation is given by
Sheridan.

covey—kŭv'-ī, *not* kō'-vī.

cowardice—kow'-ărd-īs, *not* kow'-ărd-īs.

cowl—kowl.

Cowper—kow'-pĕr or kōō'-pĕr.

Coxsackie—kŏok-sô'-kĕ.

Cracow—krā'-kō.

See *Krakow*.

cranberry—krăn'-bĕr-ī, *not* krām'-bĕr-ī.

craunch—krănch, *not* krônch.

Never say krŭnch. The common sound of
au is ô ; but when the digraph is followed by
n and another consonant, the sound is changed
to that of ä.

creature—krĕt'yŭr ; krĕt'-yŭr, often krĕ'-
chŏor (Stor.).

Crébillon de—dŭ krā-bĕ-yôn'.

For ôñ, see p. 27.

creche—krĕsh.

credence—krĕ'-dĕns, *not* krĕd'-ĕns.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

crédit foncier—krā-dē' fôn-sē-ā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

crédit mobilier—krā-dē' mō-bē-lē-ā'.

credulous—krəd'-yū-lūs, *not* krēj'-ōō-lūs.

creek—krēk, *not* krīk.

crematorium—krēm-ā-tō'-rī-üm.

crematory—krēm'-ā-tō-rī.

crept—krēpt.

crescendo—krēs-sēn'-dō.

Cressida—krēs'-sīd-ā, *not* krēs-sī'-dā.

“Troilus and *Cressida*.”

Crete—krēt ; class. krē'-tē.

Creüsa—krē-yū'-sā.

crevasse—krē-vās'.

Crichton—krī'-tōn.

Worcester prefers krīk'-tōn. “The admirable *Crichton*.”

Crimea—krīm-ē'-ā, *not* krī-mē'-ā.

crinoid—krī'-noid.

crinoline—krīn'-ō-līn ; krīn'-ō-lēn (Stor.).

critique—krē-tēk'.

See *amber-gris*.

Crito—krī'-tō.

crochet (n.)—krō-shā'.

Worcester and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable.

crochet (vb.)—krō-shā'.

crocodile—krōk'-ō-dīl or krōk'-ō-dīl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

cromlech—kröm'-lěk.

Cromwell—kröm'-wěl or krüm'-wěl.

Formerly almost universally pronounced krüm'-l.

crouch—krowch, *not* krōoch.

croupier—krōō'-pī-ěr ; krōō-pēr' (Stor.).

Cruikshank—krōok'-shāngk.

cruise (voyage)—krūz, *not* krūs.

cruise (bottle)—krūs ; krōoz (Stor.).

See *cruse*.

crupper—krōōp'-ěr.

In England, krüp'-ěr. This last is the marking of all the dictionaries except Webster.

cruse—krūs ; krōoz (Stor.).

See *cruise*.

crystalline—krīs'-tāl-īn or krīs'-tāl-īn.

crystallization—krīs-tāl-īz-ā'-shūn.

cucumber—kū'-kūm-běr.

kow'-kūm-běr, although now deemed a vulgarity, was in Walker's time the fashionable pronunciation. Smart (1836) says: "No well-taught person, except of the old school, now says *cocucumber*, or *sparrow-grass*, although any other pronunciation of *cucumber* and *asparagus* would have been pedantic some thirty years ago." See *asparagus*.

cuirass—kwē-rās' or kwē'-rās.

cuirassier—kwē-rās-sēr' ; Fr. pron. kwē-rās-yā'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

cuisine—kwē-zēn'.

cuish—kwīs.

cul-de-sac—kūl-dū-sāk'.

For ü, see p. 26.

culinary—kū'-līn-ā-rī, *not* kūl'-īn-ā-rī.

Frequently mispronounced.

Cumæan—kū-mē'-än.

"The *Cumæan* sibyl."

cuneiform — kū-nē'-ī-fôrm, *not* kū'-nē-ī-fôrm.

cunning—kūn'-ning, *not* kūn'-nin.

cupola—kū'-pō-lâ, *not* kū'-pâ-lō.

Do not transpose the vowel-sounds in the last two syllables.

curaçoa—kū-rā-sō' ; kū-rā-sō'-ă (Stor.).

C cedilla has the sound of *s*.

curassow—kū-răs'-sō.

curator—kū-râ'-tôt.

See *abdomen*.

curio—kū'-rī-ō.

currant—kūr'-rănt.

See *current*.

current—kūr'-rënt.

See *currant*.

currier—kūr'-rī-ēr.

cursed (adj.)—kûr'-sěd.

See *learned*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

cursed (part.)—kûrst.

curtail—kûr-tāl'.

curtain—kûr'-tîn.

See *captain*.

curule—kû'-rûl.

"*Curule-chair*."

cushion—kõosh'-ûn.

Cuvier—kü-vē-ā'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Cuyahoga—kī-à-hō'-gā.

Cuyp—koip.

Cuzco—kōos'-kō.

Cyaxares—sī-āks'-ā-rēz.

Cybele—sīb'-ē-lē or sīb-ē'-lē.

Scholars generally prefer the first form ;
Byron preferred the second.

Cyclades—sīk'-lā-dēz, *not* sīk'-lādz.

cyclamen—sīk'-lā-měn.

cycle—sī'-kl, *not* sīk'-l.

Cyclopean—sī-klō-pē'-ăn or sī-klō'-pē-ăn.

Cyclopes—sī-klō'-pēz.

Cyclops—sī'-klōps.

cylindric—sīl'-în'-drīk, *not* sīl'-în-drīk.

Cymbeline—sīm'-bē-līn or sīm'-bē-līn.

cynosure—sīn'-ō-shūr or sī'-nō-shūr (Web.);

sī'-nō-sūr or sīn'-ō-sūr (Wor.); sī'-no-

zhōor (Stor.); sīn'-ōs-yōor (Hal.);

sīn'-ō-zhōor (Imp.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Here are seven different pronunciations authorized by five reputable authorities. Only an apt scholar could succeed in mispronouncing the above word.

Cyprian—sĭp'-rĭ-ăn, *not* sĭ'-prĭ-ăn.

Cyrene—sĭ-rĕ'-nĕ, *not* sĭ'-rĕn.

cyst—sĭst.

Cytherea—sĭth-ĕ-rĕ'-ă, *not* sĭ-thĕ'-rĕ-ă.

Cyzicus—sĭz'-ĕ-kŭs.

Czajkowski—chĭ-kövs'-kĕ.

In Polish, *cz* is pronounced like *ch* in *chun*.

Czar—zăr ; tsăr (Hal.).

czarevna—ză-rĕv'-nă.

czarina—ză-rĕ'-nă ; tsă-rĕ'-nă (Hal.).

czarowitz—zăr'-ō-wĭts.

Czerny—chĕr'-nĕ.

D

dado—dă'-dō.

This is the pronunciation given by Webster and Worcester ; dă'-dō, the form usually heard, is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial.

Dædalus—dĕd'-ă-lŭs.

Daguerre—dă-gâr'.

daguerreotype—dă-gĕr'-ō-tĭp, *not* dă-gĕr'-ĕ-ō-tĭp.

dahabeah—dă-hă-bĕ'-ă.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Dahlgren—dāl'-gřěn.

dahlia—dāl'-yá or dāl'-yà; dāl'-i-à (Wor. and Hal.).

The form dāl'-yá is an anglicized pronunciation. The word is derived from Dahl (dāl), the Swedish botanist.

Dahomey—dā-hō'-mā or dā-hō'-mē.

Often, though less correctly, pronounced dā-hō-mā'.

dais—dā'-is.

Dalhousie—dāl-hōō'-zī, *not* dāl-hōō'-sī.

damage—dām'-āj, *not* dām'-īj.

"It is in the delicate but firm utterance of the unaccented vowels with correct sound that the cultured person is most surely distinguished from the uncultured."—*Richard Grant White*.

Damiens—dā'-mī-ěnz; Fr. pron. dā-mē-ăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

damned (adj.)—dāmd; in serious discourse, dām'-nēd.

Walker remarks: "This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest vulgar and profane; in serious speaking it ought always, like *cursed*, to be pronounced in two. Thus in Shakespeare:

'But, O, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves.' "

damned (part.)—dāmd, *not* dām'-nēd.

"He that believeth not, shall be *damned*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

damning—dăm'-ing, *not* dăm'-ning.

Damocles—dăm'-ō-klēz.

“The sword of *Damocles*.”

Damon—dā'-mön.

“*Damon* and Pythias.”

damson—dăm'-zn.

Danaë—dăn'-ā-ē.

Danaides—dā-nā'-id-ēz.

dance—dāns, *not* dāns.

See *ask*.

dandelion—dăn'-dē-lī-ön.

Worcester says dăn-dē-lī'-ön. Do not say dăn'-dē-līn.

Dandolo—dăn'-dō-lō.

“Blind old *Dandolo*.”

Daniel—dăn'-ī-ěl or dăn'-yěl.

The last is the colloquial pronunciation.

Danish—dā'-nīsh, *not* dăn'-īsh.

Dannecker von—fōn dăn'-ēk-čr.

danseuse—dāN-söz'.

For äN and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

Dante—dăn'-tē ; It. pron. dăn'-tā.

Danton—dăn'-tōn ; Fr. pr. dāN-tōN'.

For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Danubian—dā-nū'-bī-ăn.

Dardanelles—dār-dā-nělz'.

Darien—dā'-rē-ën ; Sp. pron. dā-rē-ën'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Darius—dā-rī'-ūs.

data—dā'-tā, *not* dā'-tā.

datum—dā'-tŭm, *not* dā'-tŭm.

daub—dôb, *not* dôb.

Daubigny—dô-bên-yē'.

Daudet (Alphonse)—âl-fôns' dô-dā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

daunt—dânt ; dônt (Stor.).

See *craunch*.

dauphin—dô'-fîn ; Fr. pron. dô-fân'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

dauphine—dô'-fên ; Fr. pron. dô-fên'.

David (artist)—dā-vēd'.

davit—dăv'-ît or dā'-vît.

Davoust—dā-vōō'.

More correctly spelled *Davout*, and pronounced as above.

deaf—děf or dēf.

The second pronunciation, although given by Webster, is no longer considered elegant. Worcester says : "The pronunciation of this word is uniformly marked *dif* by the English orthoëpists, but it is very common in the United States to pronounce it *dēf*."

This note applies also to *deafen*.

deafen—děf'-ĕn or dē'-fĕn.

See *deaf*.

De Amicis—dā ä-mē'-chēs, *not* dē ä-me'-sis.

debauch—dē-bôch', *not* dē-bowch'.

debauchee—děb-ō-shē'.

debenture—dē-běn'-tūr.

debonair—děb-ō-nâr'.

Deborah—děb'-ō-râ, *not* dē-bō'-râ.

debouch—dē-bōōsh'.

débris—dā-brē'.

début—dā-bū' ; Fr. pron. dā-bü'.

For ü, see p. 26.

débutant -da-bū-tōng' ; Fr. pron. dā-bü-tän'.

For ü and än, see p. 26.

débutante—dā-bū-tōnt' ; Fr. pron. dā-bü-tänt'.

For ü and än, see p. 26.

decade—děk'-ād, *not* dē-kād'.

decadence—dē-kā'-dēns, *not* děk'-ā-dēns.

decatalogue—děk'-â-lōg̃.

decantation—dē-kăn-tā'-shŭn.

Worcester makes the *first* syllable short (děk).

decastich—děk'-â-stĭk, *not* děk'-â-stĭch.

Deccan—děk'-ăn.

decease—dē-sēs'.

decemviri—dē-sēm'-vī-rī.

decennary—dē-sēn'-ā-rĭ.

decisive—dē-sī'-sĭv, *not* dē-sī'-zĭv.

declivous—dē-klĭ'-vŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

décolleté—dā-kōl-tā', *not* dā-kōl'-tā, *nor*, as
I once heard the word pronounced,
děk-ül-ět'.

decorative—děk'-ō-rā-tiv.

There is a tendency to pronounce this word
dē-kōr'-ā-tiv. It should not be encouraged.

decorous—dē-kō'-rūs or děk'-ō-rūs.

See *canorous*. Walker observes: "An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sonorous* and *canorous*."

decorum—dē-kō'-rūm.

See *abdomen*.

decrepit—dē-krěp'-it, *not* dē-krěp'-id.

Almost always mispronounced.

dedecorous—dē-děk'-ō-rūs.

defalcate dē-fāl'-kāt, *not* dē-fōl'-kāt.

Remember that the second syllable in this word is *fāl*, *not* *fōl*.

defalcation—dē-fāl-kā'-shŭn, *not* dē-fōl-kā'-shŭn.

Worcester makes the *first* syllable *děf*.

defalcator—děf'-āl-kā-tōr.

defamatory—dē-fām'-ā-tō-ri, *not* dē-fā'-mā-tō-rĭ.

defeasance—dē-fē'-zǎns.

deficit—děf'-is-īt, *not* dē-fis'-īt.

defile (n.)—dē-fīl' or dē'-fīl (Web.) ; dėf-īl' or dē'-fīl (Stor.) ; dē-fīl' (Wor., Hal., and Imp.).

In accordance with analogy (see *absent*), the pronunciation dē'-fīl should prevail. Webster, however, does not give it the preference.

defile (vb.)—dē-fīl'.

See *absent*.

dégagé—dā-gā-zhā'.

deglutition—děg-lū-tīsh'-ŭn.

dégoût—dā-gōō'.

deign—dān.

Dejanira—děj-ā-nī'-rā.

Delacroix—dŭ-lā-krwā'.

Delaroche—dŭ-lā-rōsh'.

Delaunay—dŭ-lō-nā'.

Delft—děłft.

Commonly pronounced dėłf.

Delhi (India)—děl'-lē.

Delhi (U. S.)—děl'-hī.

Delilah—děl'-īl-ā, *not* dē-lī'-lā.

Perry, however, is authority for this last pronunciation ; it has in addition, the sanction of general custom.

delirious—dē-līr'-ī-ŭs, *not* dē-lē'-rī-ŭs.

delirium—dē-līr'-ī-ŭm, *not* dē-lē'-rī-ŭm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

delivery—dē-liv'-ēr-ĭ, *not* dē-liv'-rĭ.

Delphinus—děl-fi'-nūs.

demagogic—dēm-ā-gōj'-ĭk.

demagogy—dēm'-ā-gōj'-ĭ ; dēm'-ā-gōg'-ĭ
(*Stor.*).

Demerara—dēm-ēr-ā'-rà.

demesne—dē-mēn' ; dē-mān' (*Hal.*).

Demeter—dē-mē'-tēr.

Demetrius—dē-mē'-trĭ-ūs, *not* dē-mēt'-rĭ-ūs.

demijohn—dēm'-ĭ-jōn, *not* dīm'-ĭ-jōn.

demise—dē-mĭz', *not* dē-mēz'.

demolition—dēm-ō-lĭsh'-ŭn.

demoniacal—dēm-ō-nĭ'-āk-āl, *not* dē-mō'-nĭ-āk-āl.

demonstrable—dē-mōn'-strā-bl.

demonstrate—dēm'-ōn-strāt or dē-mōn'-strāt.

Worcester gives the last form only. See *contemplate*.

demonstrative—dē-mōn'-strā-tĭv.

demonstrator—dēm'-ōn-strā-tōr.

dē-mōn'-strā-tōr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Demosthenic—dēm-ōs-thēn'-ĭk, *not* dē-mōs'-thē-nĭk.

Deneb—dē'-nēb.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

denier (coin)—dē-nēr' ; dĕn-ĭ-ā' (Stor.).

"My dukedom to a beggarly *denier*,
I do mistake my person all this while :"
—*Shakespeare*.

dénouement—dā-nōō-mān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

denudation — dĕn-ū-dā'-shŭn ; dē-nū-dā'-shŭn (Hal.).

depends —dē-pĕndz', *not* dē-pĕnz'.

deplorable—dē-plō'-rā-bl, *not* dē-plōr'-ā-bl.

deposition—dĕp-ō-zĭsh'-ŭn ; dē'-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn (Stor.).

depot—dē-pō' or dē'-pō (Web.) ; dē-pō' (Wor., Hal., and Imp.) ; dĕp-ō' or dĕp'-ō (Stor.) ; Fr. pron. dā-pō'.

Do not say dā'-pō, which is a hybrid pronunciation.

depreciate—dē-prĕ'-shĭ-āt, *not* dē-prĕ'-sĭ-āt.

deprivation—dĕp-rĭv-ā'-shŭn.

Deptford—dĕt'-fŭrd ; dĕd'-fŭrd (Gaz.).

See *Alnwick*.

depths—dĕpths, *not* dĕps.

The three consonant sounds occurring in immediate succession, render this word difficult of articulation.

deputy—dĕp'-yū-tĭ.

De Quincey—dē-kwĭn'-sĭ, *not* dē-kwĭn'-zĭ.

Derby (Eng.)—dĕr'-bĭ or dār'-bĭ.

The latter pronunciation was once universal.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

derelict—dēr'-ē-līkt.

de rigueur—dū rē-ḡör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

derisive—dē-rī'-siv ; dē-rī'-ziv (Hal.).

Desaix—dēs-sā'.

descant (n.)—dēs'-kānt.

descant (vb.)—dēs-kānt'.

See *absent*.

Descartes—dā-kārt'.

Desdemona—dēz-dē-mō'-nā, *not* dēs-dē-mō'-nā.

desert—dēz'-ērt.

See *dessert*.

deshabille—dēs-ā-bīl' ; dēs-hā-bīl' (Wor.) ;

dēz'-ā-bēl (Stor.).

See *dishabille*.

desiccate—dēs'-īk-āt or dē-sīk'-āt.

Dictionaries generally prefer the second form, but the first is the one in common use.

desideratum—dē-sīd-ēr-ā'-tūm, *not* dē-sīd-ēr-ā'-tūm.

design—dē-sīn' or dē-zīn'.

Careful speakers and the standard dictionaries favor dē-sīn'.

designate—dēs'-īḡ-nāt, *not* dēz'-īḡ-nāt.

designator—dēs'-īḡ-nā-tōr, *not* dēz'-īḡ-nā-tōr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

desist—dē-sīst'.

Sheridan says dē-zīst'.

Des Moines—dē moin.

Desmoulins—dā-mōō-lăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

desolate—dēs'-ō-lāt, *not* dēz'-ō-lāt.

desolation—dēs-ō-lā'-shŭn, *not* dēz-ō-lā'-shŭn.

desperado—dēs-pēr-ā'-dō.

dēs-pēr-ā'-dō is often heard and is the pronunciation given by Jameson.

despicable—dēs'-pīk-ā-bl, *not* dē-spīk'-ā-bl.

dessert—dēz-zērt', *not* dēz'-zērt.

See *desert*.

desuetude—dēs'-wē-tūd.

"Innocuous *desuetude*."

desultory—dēs'-ŭl-tō-rī.

detail (n.)—dē'-tāl or dē-tāl'.

The second is preferred by Worcester. Most *English* dictionaries prefer the pronunciation dē-tāl'.

detail (vb.)—dē-tāl'.

See *absent*.

Détaille—dā-tā'-yŭ.

Last syllable to be lightly pronounced.

detestation — dēt-ēs-tā'-shŭn ; dē-tēs-tā'-shŭn (Stor., Hal., and Imp.).

détour—dā-tōor'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

detritus—dē-trī'-tūs.

de trop—dū trō'.

devastate—dēv'-ās-tāt or dē-vās'-tāt.

The second pronounciation is preferred by Worcester.

device—dē-vīs'.

devil—dēv'-l, *not* dēv'-īl.

See *evil*.

devise—dē-vīz'.

devoir—dēv-wôr' ; Fr. pron. dūv-wär'.

dexterous—dēks'-tēr-ūs, *not* dēks'-trūs.

dextrine—dēks'-trīn.

See *aniline*.

dew—dū, *not* dyū, *nor* dōō.

Dhawalaghiri—dā-wōl-ā-gēr'-ē.

diabetes—dī-ā-bē'-tēz.

diable—dē-ā'-bl.

diabolism—dī-āb'-ō-lizm, *not* dē-āb'-ō-lizm.

diæresis—dī-ēr'-ē-sis ; dī-ē'-rē-sis (Stor.),
not dī-ēr-ē'-sīs.

dialogue—dī'-ā-lōg, *not* dī'-ā-lōg.

diamond—dī'-ā-münd or dī'-münd.

Diana—dī-ā'-nā or dī-ān'-ā.

"The usual pronounciation is dī-ān'-ā."—
Smart.

diapason—dī-ā-pā'-zōn, *not* dī-ā-pā'-sōn.

diaphanous—dī-āf'-ā-nūs.

diaphragm—dī'-ā-frām.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

diastole—dī-ās'-tō-lē.

diathesis—dī-āth'-ē-sīs, *not* dī-ā-thē'-sīs.

diatom—dī'-āt-ōm, *not* dī-āt'-ōm.

diatribe—dī'-ā-trib or dī-āt'-rīb-ē.

Webster gives the first only ; Worcester gives the two in the above order.

dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene — dī-klō-rō-tēt-rā-hī-drōks-ī-bēn'-zēn.

This word is given as a sample of certain almost unpronounceable terms produced by the requirements of modern chemistry. See *tetrabromohydroquinine*.

diclinous—dīk'-līn-ūs.

didactic—dīd-āk'-tik, *not* dī-dāk'-tik.

Diderot—dē-drō'.

Didot—dē-dō'.

Dieppe—dē-ēp'.

dyēp is preferred by Lippincott's Gazetteer.

Dies Iræ—dī'-ēz ī'-rē.

dietary—dī'-ēt-ā-rī.

different—dif'-fēr-ēnt, *not* dif'-rēnt.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

differentiate—dif-fēr-ēn'-shī-āt.

diffuse (adj.)—dīf-fūs'.

diffuse (vb.)—dīf-fūz'.

diffusive—dif-fū'-siv, *not* dif-fū'-zīv.

digest (n.)—dī'-jěst.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

digest (vb.)—dĭj-ěst'.

See *absent*.

digestion —dĭ-jěst'-yŭn, *not* dĭ-jěst'-yŭn.

digitalis—dĭj-ĭ-tā'-lĭs, *not* dĭj-ĭ-tā'-lĭs.

digression—dĭ-ġrěsh'-ŭn, *not* dĭ-ġrěsh'-ŭn.

Dijon—dē-zhôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

dilate—dĭl-āt' or dĭ-lāt'.

dilemma—dĭ-lēm'-mā or dĭ-lēm'-mā.

Worcester gives the first only.

dilettante—dĭl-ět-ăn'-tā.

dilettanti—dĭl-ět-ăn'-tē.

Dilke—dĭlk.

dinarchy—dĭn'-ār-kĭ.

dinosaur—dĭ'-nō-sôr.

diocesan—dĭ-ôs'-ĕ-săn or dĭ'-ō-sē-săn ; dĭ-
ôs'-ĕ-săn or dĭ-ō-sē'-săn (Wor.).

diocese—dĭ'-ō-sēs or dĭ'-ō-sēs.

Diodorus—dĭ-ō-dō'-rŭs.

Diomedē—dĭ'-ō-mēd ; class. dĭ-ō-mē'-dē.

Diomedes—dĭ-ō-mē'-dēz.

Dionysius—dĭ-ō-nĭsh'-ĭ-ŭs, *not* dĭ-ō-nĭs'-ĭ-ŭs.

Dionysus—dĭ-ō-nĭ'-sŭs.

diorama dĭ-ō-rā'-mā or dĭ-ō-rā'-mā, *not* dĭ-
ō-rām'-ā.

diphtheria—dĭf-thĕ'-rĭ-à (Web., Wor., and
Imp.).

dĭp-thĕ'-rĭ-à is the pronunciation preferred

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

by Haldeman and is a secondary form of Stormonth's.

diphtheritic—dīf-thē-rit'-ik.

See *diphtheria*.

diphthong—dīf'-thōng or dip'-thōng.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the last pronunciation only.

diploe—dīp'-lō-ē.

diploma—dī-plō'-mà, *not* dī-plō'-mà.

diplomacy—dī-plō'-mā-sī.

Walker says dīp'-lō-mā-sī.

diplomat—dīp'-lō-măt.

See *diplomate*.

diplomate—dīp'-lō-măt.

See *diplomat*.

diplomatic—dīp-lō-măt'-ik.

diplomatist—dīp-lō'-mā-tīst.

direct—dīr-ěkt', *not* dī-rěkt'.

"*I*, when final in a syllable, has more commonly its short sound, as in phī-los'-o-phy, dī-rect', etc." *Webster*.

disable—dis-ā'-bl or dīz-ā'-bl.

The second is Worcester's pronunciation.

disarm—dīz-ārm' ; dīs-ārm' (Stor.) ; dīs-ārm' or dīz-ārm' (Hal.).

disaster—dīz-ās'-tèr, *not* dīs-ās'-tèr.

disband—dis-bānd' ; dīz-bānd' (Wor.).

disburse—dīs-bûrs' ; dīz-bûrs' (Wor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

discard—dīs-kārd'.

discern—dīz-zērn', *not* dīs-sērn'.

See *sacrifice*.

discernment—dīz-zērn'-mēnt, *not* dīs-sērn'-mēnt.

discipline—dīs'-ī-plīn.

Discobulus—dīs-kō'-bū-lūs.

discount (n.)—dīs'-kownt.

discount (vb.)—dīs'-kownt or dīs-kownt'.

The second is the pronunciation of Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman. Smart says: "The accent [on the second syllable] is proper, but in the mercantile world the verb is very commonly made to bear the same accent as the noun."

discourse—dīs-kōrs', *not* dīs'-kōrs.

discourteous—dīs-kūrt'-ē-ūs.

dīs-kōrt'-yūs is Stormonth's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's.

discovery—dīs-kūv'-ēr-ī or dīs-kūv'-rī.

discrepance—dīs-krēp'-āns or dīs'-krē-pāns.

The first pronunciation is Webster's, Stormonth's, and Haldeman's; the second is Worcester's. The New Imperial Dictionary says dīs'-krēp'-āns or dīs-krēp'-āns. See *discrepancy*, *discrepant*.

discrepancy — dīs-krēp'-ān-sī or dīs'-krē-pān-sī.

See *discrepance*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

discrepant—dīs-krēp'-ănt or dīs'-krē-pănt.

See *discrepance*.

disdain—dīz-dān'.

Haldeman and the New Imperial say dīs-dān'.

disease—dīz-ēz', *not* dīs-ēz'.

disfranchise—dīs-frān'-chīz ; dīs-frān'-chīz
(Stor.).

See *franchise*.

disgrace—dīs-ġrās' ; dīz-ġrās' (Wor.).

dishabille—dīs-ā-bīl'.

See *deshabille*.

dishevel—dīsh-ěv'-ěl.

dishonest—dīz-ōn'-ěst ; dīs-ōn'-ěst (Stor.
and Imp.) ; dīs-ōn'-ěst or dīz-ōn'-ěst
(Hal.).

dishonor — dīz-ōn'-ūr ; dīs-ōn'-ēr (Stor.) ;
dīs-ōn'-ūr or dīz-ōn'-ūr (Hal.).

disinterested—dīs-īn'-tēr-ēs-těd, *not* dīs-īn-
tēr-ēs'-těd.

disputable—dīs' - pū - tā - bl ; dīs - pū' - tā - bl
(Imp.).

disputant—dīs'-pū-tănt, *not* dīs-pū'-tănt.

See *acclimate*.

Disraeli—dīz-rā'-lē or dīz-rē'-lē ; dīz-rā'-ěl-ē
(Biog.).

dissemble—dīs-sēm'-bl, *not* dīz-zēm'-bl.

dissidence—dīs'-sīd-ěns.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

dissociate—dīs-sō'-shĭ-āt.

See *annunciate*.

dissolve—dĭz-zōlv'.

dissyllabic—dīs-sĭl-lāb'-ĭk.

distich—dīs'-tĭk, *not* dīs'-tĭch.

distingué—dēs-tāN-ġā'.

For āN, see p. 26

distrain—dīs-trā'.

distraite—dīs-trāt'.

district—dīs'-trĭkt, *not* dē'-strĭkt.

divan—dĭv-ān', *not* dī'-vān.

Haldeman says dē-wān' or dĭv-ān'.

divaricate—dī-vār'-ĭk-āt.

Dives—dī'-vēz, *not* dĭvz.

diverge—dĭv-ĕrj', *not* dī-vĕrj'.

divers—dī'-vĕrz.

See *diverse*.

diverse—dī-vĕrs'.

See *divers*.

diversely—dī'-vĕrs-lĭ, *not* dĭv-ĕrs'-lĭ.

divert—dĭv-ĕrt', *not* dī-vĕrt'.

divertissement—dē-vĕr-tēs-māN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

divisive—dĭv-ī'-sĭv.

divorce—dĭv-ōrs', *not* dĭv-ōrs'.

Dnieper—nē'-pĕr ; Russian pron. dnyĕp'-
ĕr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Dniester—nēs'-tēr ; Russian pron. dnyēs'-tēr.

Dobell (Sydney)—dō-bēl'.

docile—dös'-il (Web. and Wor.) ; dös'-il
or dō'-sīl (Stor.) ; dō'-sīl (Hal.) ;
dō'-sīl or dō'-sīl (Imp.).

doctrinaire—dök-trīn-âr'.

Dodonæus—död-ō-nē'-ūs.

does—düz.

“By some erroneously pronounced dööz.”

—*Wor.*

dog—dôg̃, *not* dôg̃, *nor* dög̃.

Many persons in endeavoring to avoid the ô sound in this word, go to the other extreme, and shorten the o excessively. The correct sound is midway between these. See *accost*.

doggerel—dög̃'-ēr-ěl.

dogma—dög̃'-mâ, *not* dög̃'-mâ, *nor* dôg̃'-mâ.

See *accost*.

Dolce (Carlo)—dôl'-châ.

dolce far niente—dôl'-châ fär nē-ân'-tâ.

Dolci (Carlo)—dôl'-chē.

Döllinger (Dr.)—döl'-līng-ēr.

For ö, see p. 25.

dolman—döl'-măn, *not* dôl'-măn.

dolor—dô'-lôr.

dolorous—döl'-ō-rūs ; dô'-lēr-ūs (Hal. and
Imp.).

domain—dō-mān', *not* dô'-mān.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Domenichino—dō-mě'n-ē-kē'-nō.

domicile—döm'-is-il ; döm'-is-il or döm'-is-il (Stor.).

Dominican—dō-mĭn'-ik-ăn.

dominie—döm'-ĭn-ē.

This is the marking of the dictionaries, but custom has made the *o* in the first syllable long—dō'-mĭn-ē.

Don (river)—dön.

Don (title)—dön ; Sp. pron. dön.

“*Don* Carlos.”

Doña—dōn'-yā.

“*Doña* Sol.”

donative—dön'-ā-tĭv ; dō'-nā-tĭv or dön'-ā-tĭv (Hal.).

Doncaster—dóngk'-ăs-těr.

Donegal—dön-ē-gōl', *not* dön'-ē-gāl.

Donizetti—dō-nē-zět'-ē or dō-nĭd-zět'-ē.

donjon—dŭn'-jŭn ; dön'-jŏn (Stor.).

Don Juan—dön jū'-ăn, *not* dön jū'-ăn' ;
Sp. pron. dön hōō-ăn'.

In Spanish, *j* before a vowel, is pronounced like a strong guttural *h*.

donkey—döng'-kĭ, *not* dŭng'-kĭ.

Don Quixote—dön-kwiks'-ōt ; Sp. pron.
dön kē-hō'-tā.

In Spanish, *x* before a vowel is pronounced like a strongly-aspirated *h*, approximating the German *κ*. See p. 28.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Doric—dör'-ik, *not* dō'rik.

dost—düst.

"Sometimes pronounced dōst."—*Wor.*

dot (dowry)—döt; Fr. pron. dō.

The *English* pronunciation is rarely heard.

dotage—dō'-tāj, *not* döt'-āj.

dotard—dō'-tārd, *not* döt'-ārd.

doth—dūth, *not* dōth.

Dotheboys' Hall—dō'-thē-boiz hól.

"Nicholas Nickleby."

Douai—dōō-ā'.

See *Douay*.

Douay—dōō-ā'.

"The *Douay Bible*." See *Douai*.

double entendre—dōō'-bl än-tän'-dr.

"This is a barbarous compound of French words. The true French equivalent is *double entente*."—*Web.* For än, see p. 26. See *double entente*.

double entente—dōō'-bl än-tänt'.

See *double entendre*. For än, see p. 26.

douceur—dōō-sör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

douche—dōōsh.

doughty—dow'-tī.

Dovrefield—dō-vrū-fī-ěld'.

Also spelled *Dovreffield*, and pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Drachenfels—drä'-kën-fëls ; drä'-kën-fëls
(Gaz.).

For *κ*, see p. 28.

drachm—drām.

draft—drāft.

See *ask*. Stormonth says drāft.

dragée—drä-zhā'.

drama—drä'-mā or drā'-mā (Web.) ; drā'-
mā or drām'-ā (Wor.) ; drä'-mā
(Stor.) ; drä'-mā or drām'-ā (Hal.).

dramatis personæ—drām'-ā-tis pēr-sō'-nē,
not drä-mā'-tis pēr-sō'-nē.

dramatist—drām'-a-tist, *not* drä'-mā-tist.

draught—drāft ; draft (Stor.).

Drogheda—drö'-hëd-ä.

The *h* is strongly aspirated in this word.

drollery—drö'-lër-ï.

dromedary -- drüm'-e-dër-ı ; dröm'-e-dër-ï
(Smart).

droschke—drös'-kï.

See *drosky*.

drosky—drös'-kï.

See *droschke*.

dross—drôs, *not* drôs, *nor* drös.

See *accost*.

drought—drowt.

drouth—drowth.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

drown—drown.

drowned—drownd.

drowning—drown'-ing.

Druid—drū'-id.

dryades—drī'-ā-dēz.

Dryburgh—drī'-būr-ŭ or drī'-bûrg.

"Dryburgh Abbey."

ducat—dūk'-ät, *not* dū'-kät.

Du Chaillu—dü shä-yü'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Duchesne—dü-shān'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

ductile—dūk'-tīl, *not* dūk'-tēl.

Dudevant (Mme.)—dūd-vān'.

For ŭ and äN, see p. 26.

duke—dūk, *not* dōok, *nor* dyūk.

dulcamara—dül-kām'-ā-rā or dül-kā-mā'-rā.

dulciana—dül-sī-än'-ä.

Dulwich—dül'-ij; dül'-ich (Gaz.).

See *Alnwick*.

Dumas—dü-mä' or dü-mäs'.

For ŭ, see p. 26. See *Barras*.

Dumfries—düm-frēs', *not* düm'-frēz.

Duncan—düng'-kän, *not* dүн'-kän.

duodenum—dū-ō-dē'-nüm.

Duplessis—dü-plā-sē'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Dupuytren—dü-pwē-trăn'.

For ü and ăn, see p. 26.

Duquesne—dü-kān'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Dürer (Albert)—dü'-rēr.

For ü, see p. 26.

duress—dū'-rēs or dū-rēs'.

Dusseldorf—dūs'-sěl-dōrf; Ger. pron. dūs'-
sěl-dōrf.

For ü, see p. 26.

duty—dū'-tī, *not* dyū'-tī, *nor* dōō'-tī.

Duyckinck—dī'-kīngk.

Dwina—dwē'-nā.

Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers dwī'-nā.

dynamite—dī'-nā-mīt (Web. and Imp.);
dīn'-ā-mīt (Wor.).

dynamo—dīn'-ā-mō or dī'-nā-mō.

dynasty—dī'-nās-tī or dīn'-ās-tī.

Authorities are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

dysentery—dīs'-ĕn-tēr-ī, *not* dīz'-ĕn-tēr-ī.

dyspepsia—dis-pĕp'-sī-ā, *not* dis-pĕp'-shā.

dyspepsy—dīs-pĕp'-sī.

dīs-pĕp-sī is preferred by Worcester.

dyspnœa—dīsp-nē'-ā.

E

eau de vie—ō-dŭ-vě'.

Ebal—ē'-bāl.

“*Ebal* and Gerizim.”

Ebers (Georg)—ġā-ōrk' ā'-bĕrs.

For κ, see p. 28.

Eboracum—ĕb-ō-rā'-kŭm.

“Novum *Eboracum* (New York).”

Ebro—ē'-brō; Sp. pron. ā'-brō.

écarté—ā-kār-tā'.

Ecbatana—ĕk-bāt'-ā-nā.

ecce homo—ĕk'-sē hō'-mō.

Echo—ē'-kō.

éclat—ē-klā'; ĕk-lā' (Stor.); Fr. pron. ā-klā'.

economic — ĕ-kō-nŏm'-ik; ĕk-ō-nŏm'-ik
(Wor. and Stor.).

economical — ĕ-kō-nŏm'-ik-āl; ĕk-ō-nŏm'-ik-āl or ĕ-kō-nŏm'-ik-āl (Wor.); ĕk-ō-nŏm'-ik-āl (Stor.).

Ecuador—ĕk-wā-dŏr'.

ecumenical — ĕk-yū-mĕn'-ik-āl, *not* ĕ-kū-mĕn'-ik-āl.

eczema—ĕk'-zē-mā, *not* ĕk-zē'-mā.

A very common error.

Edam—ā-dām', *not* ē'-dām.

“*Edam* cheese.”

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

edelweiss—ā'-dl-vīs.

See *edelweisse*.

edelweisse—ā-dl-vī'-sě.

See *edelweiss*.

edile—ē'-dīl.

See *edile*.

Edinburgh—ēd'-in-būr-ō, *not* ěd'-in-bûrg̃.

education—ēd-yū-kā'-shŭn, *not* ěj-ōō-kā'-shŭn.

e'en—ēn.

e'er—âr, *not* ěr ; âr (Stor.).

effrontery — ěf-frŭnt'-ěr-ĭ ; ěf-frönt'-ěr-ĭ
(Hal.).

Egeus—ē-jē'-ŭs.

“Midsummer Night's Dream.”

eglantine—ěg̃'-lăn-tīn or ěg̃'-lăn-tīn.

egotism—ē'-g̃-ō-tīzm or ěg̃'-ō-tīzm.

There is good authority for each of these pronunciations.

egotist—ē'-g̃-ō-tīst ; ěg̃'-ō-tīst (Stor.).

egregious—ē-g̃rē'-jŭs.

By several orthoëpists (Stormonth included) this word is pronounced ē-g̃rē'-jī-ŭs.

eh (interj.)—ā, *not* hā.

Ehrenbreitstein—ā-rĕn-brīt'-stīn.

Ehrenfels—ā'-rĕn-fĕls.

eider (duck)—ī'-dĕr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

either—ē'-thēr or ī'-thēr (Web., Stor., and Imp.); ē'-thēr (Wor.); ē'-thēr (Hal.).

Webster says : “ The former (ē'-thēr) is the pronunciation given in nearly all the English dictionaries, and is still the prevailing one in the United States ; the latter (ī'-thēr) has of late become somewhat common in England. Analogy, however, as well as the best and most general usage, is decidedly in favor of ē'-ther.”

Walker remarks : “ *Either* and *neither* are so often pronounced ī'-ther and nī'-ther that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open *e*, rather than that of *i*, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes.”

Smart says : “ Between ēī'-ther and eī'-ther there is little, in point of good usage, to choose ; * * * but usage, as well as regularity, favors the sound of ē in these two words.”

“ For the pronunciation ī'-ther and nī'-ther there is no authority, either of analogy or of the best speakers.”—*R. G. White*.

The consensus of the above authorities is decidedly in favor of ē'-thēr ; although ī'-thēr is the pronunciation of a very respectable minority in the United States.

A Scotch professor, being asked which of the two pronunciations of this word he preferred, replied : “ Ayther (ā'-thēr) will do.”

Elagabalus—ēl-ā-gā-bā'-lūs or ēl-ā-gāb'-ā-lūs.

See *Heliogabalus*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

élan—ā-län'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Elbe—ělb ; Ger. pron. ěl'-bě.

Elbrooz—ěl-brōōz'.

See *Elbruz*.

Elbruz—ěl-brōōz'.

See *Elbrooz*.

El Dorado—ěl dō-rā'-dō or ěl-dō-rā'-dō.

Worcester gives the second only.

Eleanor—ěl'-ē-ā-nôr.

Since, with the accent on the first syllable, this word is difficult of pronunciation, it has degenerated into ěl'-ěn-ôr.

Eleazar—ē-lē-ā'-zär.

"*Eleazar* and *Ithamar*."

electricity—ē-lěk-tris'-it-ĭ, *not* ē-lěk-triz'-it-ĭ.

eleemosynary—ěl-ē-mös'-ĭn-ā-rĭ.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say ěl-ē-mōz'-ĭn-ā-rĭ.

elegiac—ē-lē'-jĭ-āk or ěl-ē-jĭ'-āk.

The second pronunciation is preferred by most orthoëpists, Webster excepted.

elephantiasis—ěl-ē-fān-tĭ'-ā-sis, *not* ěl-ē-fān-tĭ-ā'-sis.

elephantine—ěl-ē-fān'-tĭn, *not* ěl'-ē-fān-tĕn.

eleven—ē-lěv'-n.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Elgin—ěl'-gĭn, *not* ěl'-jĭn.

"The *Elgin* Marbles." The second pronunciation is almost universal.

Elia—ĕ'-lĭ-ă.

"The Essays of *Elia*."

elicit—ĕ-lĭs'-ĭt.

To be distinguished from *illicit*.

eligible—ěl'-ĭj-ĭb-l.

Eliphalet—ĕ-lĭ'-fā-lĕt; Bib. ĕ-lĭf'-ā-lĕt.

élite—ā-lĕt'.

elixir—ĕ-lĭks'-r, *not* ěl'-ĭks-r.

Elizabethan—ĕ-lĭz'-ā-bĕth-ăn.

Ellen—ěl'-ĕn, *not* ěl'-ŭn.

ellipse—ĕl-lĭps'; ĕ-lĭps' (Hal.).

elm—ělm, *not* ěl'-ŭm.

éloge—ā-lōzh'.

Elohim—ĕ-lō'-hĭm; Bib. ěl'-ō-hĭm.

elongate—ĕ-lōng'-gāt, *not* ĕ-lōn'-gāt.

eloquence—ěl'-ō-kwĕns.

Elssler (Fanny)—ĕls'-lĕr, *not* ĕs'-lĕr.

elusive—ĕ-lŭ'-sĭv; ĕ-lŭ'-zĭv (Stor.).

Elysian—ĕ-lĭz'-ĭ-ăn; ĕ-lĭzh'-ĕ-ăn (Wor. and Stor.); ĕ-lĭzh'-ăn (Hal.).

Elysium—ĕ-lĭzh'-ĭ-ŭm; ĕ-lĭzh'-ŭm (Hal.); *not* ĕ-lĭz'-ĭ-ŭm.

Elzevir—ěl'-zĕ-vĕr.

emaciate—ĕ-mă'-shĭ-ăt.

embalm—ĕm-băm'.

embonpoint—än-bôn-pwän'.

For än, äN, ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

embouchure—än-bōō-shür'.

For än and ü, see p. 26.

embrasure—ëm-brā'-zhūr.

Worcester prefers to accent the *last* syllable, but gives the above also. Stormonth says ëm-brā'-zhöör.

embryo—ëm'-brī-ō.

emendation — ëm-ën-dā'-shün ; ë-mën-dā'-shün (Hal.).

emee, —ē'-mēr.

See *ameer*.

emeritas—ē-mēr'-it-üs.

emir—ē'-mēr.

See *amir*.

Emmaus—ëm'-mā-üs, *not* ëm-mā'-üs.

emolliate—ē-mól'-ī-āt ; ë-möl'-yē-āt (Wor.).

emollient—ē-möl'-yënt.

empiric (n.)—ëm-pīr'-ik or ëm'-pīr-ik.

empiric (adj.)—ëm-pīr'-ik.

empiricism—ëm-pīr'-ī-sizm.

employé—ëm-ploi-ā' or än-plwā-yā' ; *not* ëm-ploi-é', frequently heard.

For än, see p. 26.

empressement—än-prës-män'.

For än, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

empyrean—ëm-pîr-ē'-ăn.

Worcester gives as a secondary pronunciation, ëm-pîr'-ē-ăn.

Ems—ëms, *not* ëmz.

In German, *s* final is sharp, as in *this*.

encephalic—ën-sē-făl'-îk, *not* ën-séf'-ā-lîk.

encephalon—ën-séf'-ā-lôn.

enchant—ën-chânt', *not* ën-chânt'.

See *ask*.

enchiridion—ën-kî-rîd'-î-ôn.

Encke—ëng'-kě.

"*Encke's comet*."

encore—äng-kôr' ; Fr. pron. än-kôr'.

For än, see p. 26.

encyclopedia—ën-sî-klō-pē'-dî-à.

encyclopedia—ën-sî-klō-pēd'-îk.

encyclopedia—ën-sî-klō-pē'-dist.

endive—ën'-dîv, *not* ën'-dîv.

endosmose—ën'-dôs-môs.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable. See *exosmose*.

Endymion—ën-dîm'-î-ôn.

Eneid—ē-nē'-îd.

Worcester gives ē'-nē-îd as a secondary form. See *Æneid*.

enema—ē-nē'-mâ or ën'-ē-mâ.

The customary pronunciation is ē-nē'-mâ. Greek quantity would make it ën'-ē-mâ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

enervate—ē-nēr'-vāt, *not* ěn'-ěr-vāt.

The last pronunciation, although contrary to all authority, is the one generally heard.

en famille—än fä-mē'-yŭ.

For än, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

enfranchise — ěn-frän'-chiz ; ěn-frän'-chiz
(Imp.).

See *franchise*.

Engadine—ěn-gä-dēn'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Enghien d'—dän-gän' ; dän-gē-än' (Biog.).

For än and äN, see p. 26.

engine—ěn'-jĭn, *not* ěn'-jĭn.

enginery—ěn'-jĭn-rĭ, *not* ěn'-jĭn-ěr-ĭ.

England—ĭng'-gländ, *not* ěng'-gländ.

English—ĭng'-glĭsh, *not* ěng'-glĭsh.

engross—ěn-gros'.

enigma—ē-nĭg'-mā ; ěn-ĭg'-mā (Stor.).

enigmatic — ē-nĭg-māt'-ĭk ; ěn-ĭg-māt'-ĭk
(Stor.).

ennui—än-wē' ; Fr. pron. än-nwē'.

For än, see p. 26.

ennuyé—än-nwē-yā' ; Fr. pron. än-nwē-yā'.

For än, see p. 26.

enquiry—ěn-kwĭ'-rĭ, *not* ěn'-kwĭr-ĭ.

See *inquiry*.

en rapport—än rä-pör'.

For än, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

en route—än rōot'.

For än, see p. 26.

ensemble—än-sän'-bl.

For än, see p. 26.

ensilage—čn'-sıl-āj.

en suite—än swēt'.

For än, see p. 26.

entente cordiale—än-tänt' kôr-dyäl'.

For än, see p. 26.

enthusiasm—čn-thū'-zĩ-āzm.

enthymeme—čn'-thĩ-mēm.

entr'acte—än-träkt'.

For än, see p. 26.

. entre nous—än-trũ nōō'.

For än, see p. 26.

entrée—än-trā'.

For än, see p. 26.

entremets—än-trũ-mā'.

For än, see p. 26.

entrepôt—än-trũ-pō'.

For än, see p. 26.

entresol—än-trũ-sōl'.

For än, see p. 26.

enunciate—ē-nũn'-shĩ-āt.

Stormonth prefers ē-nũn'-sĩ-āt. See *an-*
nunciate.

envelop (n.)—čn-věl'-ŭp.

envelop (vb.)—čn-věl'-ŭp.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

envelope—*ĕn'-vĕl-ōp* ; *äng-vĕ-lōp'* or *ĕn'-vĕ-lōp* (Wor.), *not* *ĕn-vĕl'-ŭp*.

environs—*ĕn-vi'-rōnz* or *ĕn'-vĭr-ōnz*.

eocene—*ĕ'-ō-sĕn*.

Eolian—*ĕ-ō'-lĭ-ăn*.

Epaminondas—*ĕ-pām-ĭn-ōn'-dās*.

Epaphroditus—*ĕ-păf-rō-dĭ'-tūs*.

epaulette—*ĕp'-ôl-ĕt*.

Worcester and Haldeman accent the *last* syllable.

épergne—*ā-pâr'n'*.

Stormonth says *ĕ-pĕrn'*.

Epes—*ĕps*, *not* *ĕ'-pĕz*.

"*Epes* Sargent."

ephemeral—*ĕ-fĕm'-ĕ-răl*.

Sheridan says *ĕ-fĕ'-mĕ-răl*.

ephod—*ĕf'-ōd*.

Haldeman prefers *ĕf'-ōd*.

ephphatha—*ĕf'-fâ-thâ*.

Ephraim —*ĕ'-frâ-ĭm*, *not* *ĕ'-frĭm*.

Ephratah—*ĕf'-râ-tâ*.

Perry says *ĕf-râ'-tâ*.

Epictetus—*ĕp-ĭk-tĕ'-tūs*.

"*Epictetus's* Manual."

Epicurean—*ĕp-ĭ-kū'-rĕ-ăn* or *ĕp-ĭ-kū-rĕ'-ăn*.

The first form is the one preferred by Webster; the second is the common pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Epicureanism—ěp-ĭ-kū'-rē-ăn-ĭzm.

Worcester prefers ěp-ĭ-kū-rē'-ăn-ĭzm.

epiglottis—ěp-ĭ-ġlōt'-ĭs.

See *glottis*.

epilogue—ěp'-ĭ-lōġ, *not* ěp'-ĭ-lōġ.

Epirus—ē-pī'-rūs.

episode—ěp'-ĭ-sōd, *not* ěp'-ĭ-zōd.

epistle—ē-pĭs'-l, *not* ē-pĭst'-l.

epitaph—ěp'-ĭ-tăf, *not* ěp'-ĭ-tăf.

epitome—ē-pĭt'-ō-mē, *not* ěp'-ĭ-tōm.

epizootic—ěp-ĭ-zō-ōt'-ĭk, *not* ěp-ĭ-zōō'-tĭk.

epizooty—ěp-ĭ-zō'-ōt-ĭ, *not* ěp-ĭ-zōō'-tĭ.

epoch—ěp'-ōk.

ē'-pōk is Stormonth's and the New Imperial's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's. Haldeman says ěp'-ōk or ē'-pōk.

epode—ěp'-ōd.

equable—ē'-kwā-bl.

Stormonth and Smart say ěk'-wā-bl.

equanimity—ē-kwā-nĭm'-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ěk-wā-nĭm'-ĭt-ĭ.

equation—ē-kwā'-shŭn, *not* ē-kwā'-zhŭn.

equatorial—ē-kwā-tō'-rĭ-ăl.

equerry—ē-kwēr'-ĭ; ěk'-wē-rĭ or ē-kwēr'-ĭ
(Wor.).

See *equerry*.

equery—ěk'-wē-rĭ.

See *equerry*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see *p.* 37.)

equinox — ē' - kwīn - ōks ; ěk' - wīn - ōks
(Smart).

equipage — ěk' - wī - pěj, *not* ē - kwīp' - ěj.

equipoise — ē' - kwī - poiz.

Smart says ěk' - wī - poiz.

equitable — ěk' - wī - tā - bl, *not* ē - kwīt' - ā - bl.

equivoque — ěk' - wī - vōk.

See *équivoque*.

équivoque — ā - kē - vōk'.

See *equivogue*.

Erasmus — ē - rāz' - mūs, *not* ē - rās' - mūs.

eration — ē - rā' - zhūn, *not* ē - rā' - shūn.

erasure — ē - rā' - zhūr, *not* ē - rā' - shūr.

Erato — ěr' - ā - tō, *not* ē - rā' - tō, *nor* ěr - ā' - tō.

Eratosthenes — ěr - ā - tōs' - thē - nēz.

ere — âr, *not* ēr.

Stormonth says âr.

Erebus — ěr' - ē - būs.

“Not *Erebus* itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention.”

—*Shakespeare*.

Erectheum — ěr - ěk - thē' - ūm, *not* ē - rĕk' - thē - ūm.

Erigena — ē - rīj' - ē - nā or ěr - ĭj - ě' - nā.

Erin — ē' - rīn.

Craig is authority for the pronunciation
ěr' - īn.

Erinnyes — ē - rīn' - ĭ - ēz.

Erinnys — ē - rīn' - ĭs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Erlangen—ěr'-läng-ën.

ermine—ěr'-mĭn.

Eros—ē'-rös.

Erostratus—ē-rös'-trā-tūs.

err—ěr.

errand—ěr'-ränd.

Walker says ăr'-ränd, which is a pronunciation occasionally heard among older people.

errata—ěr-rā'-tā.

erratum—ěr-rā'-tūm.

erudite—ěr'-ū-dīt.

Worcester gives ěr'-ū-dīt as a second pronunciation.

erudition—ěr-ū-dĭsh'-ūn.

erysipelas—ēr-ĭ-sĭp'-ĕ-lās, *not* ĭr-ĭ-sĭp'-ĕ-lās.

The first syllable of this word is almost universally mispronounced.

Esaias—ē-zā'-yās.

escalade—ēs-kā-lād'.

escapade—ĕs-kā-pād', *not* ĕs-kā-pād'.

eschscholtzia—ĕsh-shōlt'-sĭ-ā.

Worcester says ĕsh-shōlt'-zĭ-ā. The pronunciation ĕs-kōlt'-chā is very frequently heard.

escritoire—ĕs-crĭt-wōr'; Fr. pron. ĕs-kre-twār'.

Escurial—ēs-kū'-ri-āl; Sp. pron. es-kōō-rē-āl'.

esoteric—ēs-ō-tēr'-ĭk.

espionage—ĕs'-pĕ-on-aj or ĕs'-pe-on-āzh.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

esplanade—ēs-plā-nād'.

Often pronounced ěs-plā-nād'.

esprit—ēs-prē'.

esprit de corps—ēs-prē' dŭ kōr.

esquimau—ēs'-kīm-ō.

Also spelled *eskimo*, and pronounced as above.

esquimaux—ēs'-kīm-ōz.

Stormonth says ěs'-kīm-ō.

essayist—ēs'-sā-ĭst or ěs-sā'-ĭst.

Essenes—ēs-sēnz' or ěs'-sē-nēz.

Estaing d'—dēs-tăN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Esther—ēs'-těr, *not* ěs'-thěr.

étagère—ět-ā-zhâr'.

ethnicism—ěth'-nĭ-sĭzm.

ethnography—ěth-nŏġ'-rā-fĭ.

etiquette—ět-ĭ-kět'.

Accent the *last* syllable.

étude—ā-tŭd'.

Worcester gives the French pronunciation ā-tŭd'. For ŭ, see p. 26.

étui—ā-twē'.

Euboea—yŭ-bē'-ă.

Eugène—ö-zhân'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Eugénie de Montijo—ö-zhā-nē' dŭ mōn-tē-zhō'.

For ö and ôN, see pp. 25 and 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Euler—yōō'-lěr ; Ger. pron. oi'-lěr.

Eumenes—yū'-mē-nēz.

Eunice—yū'-nīs ; Bib. yū-nī'-sē or yū'-nīs.

Euphrates—yū-frā'-tēz.

Euphrosyne—yū-frōs'-īn-ē.

Euphues—yū'-fū-ēz.

“ Lyly's *Euphues*.”

Euripides—yū-rīp'-īd-ēz.

European —yū-rō-pē'-ān, *not* yū-rō'-pē-ān.

Eurydice—yū-rīd'-īs-ē.

Eustachius—yūs-tā'-kī-ūs.

Euterpe—yū-tēr'-pē.

euthanasia—yū-thā-nā'-zī-ā.

Worcester says yū-thān-ā'-zhī-ā.

euthanasy—yū'-thā-nā-sī or yū-thān'-ā-sī.

Worcester gives preference to the second pronunciation.

Euxine (Sea)—yūks'-īn, *not* yūks'-īn.

Eva—ē'-vā.

evangelical — ē-vān-jěl'-īk-āl or ěv-ān-jěl'-īk-āl.

Webster gives the first only ; Worcester gives both pronunciations, in the above order.

Evangeline—ē-vān'-jē-lēn.

This is the pronunciation generally heard. Webster pronounces the word ē-vān'-jē-līn.

evasive—ē-vā'-sīv, *not* ē-vā'-zīv.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

evening—ē'-vn-ĭng, *not* ēv'-nĭng.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

every—ěv'-ěr-ĭ, *not* ěv'-rĭ.

See *evening*.

evident—ěv'-ĭd-ěnt, *not* ěv'-ĭd-ĭnt.

evil—ē'-vl, *not* ē'-vĭl.

Some persons desiring to seem exact in pronunciation, say ē'-vĭl. It displays as much ignorance to introduce a sound that is superfluous, as to neglect one that is requisite.

exacerbate—ěġz-ăs'-ěr-bāt or ěks-ā-sěr'-bāt.

exact—ěġz-ăkt', *not* ěks-ăkt'.

exaggerate—ěġz-ăj'-ěr-ăt.

exalt—ěġz-ôlt', *not* ěks-ôlt'.

examine—ěġz-ăm'-ĭn, *not* ěks-ăm'-ĭn.

example—ěġz-ăm'-pl.

The pronunciation ěġz-ăm'-pl, given by Worcester, is considered more elegant.

exasperate—ěġz-ăs'-pěr-ăt.

ex cathedra—ěks kâ-thē'-drâ.

"This phrase, in English, is almost always pronounced with the accent on the penult. In Latin, the *e* in *cathedra* is either short or long, the word being pronounced cāth'-e-dra or ca-thē'-dra."—*Worcester*.

excellent ěk'-sěl-ěnt.

See *evident*.

excise—ěk-sĭz', *not* ěk'-sĭz, *nor* ěk'-sĭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

exciseman—ĕk-sīz'-măn.

exclusive—ĕks-klū'-siv, *not* ĕks-klū'-ziv.

excretive—ĕks'-krē-tiv.

Stormonth and Haldeman say ĕks-krē'-tiv.

excretory—ĕks'-krē-tō-rĭ.

Stormonth and Haldeman say ĕks-krē'-tō-rĭ.

excruciate—ĕks-krū'-shĭ-āt ; ĕks-krōō'-sĭ-āt
or ĕks-krōō'-shĭ-āt (Hal.).

excursion—ĕks-kûr'-shŭn or ĕks-kûr'-zhŭn.

excuse (n.)—ĕks-kūs'.

excuse (vb.)—ĕks-kūz'.

executive—ĕġz-ĕk'-yū-tiv.

executor—ĕġz-ĕk'-yū-tôr.

executrix—ĕġz-ĕk'-yū-trĭks.

exegesis—ĕks-ĕ-jē'-sĭs.

exemplar—ĕġz-ĕm'-plăr, *not* ĕks-ĕm'-plăr.

exemplary — ĕġz'-ĕm-plĕr-ĭ, *not* ĕġz-ĕm'-
plĕr-ĭ.

exempt—ĕġz-ĕmpt'.

exert—ĕġz-ĕrt'.

exeunt—ĕks'-ĕ-ŭnt, *not* ĕġz'-ĕ-ŭnt.

exhale—ĕġz-hăl', *not* ĕks-hăl'.

exhaust—ĕġz-hôst' ; ĕks-hôst' (Stor.) ; ĕġz-
ôst' or ĕġz-hôst' (Hal.).

exhaustible — ĕġz-hôst'-ĭb-l ; ĕks-hôst'-ĭb-l
(Stor.).

exhibit — ĕġz-hĭb'-ĭt ; ĕks-hĭb'-ĭt (Stor.) ;
ĕks-hĭb'-ĭt or ĕġz-ĭb'-ĭt (Hal.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

exhibition—ěks-hīb-ish'-ün.

exhilarate — ěġz-hil'-ā-rāt ; ěks-hil'-ā-rāt
(Stor.) ; ěks-hil'-ā-rāt or ěġz-hil'-ā-
rāt (Hal.).

exhort—ěġz-hôrt' ; ěks-hôrt' (Stor.) ; ěġz-
ôrt' or ěks-hôrt' (Hal.).

exhortation—ěks-hôr-tā'-shŭn ; ěġz-ôr-tā'-
shŭn or ěks-hôr-tā'-shŭn (Hal.).

exhume—ěks-hŭm' or ěġz-hŭm'.

Worcester gives the second pronunciation,
and Haldeman and Stormonth the first.

exigency—ěks'-ij-ěn-sĭ.

exile (n.)—ěks'-il or ěġz'-il.

The *New Imperial* says “ ěġz'-il, formerly
pronounced ěġz-il'.

exile (vb.)—ěks'-il or ěġz-il'.

The first pronunciation is the only one
given by Webster ; Worcester gives both, but
prefers the second.

exist—ěġz-ist', *not* ěks'-ist.

exit—ěks'-it, *not* ěġz'-it.

exonerate—ěġz-ôn'-ěr-āt.

exorable—ěks'-ō-rā-bl.

exorbitant—ěġz-ôr'-bit-ânt.

exorcise—ěks'-ôr-sĭz.

exordium—ěġz-ôr'-dĭ-um, *not* ěks-ôr'-dĭ-ŭm.

exosmose—ěks'-ôs-môs.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable. See
endosmose.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

exoteric—ěks-ō-těr'-ĭk.

exotic—ěǧz-ōt'-ĭk, *not* ěks-ōt'-ĭk.

expatriate—ěks-pā'-trĭ-āt.

Webster formerly said ěks-păt'-rĭ-āt.

expedient—ěks-pē'-dĭ-ěnt, *not* ěks-pē'-jěnt.

expert (n.)—ěks'-pěrt or ěks-pěrt'.

Worcester, Haldeman, and The New Imperial give the second form only.

expert (adj.)—ěks-pěrt'.

See *adept*.

expirant—ěks-pĭ'-rănt.

expiration—ěks-pĭr-ā'-shŭn.

expletive—ěks'-plē-tĭv.

explicable—ěks'-plik-ā-bl, *not* ěks-plĭk'-ā-bl.

explicative—ěks'-plik-ā-tĭv.

exploit—ěks-ploit', *not* ěks'-ploit.

explosive—ěks-plō'-sĭv, *not* ěks-plō'-zĭv.

exponent—ěks-pō'-něnt, *not* ěks'-pō-něnt.

exposé—ěks-pō-zā'.

expurgate—ěks'-pûr-ġāt or ěks-pûr'-ġāt.

See *contemplate*.

expurgator—ěks'-pûr-ġā-tôr or ěks-pûr'-ġā-tôr

exquisite—ěks'-kwĭz-ĭt, *not* ěks-kwĭz'-ĭt.

extant—ěks'-tănt, *not* ěks-tănt'.

ex-tempore—ěks-těm'-pō-rě, *not* ěks-těm'-pôr, a gross error.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

extirpate—ěks'-těr-pāt or ěks-těr'-pāt.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the second pronunciation only. See *contemplate*.

extirpator—ěks'-těr-pā-tôr or ěks-těr'-pā-tôr.

Worcester prefers the second form.

extol—ěks-tol', *not* ěks-tôl', often heard.

extra—ěks'-trā, *not* ěks'-trī.

extract (n.)—ěks'-trăkt.

extract (vb.)—ěks-trăkt'.

See *absent*.

extraordinary—ěks-trôr'-dĭn-a-rĭ or ěks-trā-ôr'-dĭn-ā-rĭ.

Good usage and the dictionaries generally, favor the first pronunciation.

exuberant — ěġz-yū'-běr-ănt ; ěks-yū'-běr-ănt (Stor. and Hal.).

exudation — ěġz-yū-da'-shŭn ; ěks-yū-da'-shŭn (Wor. and Hal.).

exude—ěġz-yūd' ; ěks-yūd' (Wor., Stor., Hal.).

exult—ěġz-ŭlt', *not* ěks-ŭlt'.

exultation—ěġz-ŭl-ta'-shŭn, *not* ěks-ŭl-tā'-shŭn.

ewe—yū.

eyre—âr.

Eyre (Jane)—âr, *not* ĭr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

eyrie—ā'-rĭ ; ē'-rĭ or ĭ'-rĭ (Stor.).

eyry—ā'-rĭ ; âr'-ĕ (Wor.) ; ē'-rĭ or ĭ'-rĭ
(Stor.).

F

fabulist—făb'-yū-list, *not* fā'-bū-list.

façade—fā-sād' or fâ-sād'.

Worcester and Haldeman give the second form only. *C* cedilla (ç) has the sound of *s*.

facet—făs'-ĕt, *not* fā'-sĕt.

See *faucet*.

facial—fā'-shăl.

Worcester and The New Imperial say fā'-shĭ-ăl.

facile—făs'-ĭl, *not* fā'-sĭl.

fac-simile—făk-sĭm'-ĭl-ĕ.

factory—făk'-tō-rĭ, *not* făk'-trĭ.

Fahrenheit—fă'-rĕn-hĭt.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers făr'-ĕn-hĭt.

faience—fĭ-ăns'.

For äN, see p. 26.

fainéant—fā-nā-än'.

For äN, see p. 26.

fakir—fā'-kĕr.

Worcester prefers fâ-kĕr'.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

falchion—fôl'-chŭn.

The pronunciation fôl'-shŭn is given by Worcester as a secondary form, and is the only one authorized by Stormonth and Haldeman.

falcon—fô'-kn.

fôl'-kŭn was once in general use.

Falconbridge—fô'-kn-brĭj.

falconer—fô'-kn-ēr.

Falconer—fôk'-nēr or fô'-kĕn-ēr.

falconet—fâl'-kō-nĕt.

fôl'-kō-nĕt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

falconry—fô'-kn-rĭ.

Falkland (Islands)—fôk'-lând.

falsetto—fôl-sĕt'-ō.

Worcester says fâl-sĕt'-ō.

familiarity — fā-mĭl-yār'-ĭt-ĭ ; fā-mĭl-yē-ār'-
it-ĭ (Wor.) ; fā-mĭl-ĭ-ār'-ĭt-ĭ (Stor.
and Hal.).

family—fām'-ĭl-ĭ, *not* fām'-lĭ.

Faneuil (Hall)—fān'-ĕl, commonly fŭn'-ĕl.

fanfare—fān'-fâr.

fantasia—fān-tă'-zē-â.

fantasie—fān-tā-zē'.

For än, see p. 26.

fantoccini—fān-tō-chĕ'-nē.

far—fär, *not* fŭr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

farina—fā-rī'-nā or fā-rē'-nā.

The second is the pronunciation generally heard. The first is preferred by Webster.

Farnese—fär-nēz' ; It. pron. fär-nā'-sā.

faro—fâr'-ō, *not* fā'-rō.

Färöe (Islands)—fā'-rō or fā'-rö-ě.

For ö, see p. 25.

Farquhar—fär'-kwär.

Sometimes pronounced fär-kär'.

farrago—fär-rā'-gō.

See *abdomen*.

fascia—fāsh'-i-ā ; fās'-sī-ā (Stor.)

Fata Morgana—fä'-tä mör-ġä'-nā ; fā'-tä
mör-ġä'-nă (Stor.).

Fatima—făt'-ě-mā.

faucet—fô'-sēt, *not* fās'-ět.

Frequently mispronounced. See *facet*.

Faust—fowst or fôst.

The last pronunciation, though authorized by Webster, is rarely heard.

fauteuil—fō-tûl' ; Fr. pron. fō-tô'-yü.

Worcester says fō-tûl'. For ö, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne*.

faux pas—fō-pä', *not* fōō'-pô.

favorite—fā'-vēr-īt, *not* fā'-vēr-īt.

Favre (Jules)—zhül fävr.

For ü, see p. 26.

Fayal—fī-ôl' ; Port. pron. fī-äl'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

fealty—fē'-ăl-tĭ.

Sheridan and Jameson say fēl'-tĭ.

febrifuge—fěb'-rĭ-fūj, *not* fē'-brĭ-fūj.

febrile—fē'-brĭl or fěb'-rĭl.

February—fěb'-rū-ā-rĭ, *not* fěb'-yū-ā-rĭ.

Fechter—fěsh'-těr.

fecit—fē'-sĭt, *not* fēs'-ĭt.

fecund—fěk'-ūnd, *not* fē'-kūnd.

fecundate—fěk'-ūn-dāt or fē-kūn'-dāt.

Stormonth and Haldeman give the first only.

fecundation—fěk'-ūn-dā'-shŭn, *not* fē-kūn-dā'-shŭn.

Federalist—fěd'-ēr-āl-ĭst, *not* fěd'-rāl-ĭst.

feline—fē'-lĭn, *not* fē-lĭn'.

Haldeman prefers fē'-lĭn.

felucca—fē-lŭk'-ā.

femineity—fěm'-ĭn-ē'-ĭt-ĭ.

feminine—fěm'-ĭn-ĭn, *not* fěm'-ĭn-ĭn.

femoral—fěm'-ō-rāl, *not* fē'-mō-rāl.

“The *femoral* artery.”

femur—fē'-mŭr, *not* fěm'-ŭr.

Fénélon—fěn'-él-ŭn; Fr. pron. fān-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Fenian—fē'-nĭ-ăn, *not* fēn'-yăn.

feod—fūd.

This is an obsolete spelling of *feud*.

feodal—fū'-dāl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

feodality—fū-dāl'-īt-ī.

feoff—fēf.

Sometimes pronounced fēf.

ferment (n.)—fēr'-mēnt.

ferment (vb.)—fēr-mēnt'.

See *absent*.

ferriage—fēr'-ī-āj, *not* fēr'-āj.

A word of *three* syllables, when pronounced correctly.

ferrocyanide—fēr-rō-sī'-ā-nīd.

See *ide*.

ferrule (ring)—fēr'-īl or fēr'-ūl.

Stormonth gives the last pronunciation only.

fertile—fēr'-tīl ; fēr'-tīl (Stor.).

fertilization—fēr-tīl-īz-ā'-shūn ; fēr-tīl-ī-zā'-shūn (Stor.).

ferule (rod)—fēr'-īl or fēr'-ūl.

Worcester and Stormonth give the second pronunciation only.

Fesole—fēs'-ō-lā.

See *Fiesole*.

festina lente—fēs-tē'-ná lēn'-tā.

fête—fât.

Haldeman prefers fât.

fetich—fē'-tīsh.

Also spelled *fetish* and pronounced as above.

(For key of Signs, see p. 37.)

fetichism—fět'-ish-izm ; fē'-tish-izm (Stor.).

feticism—fět'-is-izm ; fē'-tis-izm (Stor.).

fetid—fět'-id, *not* fē'-tīd.

fetor—fē'-tôr.

Feuerbach—foi'-ër-bāk.

For κ, see p. 28.

Feuillet (Octave)—ōk-täv' fö-yā'.

For ö, see p. 25.

feuilleton—fö-yŭ-tôn'.

For ö and ôN, see pp. 25 and 27.

Fezzan—fëz-zän'.

fiacre—fē-ä'-kr.

fiancé—fē-än-sā'.

For än, see p. 26.

fiancée—fē-än-sā'.

For än, see p. 26.

fiasco—fē-äs'-kō.

fiat—fī'-ät.

fibril—fī'-brīl, *not* fīb'-rīl.

fibrine—fī'-brīn.

See *aniline*.

Fichte—fīk'-tě.

For κ, see p. 28.

fidelity—fīd-ěl'-īt-ī ; fī-děl'-īt-ī (Stor. and Hal.).

fiduciary—fī-dū'-shī-ā-rī, *not* fī-dū'-sī-ā-rī.

fief—fēf.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Fiesole—fyěs'-ō-lā.

Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers fē-ěs'-ō-lē.
See *Fesole*.

Figaro—fē-ġä-rō', *not* fē-ġä'-rō.

Trill the *r* slightly.

figure—fġ'-yūr.

"There is a coarse and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The first is such a pronunciation as makes the *u* short and shut, as if written *figgur*; the last preserves the sound of *u* open, as if *y* were prefixed, *fig'-yure*."—*Walker*.

filch—fĭlch, *not* fĭlsh.

"He that *filches* from me my good name."
—*Shakespeare*.

filial—fĭl'-yāl; fĭl'-ĭ-āl (Stor.).

fil—fēs.

"Dumas *fil*s."

finale—fē-nä'-lā, *not* fī-nāl'-ē.

finance—fĭn-āns', *not* fī'-nāns.

finances—fĭn-āns'-ěz, *not* fī'-nāns-ěz.

financial—fĭn-ān'-shāl, *not* fī-nān'-shāl.

financier—fĭn-ān-sēr', *not* fī'-nān-sēr.

finesse—fĭn-ēs'.

finis—fī'-nĭs.

Finistère—fĭn-ĭs-tār'; fĭn-ĭs-târ' (Gaz.).

finite—fī'-nĭt, *not* fī-nĭt'.

fiord—fyôrd; fē-ôrd' (Wor.).

fiaccid—flāk'-sĭd, *not* flās'-sĭd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

flageolet—flăj'-ō-lēt, *not* flăj'-ē-ō-lēt.

flambeau—flăm'-bō ; Fr. pron. flăn'-bō'.

For än, see p. 26.

flamboyant—flăm-boi'-ănt.

flâneur—flă-nör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

flannel—flăn'-ël, *not* flăn'-ën, unless written
flannen, which is an old spelling.

flaunt—flănt ; flônt (Stor. and Imp.).

See *craunch*.

fleur-de-lis—flör-dü-lē'.

For ö, see p. 25. See *flower de luce*.

Flora—flō'-rà, *not* flör'-à.

floral—flō'-răl, *not* flör'-ăl.

Florentine—flör'-ën-tîn or flör'-ën-tîn, *not*
flör'-ën-tën.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.
Stormonth gives the first only.

florid—flör'-id, *not* flō'-rid.

florin—flör'-in, *not* flō'-rîn.

florist—flō'-rist, *not* flör'-ist.

floss—flôs, *not* flòs, *nor* flòs.

See *accost*.

Flotow von—fôn flō'-tō.

flotsam—flöt'-săm.

Haldeman says flôt'-săm.

flower de luce—flow'-ër dü lūs.

See *fleur-de-lis*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

foliage—fō'-lĭ-āj.

fōl'-yāj is Haldeman's pronunciation.

folio—fō'-lĭ-ō or fōl'-yō.

Fomalhaut—fō'-māl-hôt.

Fontainebleau—fôn-tĕn-blō'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Fontenoy—fôn-tĕ-noi'; Fr. pron. fônt-nwä'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

food—fōod, *not* fōöd.

The words *broom*, *room*, *soon*, *soup*, and *spoon* are liable to be similarly mispronounced. See *broom*.

for—fôr, *not* fūr.

In rapid speech, this is a common and perhaps an unavoidable error.

forage—fôr'-āj.

foramen—fō-rā'-mĕn.

foraminifera—fō-rām-ĭn-ĭf'-ĕ-rā.

forbade—fôr-bād', *not* fôr-bād'.

See *bade*.

forecastle—fôr'-käs-l; fôr'-kàs-l (Wor. and

Hal.); fôr'-käs-l or fők'-sl (Stor.).

forefather—fôr'-fāth-ĕr.

Worcester places the accent on the *second* syllable, and gives the form above as a secondary pronunciation.

forehead—fôr'-ĕd or fôr'-hĕd; fôr'-hĕd or fôr'-ĕd (Imp.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

forensic—fō-rĕn'-sĭk, *not* fō-rĕn'-zĭk.

forge—fōrj, *not* fôrj.

forger—fōrj-ĕr, *not* fôrj'-ĕr.

forgery—fōrj'-ĕr-ĭ.

Worcester says: "Sometimes corruptly pronounced fôrj'-ĕr-ĭ."

forget—fôr-gĕt'.

formidable—fôr'-mĭd-ā-bl.

forsooth—fōr-sōōth', *not* fōr-sōōth'.

Stormonth says fōr-sōōth'.

fortnight—fôrt'-nĭt or fôrt'-nĭt.

fortress—fôr'-trĕs.

Fortuny—fōr-tōō'-nĕ.

forum—fō'-rŭm, *not* fôr'-ŭm.

forward—fôr'-wārd.

Foscari—fös'-kā-rĕ.

"The Two *Foscari*."

Fouché—fōō-shā'.

foundery—fown'-dĕr-ĭ, *not* fown'-drĭ, unless spelled *foundry*.

fountain — fown'-tĭn, *not* fown'-tŭn *nor* fownt'-n.

Stormonth says fown'-tān. See *captain*.

Do not mumble the *final* syllable.

Fourier—fōō'-rĕ-ĕr; Fr. pron. fōō-rĕ-ā'.

foyer—fwā-yā'.

fracas—frā'-kās or frä-kä'.

"A French word, now in great measure Anglicized."—*Wor*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Fra Diavolo—frä dē-ä'-vō-lō.

fragile—fräj'-il, *not* fräj'-il.

fragmentary — fräg'-mēnt-ā-rī, *not* fräg-mēnt'-ā-rī.

France—frāns, *not* frāns.

Frances—frän'-sēz.

See *Francis*.

Francesca—frān-sēs'-kā ; It. pron. frān-chēs'-kā.

franchise—frān'-chīz ; frān'-chīz (Stor. and Imp.).

See *enfranchise*.

Francis—frän'-sīs.

See *Frances*.

frankincense—frāngk-īn'-sēns or frāngk'-in-sēns.

The second is the pronunciation given by Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.

fraternize—frā'-tēr-nīz or frā-tēr'-nīz.

The first is Worcester's pronunciation. Haldeman says frāt'-ēr-nīz.

fratricide—frāt'-rīs-īd.

Perry pronounces it frā'-trīs-īd.

fräulein—froī'-līn.

Fraunhofer von—fōn frown'-hō-fēr.

Freiburg—frī'-böörg.

For G, see p. 28.

Freischutz der—dēr frī'-shüts.

For ü, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Frelinghuysen—frē'-līng-hī-zēn.

frequent (adj.)—frē'-kwěnt.

frequent (vb.)—frē'-kwěnt'.

See *absent*.

frequently—frē'-kwěnt-lī.

Fresenius—frā-zā'-nē-ōos.

Fresnel—frā-něl'.

Freund—froit.

Freycinet de—dū frā-sē-nā'.

fricasée—frīk-ās-ē', *not* frīg-ā-zē'.

Friedland—frēt'-lānt.

Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers frēd'-lānd.

friends—frěndz, *not* frěnz.

Pronounce the *d*.

Friesian—frēz'-yān ; frēzh'-yān (Gaz.).

See *Frisian*.

Friesic—frē'-zīk.

Frisian—frīz'-yān.

See *Friesian*.

frivolity—frīv-ōl'-īt-ī.

Frobisher—frōb'-īsh-ēr, *not* frō'-bīsh-ēr.

Froebel—frō'-bēl.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

Froissart—frois'-ärt ; Fr. pron. frwā-sār'.

from—frōm, *not* frūm.

frontier—frōn'-tēr, *not* frūn'-tēr.

frontispiece—frōnt'-īs-pēs.

Haldeman prefers frūnt'-īs-pēs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

frost—frôst.

See *accost*.

froth—frôth.

See *accost*.

Froude—frōod.

Fuchs von—fōn föoks.

fuchsia—fōok'-sī-à ; fū'-shī-à (Wor. and Stor.).

The second pronunciation is the one generally heard. The first is the one given by Webster, and follows more closely the pronunciation of the name of the botanist (see *Fuchs von*), after whom the flower is named.

fugue—fūg̃.

fulcrum—fŭl'-krŭm.

fulsome—fŭl'-sŭm.

Webster, in a former edition, said fööl'-sŭm.

funeral—fū-nē'-bräl, *not* fū-nēb'-räl.

fungi—fŭn'-jī, *not* fŭng'-gī.

fungus—fŭng'-gŭs.

fureur—fŭ-rör'.

For ü and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

Furioso (Orlando)—ör-län'-dō fōo-rē-ō'-sō.

furniture—fŭr'-nī-tŭr.

furze—fŭrz ; fêrz (Stor.), *not* füz.

fusel (oil)—fū'-sël ; fū'-zël (Wor. and Stor.).

fusil—fū'-zīl.

fū-zē' is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Fusiyama—fōō-zĭ-ä'-mä.
 futile—fū'-tĭl ; fū'-tĭl (Stor.).

G

gabardine—găb-är-dĕn'.
 Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

Gadarenes—găd-ā-rĕnz'.
 "The country of the *Gadarenes*." Perry
 places the accent on the *first* syllable.

Gadhelic—găd-ĕl'-ĭk.
 "I have been accustomed always to say
 găd-ĕl'-ĭk."—*W. D. Whitney*.

Gaelic—gā'-lĭk.
 Smart says gā-ĕl'-ĭk.

Gaeta—gā-ā'-tā.
 gainsay—gān-sā' or gān'-sā.
 Stormonth gives the second only.

Gainsborough—gānz'-brō.
 Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says
 gāns'-bŭr-ŭ.

gala—gā'-lā, *not* gāl'-ā.
 Galapagos (Islands)—gāl-ă-pā'-gōs ; Sp.
 pron. gā-lā'-pā-gōs.

galaxy—gāl'-ăks-ĭ.
 The form gā'-lăks-ĭ and gā-lăks'-ĭ are now
 seldom heard.

Galen—gā'-lĕn.
 Galignani—gā-lĕn-yā'-nē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Galilean—gāl-il-ē'-ăn.

Galileo—gāl-il-ē'-ō, *not* gāl-il'-ē-ō ; It. pron.
gā-lē-lā'-ō.

Gall—gōl ; Ger. pron. gāl.

gallant (n.)—gāl-ant' ; gāl-ant' (Wor.).

gallant (brave)—gāl'-ant.

gallant (polite)—gāl-ant' ; gāl-ant' (Wor.).

gallantly (bravely)—gāl'-ant-lī.

gallantly (politely)—gāl-ant'-lī.

Worcester says gāl-ant'-lī.

gallantry—gāl'-ant-rī.

Gallatin (Albert)—gāl'-ā-tīn ; Fr. pron.
gā-lā-tān'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Galle (Dr.)—gā'-lē.

galleon—gāl'-ē-ōn.

gallery—gāl'-ēr-ī, *not* gāl'-rī.

gallows—gāl'-ūs.

Stormonth and The New Imperial say gāl'-
ōz. See *bellows*.

galoche—gā-lōsh'.

Worcester and Haldeman give gā-lōsh'.

galore—gā-lōr'.

Galvani—gāl-vā'-nē.

Galway—gōl'-wā, *not* gāl'-wā.

Gama da—dā gā'-mā.

Gambetta—gām-bēt'-ā ; Fr. pron. gān-
bēt-ā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

gamboge—gām-bōoj' or gām-bōj'.

Knowles says gām-bōōzh'.

gamin—gā-măN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

gamut—gām'-ūt, *not* gā'-mūt.

gangrene—gāng'-grēn, *not* gān'-grēn.

Ganymede—gān'-īm-ēd ; class., gān-īm-ē'-dē.

See *Ganymedes*.

Ganymedes — gān-īm-ē'-dēz, *not* gān'-īm-ēdz.

See *Ganymede*.

gaol—jāl.

An obsolete spelling for *jail*.

gape—gāp ; gāp or gāp (Wor.) ; gāp (Smart).

“In England commonly pronounced gāp.”
—*Web*. “The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word (gāp) seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified than the slender English *a*.”
—*Walker*.

garçon—gār-sôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Garibaldi—gār-īb-ăl'-dī, *not* gār-īb-ôl'-dē ;

It. pron. gā-rē-bāl'-dē.

Garnier-Pagès—gār-nē-ā'-pā-zhēs'.

Garonne—gā-rôn'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

garrote—gǎr-rôt'.

garrulity—gǎr-rōō'-līt-ī.

garrulous—gǎr'-rōō-lūs.

gas—gās.

“Pronounced gǎz to some extent.”—*Webster*.

gaseous—gǎz'-ē-ūs.

gā'-zē-ūs is a secondary pronunciation of Webster's, and the only form given by the New Imperial.

gasoline—gās'-ō-līn, *not* gǎz-ō-lēn'.

See *aniline*.

gasometer — gǎz-ōm'-ē-tēr ; gās-ōm'-ē-tēr
(*Stor.*).

gasp—gǎsp ; gǎsp (*Stor.*).

See *ask*.

gather—gǎth'-ēr, *not* gēth'-ēr.

gaucherie—gōsh-rē'.

gauge—gāj.

gaunt—gǎnt ; gōnt (*Stor.*).

See *craunch*.

gauntlet—gǎnt'-lēt ; gōnt'-lēt (*Stor. and Imp.*).

See *craunch*.

Gauss—gows.

Gautama—gō'-tā-mā ; Hindoo pron. gow'-tā-mā.

See *Gotama*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Gautier (Théophile)—tā-ō-fēl' gō-tē-ā'.

gavel—gāv'-ěl, *not* gā'-vėl.

Gawain—gō'-in.

"Sir *Gawain*."

Gay-Lussac—gā-lü-säk'.

For ü, see p. 26.

gazetteer—gāz-ēt-ēr', *not* gā-zēt'-ēr.

Geber—gā'-bēr.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers gēb'-ēr.

Gehenna—gē'-hēn'-à, *not* jē-hēn'-à.

Geikie (James)—gē'-kē, *not* gī'-kē.

"The first syllable of the name *Geikie* is pronounced as if spelled gēe—hard *g* as in 'gun'—long *e*, as in 'me.'"—*James Geikie*.

gelatine—jēl'-ā-tīn.

See *aniline*.

Gemini—jēm'-in-ī, *never* jīm'-in-ē.

Gemmi (pass)—gēm'-ī.

gendarme—zhāN-därm'.

For āN, see p. 26.

genealogical—jēn-ē-ā-lōj'-īk-āl.

Stormonth says jē-nē-āl-ōj'-īk-āl.

genealogy—jēn-ē-āl'-ō-jī.

Perry, Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say jē-nē-āl'-ō-jī.

generally—jēn'-ēr-āl-ī, *not* jēn'-rāl-ī.

generic—jē-nēr'-īk, *not* jēn'-ēr-īk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Genesareth (Lake)—gē-nēs'-ā-rēth.

See *Gennesaret*.

Genevieve—jěn-ē-vēv' ; Fr. pron. zhěn-vē-āv'.

Genevra—jē-něv'-rā.

Genghis Khan—jěn'-gīs kôn.

This name is spelled in more than twenty different ways.

genial—jē'-nī-ăl, *not* jěn'-yăl.

genie—jē'-nī.

genii—jē'-nī-ī.

genius (talent)—jěn'-yūs.

jē'-nī-ūs is Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's.

genius (spirit)—jē'-nī-ūs.

genius loci—jē'-nī-ūs lō-sī.

Genlis de—dū zhān-lēs' or dū zhān-lē'.

See *Barras*. For ān, see p. 26.

Gennesaret (Lake)—gēn-nēs'-ā-rēt.

See *Genesareth*.

Genoa—jěn'-ō-ā, *not* jē-nō'-ā.

genre—zhānr.

For ān, see p. 26,

Genseric—jěn'-sēr-īk.

"*Genseric* the Vandal."

gentian—jěn'-shān.

Gentile—jěn'-tīl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

genuflection — jē-nū-flĕk'-shŭn or jĕn-ū-flĕk'-shŭn.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first pronunciation only.

genuine—jĕn'-yū-ĭn, *not* jĕn'-yū-ĭn.

Geoffrey—jĕf'-rĭ.

Geoffroy—zhō-frwä'.

geography—jē-öġ'-rā-fĭ.

geometry—jē-öm'-ē-trĭ.

Geraldine—jĕr'-äl-dĭn.

jĕr'-äl-dĕn' is the usual pronunciation.

Gergesenes—ġĕr-ġĕ-sĕnz'.

Gergesites—ġĕr'-ġĕ-sĭts.

Gerizim—ġĕr'-ĭz-ĭm.

See *Ebal*.

Gérôme—zhā-rōm'.

gerrymander—ġĕr'-rĭ-măn-dĕr, *not* jĕr'-rĭ-măn-dĕr.

gerund—jĕr'-ünd, *not* jĕ'-ründ.

Gesenius—ġĕ-sĕ'-nĭ-ŭs ; Ger. pron. ġā-zā'-nĕ-ōos.

gest—jĕst.

geyser—ġĭ'-sĕr.

ġĭ'-zĕr is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial, and the one generally heard.

ghaut (a new landing)—ġôt.

Ghauts—ġôts.

“The *Ghauts* of India.”

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Gheezeh—gē'-zē.

See *Ghizeh*. "The Pyramids at *Gheezeh*."

Ghent—gěnt, *not* jěnt.

gherkin—gēr'-kĭn.

Ghetto—gět'-tō.

Ghibelline—gĭb'-ěl'-ĭn.

Ghiberti—gē-bēr'-tē.

Ghirlandajo—jēr-lān-dā'-yō.

Ghizeh—gē'-zē.

See *Gheezeh*.

ghoul—gōol, *not* gowl.

giaour—jowr.

gibber—gĭb'-ēr, *not* jĭb'-ēr.

gibberish—gĭb'-ēr-ish, *not* jĭb'-ēr-ish.

gibbet—jĭb'-ět.

gibbous—gĭb'-ūs, *not* jĭb'-ūs.

Giesbach—gēs'-bāk.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Gifford—gĭf'-ōrd.

gigantean—jĭ-găn-tē'-ăn, *not* jĭ-găn'-tē-ăn.

gigantic—jĭ-găn'-tĭk, *not* jĭg-ăn'-tĭk.

Gila—hē'-lā.

Also spelled *Fila* and pronounced as above.

"In Spanish, *g* before *e* and *i*, and *j* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch*, in *ach*."

—*Gaz*.

Gil Blas—zhēl blās ; Sp. pron. hēl blās.

See *Gila*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Gilboa—*gīl-bō'-à* or *gīl'-bō-à*.

Worcester prefers the second.

gillie—*jīl'-lī*, *not gīl'-lī*.

gilly-flower—*jīl'-lī-flow-ēr*, *not gīl'-lī-flow-ēr*.

Ginevra—*jē-něv'-rà*, *not jīn-ěv'-rà*.

Gioja—*jō'-yā*.

G, in Italian, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, combines with these letters to form the sound *j*.

Giordano Bruno—*jōr-dā'-nō brōō'-nō*.

See *Gioja*.

Giorgione—*jōr-jō'-nā*.

See *Gioja*.

Giotto—*jōt'-tō*.

See *Gioja*.

Giovanni—*jō-vān'-nē*.

See *Gioja*.

giraffe—*jīr-āf'*.

Stormonth is authority for *zhīr-āf'*.

girl—*gērl*.

The pronunciation *gyērl* is an affectation that is not to be tolerated in polite speech.
See *card*.

Gironde—*jē-rōnd'*; Fr. pron. *zhē-rōnd'*.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

gist—*jīst*, *not gīst*.

Giuseppe—*jōō-sěp'-pā*.

See *Gioja*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

gives (fetters)—jīvz, *not* gīvz.

See *gyve*.

Gizeh—gē'-zē.

See *Gheeze*.

glacial—glā'-shāl.

Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say glā'-shī-āl.

glacier—glā'-sēr or glās'-ī-ēr; glā'-shī-ēr (Imp.); glā'-shēr or glās'-ī-ēr (Hal.).

glacis—glā'-sis or glā'-sēs'.

gladiator—glād'-ī-ā-tēr.

gladiole—glād'-ī-ōl.

gladiolus—glā-dī'-ō-lūs, *not* glād'-ī-ō'-lūs.

Gladstone—glād'-stūn, *not* glād'-stōn.

glamour—glā'-mōor.

Stormonth says glām'-ēr.

glance—glāns, *not* glāns.

See *ask*.

glass—glās, *not* glās.

See *ask*.

glauberite—glô'-bēr-īt.

glenoid—glē'-noid.

"The *glenoid* cavity."

glisten—glīs'-n, *not* glīst'-ēn.

glottis—glōt'-īs, *not* glō'-tīs.

See *epiglottis*.

Gloucester—glōs'-tēr.

See *Almwick*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Glück von—fōn ġlūk.

For ü, see p. 26. This name is sometimes written without the diæresis (· ·), and is then pronounced ġlōök.

glycerine—ġlis'-ēr-īn, *not* ġlis'-ēr-ēn.

See *aniline*.

Glyptotheca—ġlīp-tō-thē'-kā.

Glyptothek—ġlīp-tō-tak'.

gneiss—nīs.

Knowles says nē'-īs.

gnomon—nō'-mōn.

goatee—ġō-tē', *not* ġōō-tē'.

Gobelin—ġōb'-ē-līn ; Fr. pron. ġō-blān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Gobi—ġō'-bē.

"The desert of *Gobi*."

God—ġōd.

See *accost*.

Godavery—ġō-dā'-vēr-ī.

Godiva (Lady)—ġō-dī'-vā.

Goethe von—fōn ġō'-tē.

For ö, see p. 25.

goitre—ġoi'-tēr ; Fr. pron. ġwä'-tr.

Golgotha—ġōl'-ġō-thā, *not* ġōl-ġō'-thā.

Goliath—ġō-lī'-āth, *not* ġō-lī'-ā.

Generally mispronounced.

gondola—ġōn'-dō-lā, *not* ġōn-dō'-lā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

gone—*gôn*.

See *accost*.

gooseberry—*gōoz'-bër-ï*, *not* *gōos'-bër-ï*.

Stormonth says *gōōz'-bër-ï*.

gopher (wood)—*gō'-fèr*, *not* *gōf'-ër*.

gorgeous—*gôr'-jüs* ; *gör'-jï-üs* (Stor.).

gorget—*gôr'-jët*.

Gorgias—*gôr'-jï-äs*.

Gorgon—*gôr'-gôn* ; *gör'-gôn* (Stor.).

gormand—*gôr'-mänd* ; *gör'-mänd* (Stor.).

See *gourmand*.

Gortschakoff—*gört-chä-köf'*.

This word is sometimes spelled without the *s* in the second syllable, but is pronounced the same as the above.

gosling—*göz'-lîng* ; *gös'-lîng* (Stor.) ; *göz'-lîng* (Hal.).

gospel—*gös'-pël*.

See *accost*.

gossamer—*gös'-â-mër*, *not* *göz'-â-mër*.

Got (actor)—*gō*.

Gotama—*gō'-tâ-mâ*, *not* *gō-tâ'-mâ*.

See *Gautama*.

Gotha (duchy)—*gō'-tâ*.

Gotha (canal)—*gō'-tâ* or *yö'-tâ*.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Gotham—gō'-thăm.

"A popular name for the city of New York."—*Webster*. The word is often mispronounced göth'-äm

Gottingen—gō'-tĭng-ĕn.

For ö, see p. 25.

Gottschalk—göt'-shälk, *not* göt'-shôk.

Gough—gôf.

Gounod—gōō-nō'.

gourd—görd or goord; goord (Stor.);
görd (Hal.).

gourmand — gōor'-mänd; gōor'-mänd
(Stor. and Hal.); Fr. pron. gōor-
män'.

For än, see p. 26. See *gormand*.

gourmet—gōor-mā'.

gout (drop)—gowt, *not* göot.

"Gouts of blood."—*Shakespeare*.

goût—gōō.

government—gŭv'-ĕrn-mĕnt, *not* gŭv'-ĕr-
mĕnt.

governor—gŭv'-ĕr-nĕr.

Gower—gow'-ĕr or gōr.

gown—gown, *not* gownd.

Graefe von—fōn grā'-fĕ.

grail—grāl.

"The Holy *Grail*."

gramercy—grā-mĕr'-sĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

gramme—*grăm*.

Gramont de—*dũ gră-môn'*.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

Granada—*gră-nă'-dă* ; Sp. pron. *gră-nă'-thă*.

See *Guadalquivir*.

granary—*grăn'-ă-rî* ; *gră'-nă-rî* (Imp.).

Walker says concerning this word : " We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the first *a* like that in *grain* ; but all our orthoëpists mark it like the *a* in *grand*. The first manner would insinuate that the word is derived from the English word *grain* ; but this is not the case ; it comes from the Latin *granarium*, and, by our own analogy, has the antepenultimate vowel short."

grandfather—*grănd'-fă-thër*, *not grăn'-fă-thër*.

Pronounce the *d* in the *first* syllable.

grandmother—*grănd'-mũth-ër*, *not grăn'-mũth-ër*.

See *grandfather*.

Granicus—*gră-nî'-kũs*.

grant—*grănt*, *not grănt*.

See *ask*.

grasp—*grăsp*, *not grăsp*.

See *ask*.

Gratiano—*gră-shē-ă'-nō*.

gratis—*gră'-tĩs*, *not grăt'-ĩs*.

" Free, *gratis*, and for nothing."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

grease (n.)—*grēs.*

grease (vb.)—*grēz* or *grēs.*

Worcester gives the first only.

greasy—*grē'-zī* or *grē'-sī.*

See note under *grease.*

Greenough—*grē'-nō.*

Greenwich (Eng.) — *grēn'-ij*; *grīn'-ij*
(Gaz.).

See *Alnwick.*

Greenwich (U. S.)—*grēn'-wich.*

Popularly pronounced *grīn'-ich.*

grenade—*grē-nād'.*

Stormonth and Haldeman say *grēn-ād'.*

Greuze—*gröz.*

For *ö*, see p. 25.

Grévy—*grā-vē'.*

grievous—*grē'-vūs.*

grimace—*grīm-ās'*, *not grīm'-ās.*

grimalkin—*grīm-āl'-kīn*, *not grīm-ôl'-kīn.*

grimy—*grī'-mī*, *not grīm'-ī.*

Grindelwald—*grīn'-dēl-vālt.*

gripe—*grīp*, *not grīp.*

grisette—*grē-zēt'.*

Grisi—*grē'-zē.*

grisly—*grīz'-lī*, *not grīs'-lī.*

Grisons—*grē-zôn'.*

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

gristle—*g̃rīs'-l*, *not g̃rīs'-tl*, *nor g̃rīz'-l*.

gristly—*g̃rīs'-lī*, *not g̃rīz'-lī*.

groat—*g̃rôt* ; *g̃rôt* (Stor.).

grocery—*g̃rō'-sēr-ī*, *not g̃rōs'-rī*.

Grosvenor—*g̃rōv'-nēr*.

See Alnwick.

Grote—*g̃rôt*.

Grotius—*g̃rō'-shī-ūs*.

Grouchy de—*dū g̃rōo-shē'*, *not dū g̃rōo'-chē*.

grovel—*g̃rōv'-ël*, *not g̃rūv'-ël*.

gruel—*g̃rū'-ël*.

Gruyère—*g̃rū-yâr'*.

For ü, see p. 26.

Guadalquivir—*g̃ô-dāl-kwiv'-ër* ; Sp. pron. *g̃wä-thäl-kē-vēr'*.

“At the end of a syllable, or between two vowels, *d*, in Spanish, sounds like the English *th* in *this*, but is somewhat softer.”—*Gaz.*

Guadeloupe—*g̃ô-dā-lōop'* ; Sp. pron. *g̃wä-thā-lōō'-pā*.

See Guadalquivir.

Guadiana—*g̃wä-dē-ä'-nä* ; Sp. pron. *g̃wä-thē-ä'-nä*.

See Guadalquivir.

guanaco—*g̃wä-nä'-kō*.

guano—*g̃wä'-nō*.

g̃ōō-ä'-nō is preferred by Stormonth.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

guarantee—gǎr-ăn-tē'.

See *guaranty*.

guaranty—gǎr'-ăn-tǐ.

See *guarantee*.

Guardafui (Cape)—gǃwār-dà-fwē'.

guardian—gǎr'-dǐ-ăn or gǃrd'-yăn.

Worcester gives the two pronunciations ;
Webster gives the first only. Do not say gǎr-
dēn'.

Guatemala—gô-tē-mă'-lă ; Sp. pron. gǃwā-
tā-mă'-lă.

guava—gǃwă'-vă.

Smart says gǃwā'-vă.

Guayaquil—gǃwī-ă-kēl'.

gubernatorial—gū-běr-nā-tō'-rǐ-ăl.

Guelph—gǃwēlf.

Also spelled *Guelf*, and pronounced as
above.

Guendolen—gǃwēn'-dō-lēn.

See *Gwendolen*.

guerdon—gǃēr'-dōn.

Smart says gǃēr'-dōn, and Sheridan, gǃwēr'-dōn.

Guericke von—fōn gǃēr'-ik-ě or fōn gǃā'-rĭk-ě.

Guernsey—gǃērn'-zǐ.

Guiana—gē-ă'-nă.

See *Guyana*.

Guicciardini—gǃwē-chār-dē'-nē or gōō-ē-
chār-dē'-nē.

See *Bertuccio*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Guiccioli—g̃wē-chō'-lē.

See *Bertuccio*.

Guido Reni—g̃wē'-dō rā'-nē or g̃ōō-ē'-dō
rā'-nē, *not* g̃ē'-dō rā'-nē.

guild—g̃ild.

Guild—g̃ild.

Guildford—g̃il'-fūrd.

Guildhall—g̃ild'-hōl.

guile—g̃il.

See *card*.

Guillotin—g̃ē-yō-tān'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

guillotine—g̃il'-ō-tēn.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

Guinea—g̃in'-ē.

Guinever—g̃wīn'-ē-vēr.

See *Guinevere*.

Guinevere—g̃wīn'-ē-vēr.

See *Guinever*.

guipure—g̃ē-pūr'.

guise—g̃īz.

See *card*.

Guise de—dū g̃wēz ; dū g̃wēz, dū g̃ü-ēz',
or dū g̃ēz (Biog.).

See *Barras*. For ü, see p. 26.

Guizot—g̃ē-zō' or g̃wē-zō' ; g̃wē-zō', g̃ü-ē-
zō', or g̃ē-zō' (Biog.).

For ü, see p. 26. See *Barras*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

gules (heraldry)—gūlz.

gum arabic—gūm ār'-āb-ik, *not* gūm ā-rā'-bik.

gums—gūmz.

Günther—gūn'-tēr.

For ū, see p. 26.

gunwale—gūn'-wāl.

“Commonly pronounced gūn'-əl.”—*Wor.*

Gustavus—gūs-tā'-vūs, *not* gūs-tā'-vūs.

Gutenberg—gōō'-tēn-bērg, *not* gūt'-ēn-bērg.

For G, see p. 28.

gutta-percha—gūt'-ā pēr'-chā.

Guyana—gē-ā'-nā.

See *Guiana*.

Guyandotte—gī-ān-dōt'.

Guyon—gī'-ōn ; Fr. pron. gē-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Guyot—gē-ō'.

Guzman de—dā gōōth-mān'.

In Spanish, *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Gwendolen—gwēn'-dō-lēn.

See *Guendolen*.

Gyges—jī'-jēz.

“*Gyges's* ring.”

gymnasium — jīm-nā'-zī-ūm ; jīm-nā'-zhē-ūm (*Wor.*) ; *not* jīm-nā'-zhūm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

gymnosophist—jì-m-nös'-ō-fist.

gypsum—jǐp'-sǔm.

Jameson says ġǐp'-sǔm.

gyration—jī-rā'-shǔn, *not* ġī-rā'-shǔn.

gyrfalcon—jēr'-fô-kn.

Stormonth accents the second syllable.

gyroscope—jī'-rō-skōp, *not* ġī'-rō-skōp.

gyve—jīv.

Sheridan says ġīv. See *gives*.

H

Habakkuk—hăb'-ăk-ūk or hăb-ăk'-ūk.

habeas corpus—hă'-bē-ăs kôr'-pŭs ; hăb'-ē-ăs kôr'-pŭs (Hal.).

habitué—â-bē-tü-â', *not* hăb-īt-yū-ē'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Hades—hă'-dēz.

Haeckel—hěk'-l ; Ger. pron. hâ'-kěl.

Hagar—hă'-ġär.

Hagedorn von—fôn hă'-ġě-dörn.

Haggai—hăġ'-â-ī, *not* hăġ'-ī.

Hagiographa—hă-jī-ōġ'-rà-fâ.

Hague—hăġ.

Hahnemann—hă'-ně-măn.

Haidee—hī-dē', *not* hă'-dē.

“Don Juan.”

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Haiti—hā'-tē.

See *Hayti*.

halberd—höl'-bērd ; hōl'-bērd or hāl'-bērd
(Wor.) ; hāl'-bērd (Stor.) ; hōl'-
bērd or hāl'-bērd (Hal.).

halcyon (n.)—hāl'-sī-ŭn.

Worcester prefers hāl'-shī-ŭn.

halcyon (adj.)—hāl'-sī-ŭn.

"*Halcyon* days." Worcester prefers hāl'-
shī-ŭn.

Halcyone—hāl-sī'-ō-nē.

See *Alcyone*, another spelling.

Haldeman—höl'-dē-măn, *not* hāl'-dē-măn.

Halévy—ä-lā-vē'.

half—häf ; more properly, hâf.

See *ask*.

halfpenny — häf'-pēn-ī, hăp'-ēn-ī, or hā'-
pēn-ī.

Worcester gives these three pronunciations,
but in inverse order.

halibut—höl'-ī-büt.

Stormonth, Smart, and Perry say hāl'-ī-büt.

Halle—hä'-lē.

hallelujah—hāl-lē-lū'-yâ.

Also spelled *halleluiah*, and pronounced as
above.

Haller von—fōn hāl'-lēr.

halloo—hāl-lōō'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

halve—häv ; more nearly, hāv.

See *ask*.

Hamilcar Barca—hā-mīl'-kār bār'-kā.

Handel—hän'-dēl ; Ger. pron. hēn'-dēl.

handkerchief—hāng'-kēr-chīf.

handsome—hän'-sūm ; hānd'-sūm (Stor.).

Hanover—hän'-ō-vēr.

In German, it is spelled Hannover, and pronounced hän-nō'-vēr.

Hapsburg—hāps'-būrḡ ; Ger. pron. häps'-böorg.

For G, see p. 28.

harass—här'-ās.

" This word is sometimes heard pronounced erroneously, with the accent on the second syllable, här-ās' ; but this pronunciation is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."
— *Worcester*.

Hardicanute—här-dī-kā-nūt'.

harem—hā'-rēm.

hā'-rēm is a secondary form of Worcester's.

haricot—här'-ē-kō.

harlequin — här'-lē-kīn or här'-lē-kwīn
(Web.).

The first of the above pronunciations is Worcester's ; the second is Stormonth's.

harmonica — här-mōn'-īk-ā, *not* här-mō'-nīk-ā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Haroun-al-Raschid—hä-rōon' äĭ rāsh'-ĭd
or hä-rōon' äĭ rā-shēd'.

haruspice—hā-rūs'-pīs.

Harwich— (Eng.)—här'-ĭj.

See *Alnwick*.

hasten—hās'-n ; hāst'-n (Hal.).

haunch—hānch ; hōnch (Stor.).

See *craunch*.

haunt—hānt ; hōnt (Stor. and Imp.).

See *craunch*.

hautboy—hō'-boi.

See *oboe*.

hauteur—hō-tûr' ; Fr. pron. ô-tör'.

For ô, see p. 25.

Haverhill (Eng.)—hāv'-ēr-ĭl.

Haverhill (U. S.)—hā'-vēr-ĭl.

Havre de Grace—hā'-vēr or ä'-vēr dū
gräs.

In the U. S., the town of the same name is
pronounced hāv'-ēr dū gräs.

Hawaii—hä-wī'-ē.

Haydn—hā'-dn ; Ger. pron. hī'-dn.

Hayti—hā'-tī ; Fr. pron. hä-ē-tē' or ä-ē-tē'.

See *Haiti*.

Hazlitt—hāz'-līt.

heard—hērd, *not* hērd, formerly given by
Webster.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

hearth—härth, *not* hërth.

“The tendency to pronounce the word *hearth*, hërth, ought to be repressed.”—*Web.*

heather—hëth'-ër.

“This is the only pronunciation in Scotland.”—*Web.* Worcester says hë'-thër.

Hebe—hë'-bë, *not* hëb.

Hebraist—hë'-brā-ist.

Worcester gives hëb'-rā-ist as a secondary form.

Hebrides—hëb'-rīd-ēz.

Hebron—hë'-brōn, *not* hëb'-rōn.

Hecate—hëk'-ā-tē or hëk'-āt.

The first is the classical, the second the common, pronunciation.

hecatomb — hëk'-ā-tōom ; hëk'-ă-tōm
(Smart and Stormonth).

Hecuba—hëk'-yū-bā.

Hedone—hëd'-ō-nē.

hedonism—hëd'-ō-nīzm.

Hegel—hā'-gël.

hegira—hë-jī'-rā or hëj'-īr-ā.

The New Imperial gives the last only.

Heidelberg—hī'-dël-bërg.

For g, see p. 28.

heigh-ho—hī'-hō, *not* hā'-hō.

height—hīt, *not* hītth.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Heine (Heinrich)—hīn'-rīk hī'-ně.

For κ, see p. 28. E final in German, is always sounded.

heinous—hā'-nūs, *not* hē'-nūs.

Helen—hěl'-ěn.

Helena—hěl'-ē-nà, *not* hē-lē'-nà.

See *St. Helena*.

Helgoland—hěl'-gō-länd.

See *Heligoland*.

Heligoland—hěl'-ī-gō-länd.

See *Helgoland*.

Heliogabalus — hē-lī-ō-gāb'-ā-lūs ; hē-lī-ō-gā-bā'-lūs (Stor.).

See *Elagabalus*.

Helios—hē'-lī-ös.

hellebore—hěl'-lē-bör.

Hellenic—hěl'-lěn'-īk or hěl'-lē'-nīk.

Worcester says hěl'-lěn'-īk or hěl'-lěn'-īk.

helm—hělm, *not* hěl'-üm.

See *elm*.

Héloise—ā-lō-ēz'.

“Abélard and *Héloise*.”

helot—hē'-löt or hěl'-öt ; hěl'-öt (Wor.).

Helvétius—hěl-vē'-shī-üs ; Fr. pron. ěl-vā-sē-üs'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Hemans (Mrs.)—hēm'-ānz, *not* hē'-mānz.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

hemistich—hēm'-īs-tīk.

hē-mīs'-tīk is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Henghist—hēng'-ġīst.

"*Henghist* and Horsa."

Hengstenberg—hēng'-stēn-bērg.

For G, see p. 28.

Henlopen (Cape)—hēn-lō'-pēn.

hepatitis—hēp-ā-tī'-tīs.

See *itis*.

Hephæstion—hē-fēs'-tī-ōn.

Heraclitus—hēr-ā-klī'-tūs, *not* hē-rāk'-līt-ūs.

Worcester says: "The name of *Democritus*, the laughing philosopher, being often mentioned in connection with that of *Heraclitus*, the weeping philosopher, there is a tendency to accent the latter, incorrectly, on the second syllable."

heraldic—hē-rāl'-dīk, *not* hēr'-āl-dīk.

Herat—hēr-āt'.

herb—ērb; hērb (Stor.); hērb or ērb (Imp.).

Worcester says ērb, but cites six authorities for hērb.

herbaceous—hēr-bā'-shūs.

herbage—ērb'-āj or hērb'-āj.

herbarium—hēr-bā'-rī-ūm.

herbivorous—hēr-bīv'-ō-rūs.

herby—hērb'-ī; ērb'-ī (Wor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Herculaneum—hěr-kū-lā'-nē-ŭm.

herculean—hěr-kū'-lē-àn, *not* hěr-kū-lē'-ăn.

hereafter—hěr-ăf'-těr, *not* hěr-ăf'-těr.

Hereford—hěr'-ē-fŭrd.

hereof—hěr-ŏf' or hěr-ŏv'.

“In the compounds *hereof*, *thereof*, and *whereof*, many speakers preserve the customary and regular sound of the *f*; but good usage allows it to be sounded as in the simple word.”—*Webster*.

heresiarch—hěr'-ē-sĩ-ărk or hěr-rē'-zĩ-ărk.

Worcester gives the last only.

herewith—hěr-with' or hěr-with'.

Worcester says hěr'-with. “Although *th* in *with* has its vocal sound, yet in the compounds *herewith*, *therewith*, and *wherewith*, it is, according to the orthoëpists, pronounced with its sharp or whispered sound. Good usage, however, allows it to retain in the compound the same sound that it has in the simple word.”—*Webster*.

hermaphrodite—hěr-măf'-rō-dīt, *not* â-môf'-fō-dīt.

hermeneutics—hěr-mē-nŭ'-tĭks.

Hermes—hěr'-mēz.

Hermione—hěr-mī'-ō-nē.

“A Winter's Tale.”

Herodian—hěr-rō'-dĩ-ăn, *not* hěr-öd-ē'-ăn.

Herodotus—hěr-röd'-ō-tŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

heroine—hěr'-ō-ĭn.

Worcester gives hěr'-rō-ĭn as a secondary form.

heroism—hěr'-ō-ĭzm.

The remark under *heroine* applies here also.

herring—hěr'-ĭng, *not* hěr'-ĭn.

Hertford (College at Oxford)—här'-fôrd.

Hesiod—hē'-sĭ-öd ; hē'-shĭ-öd (Biog.).

Hesperides—hēs-pěr'-ĭd-ēz.

Hesse—hēs, *not* hēs'-sē.

heterodox—hět'-ěr-ō-döks.

heteropathy—hět'-ěr-öp'-ā-thĭ.

heterophemy—hět'-ěr-öf'-ē-mĭ.

Heyne—hĭ'-ně.

Heyse—hĭ'-zě.

hiatus—hĭ-ā'-tüs.

hibernate—hĭ'-běr-nāt.

hiccough—hĭk'-ŭp.

hĭk'-öf is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

hideous—hĭd'-ē-üs.

Hiero—hĭ'-ē-rō.

hieroglyphic—hĭ-ē-rō-ġlĭf'-ĭk.

hilarious—hĭ-lā'-rĭ-üs or hĭl-ā'-rĭ-üs.

Worcester gives the first only.

hilarity—hĭ-lär'-ĭt-ĭ or hĭl-är'-ĭt-ĭ.

Worcester gives the first only.

Hillard (George S.)—hĭl'-ärd, *not* hĭl-ärd'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Hilo—hē'-lō.

Himalaya—hīm-ä'-lā-yā; often pronounced
hīm-ā-lā'-yā.

The last is the pronunciation preferred by
Lippincott's Gazetteer, and is the one gener-
ally heard. The first is Webster's preference.

Hindoo—hīn'-dōō; hīn-dōō' (Wor.).

Hindoostanee—hīn-dōō-stān'-ē.

Hindustan—hīn-dō-stān'; hīn-dō-stān'
(Gaz.).

See *Kurdistan*.

Hippocrates—hīp-pōk'-rā-tēz.

hippophagi—hīp-pōf'-ā-jī.

hippopotamus—hīp-pō-pōt'-ā-mūs.

hirsute—hīr-sūt'; hēr'-sūt (Stor.).

history—hīs'-tō-rī, *not* hīs'-trī.

h'm—hm.

Hoang-Ho—hō-äng-hō'.

"Pronounced almost hwäng-hō'.—Gaz."

Hobbes—höbz.

Hoboken—hō-bō-kēn; hō'-bō-kēn (Gaz.).

Hoche—ōsh.

Hohenlohe—hō'-ēn-lō-ě.

Hohenzollern—hō'-ēn-tsöl-ērn.

hoist—hoist, *not* hīst.

hoity-toity—hoi'-tī toi'-tī.

Holbein—hōl'-bīn.

Holinshed—hōl'-inz-hēd, *not* hōl'-in-shēd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

holla (interj.) — hǒl'-lā ; hǒl-lā' (Wor.) ;
hǔl-lō' (Stor.); *not* hěł-lō'.

See *halloo*.

hollo (interj.) — hǒl'-lō ; hǒl-lō' (Wor.).

hollo (vb.) — hǒl'-lō or hǒl-lō'.

Worcester gives the second only.

holloa (interj.) — hǒl'-lō ; hǒl-lō' (Wor.).

hollow — hǒl'-lō.

holly-hock — hǒl'-lī-hōk, *not* hǒl'-lī-hōk.

holm — hōm.

Smart says hōlm.

holocaust — hǒl'-ō-kōst.

Holofernes — hǒl-ō-fě'r'-nēz.

Holstein — hǒl'-stīn.

Holyhead — hǒl'-ī-hěd.

Holyoke (Mount) — hǒl'-yōk, *not* hō'-lī-ōk.

Holyrood (palace) — hǒl'-ī-rōod.

holystone — hō'-lī-stōn.

homage — hōm'-āj, *not* hōm'-īj.

See *damage*.

homely — hōm'-lī, *not* hūm'-lī.

homestead — hōm'-stěd, *not* hōm'-stīd.

homœopathic — hō-mē-ō-path'-ik, *not* hō-
mē-ōp'-ā-thīk.

Written also *homeopathic*, and pronounced
as above.

homœopathist — hō-mē-ōp'-ā-thīst.

Written also *homeopathist*, and pronounced
as above. There is no word *homœopath*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

homœopathy—hō-mē-öp'-ā-thĭ.

Written also *homeopathy*, and pronounced as above.

homogeneity—hō-mō-jē-nē'-ĭt-ĭ.

homogeneous—hō-mō-jē'-nē-ūs.

Smart says hōm-ō-jē'-nē-ūs.

honest—ön'-ĕst, *not* ön'-üst.

Hong-Kong—höng kōng.

Orthoëpists are in the habit of saying that neither syllable is accented ; but practically, one or the other is almost necessarily accented in pronouncing the word.

honi soit qui mal y pense—ō'-nē swä kē
mäl ē päns.

For äN, see p. 26.

honorable—ön'-ör-ā-bl, *not* ön'-rā-bl.

hoodlum—hōod'-lŭm ; hōöd'-lŭm (Wor.).

The last pronunciation is the one most heard.

hoof—hōof, *not* hōof.

A very common error.

Hoogvliet—hōg-vlēt'.

hoop—hōop or hōöp.

hoosier—hōō'-zhĕr.

Horatio—hō-rā'-shĭ-ō.

horizon—hō-rĭ'-zön.

See *abdomen*. hör'-ĭz-ön is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

horologe—hör'-ō-lōj ; hör'-ō-lōj (Wor. and Stor.).

horoscope—hör'-ō-skōp, *not* hō'-rō-skōp.

hors de combat—ôr dü kôn-bä'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

hors d'œuvre—ôr döv'-r.

For ö, see p. 25.

horseradish—hōrs'-räd-ish, *not* hōrs'-rēd-ish.

horse-shoe—hōrs'-shōō, *not* hōr'-shōō.

Hortense—ôr-täns'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Hosea—hō-zē'-à, *not* hō'-zē-à, *nor* hō'-zhà.

This last pronunciation is very common as a colloquialism.

hosiery—hō'-zhēr-ī.

hospitable—hōs'-pīt-ā-bl, *not* hōs'-pīt'-ā-bl.

This word is very generally mispronounced.

hospital—hōs'-pīt-āl, *not* hōs'-pīt-āl, *nor* hōs'-pīt-āl.

See *accost*.

Some orthoëpists drop the *h* sound in this word.

hostage—hōs'-tāj, *not* hōs'-tāj.

hostelry—hōs'-těl-rī ; hō'-těl-rī or hōs'-těl-rī (Wor.).

hostile—hōs'-tīl.

Stormonth says hōs'-tīl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

hostler—hös'-lër or ös'-lër ; ös'-lër (Wor. and Stor.) ; Perry says öst'-lër.

See *ostler*.

Hotel de Ville—ō-těl' dü vël.

Houdon—ōō-dôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

hough—hök.

Jameson says höf.

hound—hownd.

houri—how'-rĭ.

The pronunciation hōō'-rĭ is preferred by Knowles.

housewife—hows'-wif or hūz'-wif ; hūz'-zĭf (Perry).

See *huswife*.

housing (saddle-cloth) — how' - zĭng, *not* how'-sĭng.

Houssaye (Arsène)—är-sân' ōō-sā'.

Houston (Texas)—hūs'-tön, *not* hows'-tön.

Houston (Sam)—hūs'-tön, *not* hows'-tön.

houyhnhnms—hōō-inmz' or hōō'-ĭnmz.

“The word seems intended to be suggestive of the *whinnying* of a horse. It is a disyllable, * * * ; but the voice should properly be quavered in sounding the *n*.”—*Webster*.

hovel—höv'-ël, *not* hŭv'-ël.

hover—hŭv'-ër ; höv'-ër (Stor. and Perry).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

howadji—how-ăj'-i ; how-âj'-i (Wor.).

Hudibras—hū'-dī-brās, *not* hū'-dī-brä.

Hué—hwā or hōō-ā'.

Hughes (Thomas)—hūz.

Huguenot—hū'-gē-nōt.

humble—hūm'-bl.

Worcester gives ūm'-bl as a secondary form.

humor—hū'-mūr or yū'-mūr.

“Smart pronounces this word *hū'-mūr* when it means moisture, as in a man's body, and *yū'-mūr* in its other senses.”—*Worcester*.

humorist—hū'-mūr-ist or yū'-mūr-ist.

hundred—hūn'-drēd, *not* hūn'-dērd.

Hungarian—hūn-ġā'-rī-ăn.

Hungary—hūng'-ġā-rī.

Hunjadi Janos—hōon-yā'-dē yā'-nōs.

Huron (Lake)—hū'-rōn.

“Formerly pronounced hū-rōn'.”—*Gaz.*

hurra—hū-rā', *not* hōor-ô'.

See *hurrah*.

hurrah—hū-rā', *not* hōor-ô'.

See *hurra*.

Huss (John)—hūs ; Ger. pron. hōos.

hussar—hōōz-zār' ; hōō-zār' (Wor.) ; hūz-är', prop. hōōz-är' (Hal.).

hussy—hūz'-zī, *not* hūs'-sī.

hustle—hūs'-sl, *not* hūs-tl.

huswife—hŭz'-zĭf or hŭz'-wĭf ; hŭs'-wĭf
(Stor.).

See *housewife*.

Huygens—hĭ'-ġĕnz ; Dutch pron. hoi'-
hĕnz.

In this last pronunciation, the *h* in the second syllable is strongly aspirated.

huzza—hŏoz-zä' ; hōo-zä' (Wor.).

Hyacinthe (Père)—pâr ĕ-ă-sănt'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Hyades—hĭ'-ă-dēz.

"The rainy *Hyades*."

hydrangea—hĭ-drăn'-jĕ-ă, *not* hĭ-drăn'-jĕ-ă ;
hĭ-drăn'-jă (Hal.).

hydraulics—hĭ-drô'-liks, *not* hĭ-drôl'-iks.

hydride—hĭ'-drĭd.

Worcester prefers hĭ'-drĭd. See *ide*.

hydrometer—hĭ-drŏm'-ĕ-tĕr.

hydropathic—hĭ-drŏ-păth'-ik.

hydropathist—hĭ-drŏp'-ă-thĭst.

hydropathy—hĭ-drŏp'-ă-thĭ.

hydrophobic—hĭ-drŏ-fŏb'-ĭk, *not* hĭ-drŏ-fŏ'-
bĭk.

hygiene—hĭ'-jĭ-ĕn.

hĭ'-jĕn is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

hygienic—hĭ-jĭ-ĕn'-ĭk.

hygienist—hĭ'-jĭ-ĕn-ĭst.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Hyksos—hĭk'-sös.

hymeneal—hĭ-mĕn-ĕ'-äl.

"Most words ending in *eal* accent the antepenult; * * * but *hymenal* and *ideal* take the accent upon the penult."—*Webster*.

hymnal—hĭm'-näł.

hymned (part.)—hĭmd.

hymning (part.)—hĭm'-nĭng.

Worcester prefers hĭm'-ĭng. "The *hymning* choir." "The participles *hymning* and *hymned* are colloquially pronounced *hĭm'-ĭng* and *hĭmd*, but with solemnity, *hĭm'-nĭng* and *hĭm'-nĕd*."—*Smart*. Webster says: "In the present participles of verbs ending in *mn*, as *contemn*, *hymn*, etc., the *n*, though often unpronounced, is more properly sounded, as *contemning*, *hymning*, etc."

Hypatia—hĭ-pā'-shĭ-ā.

hyperæmia—hĭ-pĕr-ĕ'-mĭ-ā,

hyperbaton—hĭ-pĕr'-bā-tŏn.

hyperbole—hĭ-pĕr'-bō-lē.

hyperborean—hĭ-pĕr-bō'-rē-ān.

Hyperion—hĭ-pē'-rĭ-ŏn.

"Pronounced hĭp-ĕr-ĭ'-ŏn in the classics."
—*Web*.

hypnotism—hĭp'-nō-tĭzm.

hypochondriac — hĭp-ŏ-kŏn'-drĭ-āk ; hĭ-pŏ-kŏn'-drĭ-āk (Imp.).

hypochondriacal — hĭp-ŏ-kŏn-drĭ'-āk-äl.

The New Imperial makes the first syllable hĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

hypochondriasis — hĭp-ō-kŏn-drĭ'-ā-sĭs ; hĭ-
pō-kŏn-drĭ'-ā-sĭs (Imp.).

hypocrisy — hĭp-ŏk'-rĭs-ĭ.

hypocritical — hĭp-ŏ-krit'-ĭk-ăl.

hypodermic — hĭp-ŏ-dĕr'-mĭk.

Physicians generally say hĭ-pō-dĕr'-mĭk.

hypogastric — hĭp-ŏ-gās'-trĭk ; hĭ-pō-gās'-
trĭk (Stor.).

hypotenuse — hĭ-pŏt'-ĕ-nūs or hĭp-ŏt'-ĕ-nūs.

See *hypothénuse*.

hypothénuse — hĭ-pŏth'-ĕ-nūs or hĭp-ŏth'-ĕ-
nūs.

Worcester gives the first only. ' See *hypote-
nuse*.

hypothetical — hĭ-pō-thĕt'-ĭk-ăl or hĭp-ŏ-
thĕt'-ĭk-ăl.

Worcester gives the first only.

hyssop — hĭs'-ŭp or hĭ'-zŭp ; hĭz'-ŭp or
hĭs'-ŭp (Wor.).

hysteria — hĭs-tĕ'-rĭ-ā.

I

Iachimo — yăk'-ĭm-ō.

Iago — ĕ-ă'-gō.

Iamblichus — ĭ-ăm'-blĭk-ŭs.

See *Jamblichus*.

ibex — ĭ'-bĕks.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Icarus—ik'-ā-rūs, *not* ī-kā'-rūs.

Ichabod—ik'-ā-böd.

Perry says ik-ā'-böð.

Ich dien—ik dēn.

For κ, see p. 28.

ichneumon—ik-nū'-mön.

ichor—ī'-kôr, *not* ik'-ôr.

ichthyology—ik-thī-öl'-ō-jī.

ichthyosaurus—ik-thī-ō-sô'-rūs.

Ictinus—ik-tī'-nūs.

Idaho—ī'-dā-hō.

ide (chemical termination)—īd (Web.);
īd (Wor.).

“According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms ending in *ide* (as *bromide*, *chloride*, etc.) should be pronounced with the *i* long; but all other orthoëpists are unanimous in making the vowel short; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e*, thus, *bromid*, *chlorid*.”—*Webster*.

idea—ī-dē'-ā, *not* ī'-dē-ā.

ideal—ī-dē'-āl, *not* ī'-dē-āl, *nor* ī-dēl'.

See *hymeneal*.

idealism—ī-dē'-āl-izm, *not* ī'-dē-āl-izm.

Ides—īdz.

“The *Ides* of March.”

Idumæa—īd-ū-mē'-ī, *not* ī-dū'-mē-ā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

idyl—ī'-dīl or īd'-īl.

"The *Idyls* of the King." Worcester and the New Imperial give the first only. Also spelled *idyll* and pronounced as above.

ignominious—īg̃-nō-mīn'-ī-ūs.

īg̃-nō-mīn'-yūs is the form given by many *English* orthoëpists.

ignoramus — īg̃-nō-rā'-mūs, *not* īg̃-nō-rā'-mūs.

Thoroughly anglicized.

iguana—īg̃-wā'-nā.

iguanodon—īg̃-wā'-nō-dōn.

Worcester says īg̃-wān'-ō-dōn.

ihlang-ihlang—ē'-lāng-ē'-lāng, *not* īl-āng'-īl-āng'.

Ik Marvel—īk mār'-vēl, *not* īk mār'-vēl.

The above pronunciation is given on the authority of Donald G. Mitchell himself.

illicit—īl-līs'-īt.

See *elicit*.

Illinois—īl-līn-oī' or īl-līn-oiz'.

illusivē—īl-lū'-siv, *not* īl-lū'-ziv.

illustrate—īl-lūs'-trāt, *not* īl'-lūs-trāt.

illustrated—īl-lūs'-trā-tēd, *not* īl'-lūs-trā-tēd.

illustration—īl-lūs-trā'-shūn, *not* īl-lūs'-trā-shūn.

illustrative—īl-lūs'-trā-tiv, *not* īl'-lūs-trā-tiv.

imagery—īm'-āj-rī or īm'-ā-jēr-ī.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

imbecile (n.)—ĩm'-bē-sĩl or ĩm-bē-sēl'.

Worcester gives the last only. Haldeman says ĩm-bēs'-ĩl or ĩm'-bē-sĩl. ĩm'-bē-sēl (Imp.).

imbecile (adj.)—ĩm'-bē-sĩl or ĩm-bē-sēl' ; ĩm-bēs'-ĩl or ĩm-bē-sēl' (Wor.) ; ĩm'-bē-sēl (Imp.).

imbroglio—ĩm-brōl'-yō.

Worcester says ĩm-brōl'-yē-ō.

imbrue—ĩm-brū' ; ĩm-brōō' (Stor. and Hal.).

immediate—ĩm-mē'-dĩ-āt, *not* ĩm-mē'-jāt.

immediately—ĩm-mē'-dĩ-āt-lĩ, *not* ĩm-mē'-jāt-lĩ.

immersion — ĩm-mēr'-shũn, *not* ĩm-mēr'-zhũn.

immobile—ĩm-mōb'-ĩl.

See *mobile*.

Imogen—ĩm'-ō-jěn.

impartiality—ĩm-pār-shĩ-ăl'-ĩt-ĩ or ĩm-pār-shăl'-ĩt-ĩ.

imperturbable—ĩm-pěr-tũr'-bā-bl.

impetus—ĩm'-pē-tũs, *not* ĩm-pē'-tũs.

impious—ĩm'-pĩ-ũs, *not* ĩm-pĩ'-ũs.

impiously—ĩm'-pĩ-ũs-lĩ, *not* ĩm-pĩ'-ũs-lĩ.

impiousness—ĩm'-pĩ-ũs-nēs.

implacable—ĩm-plā'-kā-bl, *not* ĩm-plāk'-ā-bl.

importune—ĩm-pōr-tũn'.

“ Formerly accented on the second syllable.”—*Wor.*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

impostor—ĩm-pös'-těr, *not* ĩm-pôs'-těr.

impotence—ĩm'-pō-těns, *not* ĩm-pō'-těns.

impotency—ĩm'-pō-těn-sĩ, *not* ĩm-pō'-těn-sĩ.

impotent—ĩm'-pō-těnt, *not* ĩm-pō'-těnt.

imprimatur—ĩm-prĩm-ā'-tūr.

improvisatore—ĩm-pröv-ē-sā-tō'-rā ; ĩm-prō-vē-zā-tō'-rā (Stor.).

improvisatrice—ĩm-pröv-ē-sā-trē'-chā ; ĩm-prō-vēz'-ă-trĩs or ĩm-prō-vēz-ă-trē'-chā (Stor.).

improvise — ĩm-prō-vĩz' ; ĩm-prō-vēz' (Wor.) ; ĩm'-prō-vēz' (Stor.).

See *inchoative*.

impugn—ĩm-pūn'.

inamorata—ĩn-ăm-ō-ră'-tă.

inamorato—ĩn-ăm-ō-ră'-tō.

inaugurate—ĩn-ô'-gŭ-răt, *not* ĩn-ô'-gŭr-ăt.

incense (n.)—ĩn'-sěns.

incense (vb.)—ĩn-sěns'.

See *absent*.

inchoate—ĩn'-kō-āt ; ĩng'-kō-āt (Wor.).

inchoative — ĩn-kō'-ā-tĩv ; ĩng-kō'-ā-tĩv (Wor.) ; ĩn'-kō-ā'-tĩv (Stor.).

It is impossible, from an inspection of Stormonth's Dictionary, to tell which accent is primary and which is secondary in this word.

incidence—ĩn'-sĩd-ěns.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

incisive—ĩn-sĩ'-siv.

Stormonth says ĩn-sĩ'-ziv.

incisor—ĩn-sĩ'-zôr ; ĩn-sĩ'-sôr (Wor.).

incisure—ĩn-sizh'-yŭr.

inclusive—ĩn-klŭ'-siv ; ĩn-klŭ'-ziv (Stor.).

incognito—ĩn-köğ'-nit-ö.

incommensurable—ĩn-köm-měn'-shŭ-rā-bl ;

ĩn-köm-měn'-shŭr-ā-bl (Hal.) ; ĩn-

köm-měn'-sŭ-rā-bl (Wor. and Stor.).

incommensurate — ĩn-köm-měn'-shŭ-rāt ;

ĩn-köm-měn'-sŭ-rāt (Wor.).

incomparable — ĩn-köm'-pā-rā-bl, *not* ĩn-köm-pār'-ā-bl.

“This is among some of the words in our language, whose accentuation astonishes foreigners, and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the same accent as the verb *compare* ? ”—*Walker*.

incongruity—ĩn-kön-ğrŭ'-it-ĩ.

incongruous—ĩn-köng'-ğrŭ-ŭs.

inconvenient—ĩn-kön-vën'-yënt.

Walker, Perry, and Smart make it a word of *five* syllables, ĩn-kön-vē'-nĩ-ënt.

increase (n.)—ĩn-krēs' or ĩn'-krēs.

The first pronunciation, though preferred by Webster, is contrary to analogy. See *absent*.

increase (vb.)—ĩn-krēs'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

incubus—ĩn'-kū-būs.

Worcester says ĩng'-kū-būs.

incursion — ĩn - kûr' - shŭn ; ĩn - kēr' - shŭn
(Stor.), *not* ĩn-kûr'-zhŭn.

indecent—ĩn-dē'-sěnt.

indecisive—ĩn-dē-sī'-siv, *not* ĩn-dē-sī'-ziv.

indecorous—ĩn-dē-kō'-rŭs or ĩn-děk'-ō-rŭs.

See *decorous*.

indecorum—ĩn-dē-kō'-rŭm, *not* ĩn-děk'-ō-rŭm.

Indian—ĩnd'-yăn or ĩn'-dĩ-ăn.

indicative—ĩn-dĭk'-ā-tĭv.

indicatory—ĩn'-dĭk-ā-tō-rĭ, *not* ĩn-dĭk'-ā-tō-rĭ.

indict—ĩn-dīt'.

“In the words *indict*, *indicter*, *indictable*, and *indictment*, *c* is silent.”—*Worcester*.

indictment—ĩn-dīt'-měnt.

See *indict*.

indigenous—ĩn-dĭj'-ē-nŭs.

indiscernible—ĩn-dĭz-zěrn'-ĭ-bl.

indiscretion—ĩn-dĭs-křěsh'-ŭn.

indisputable — ĩn-dis'-pŭ-tā-bl, *not* ĩn-dis-pŭ'-tā-bl.

indissoluble—ĩn-dĭs'-sō-lŭ-bl.

indocile—ĩn-dōs'-ĭl ; ĩn-dōs'-ĭl or ĩn-dō'-sĭl
(Stor.)

Perry says ĩn-dō'-sĭl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

industry—*in'-dūs-trī*, *not in-dūs'-trī*.

See *acclimate*.

inequitable—*in-ěk'-wīt-ā-bl*.

inertia—*in-ěr'-shī-à* ; *in-ěr'-shà* (Hal.).

Ines—*ē-nēs'*.

inexhaustible — *in-ěgz-hôst'-īb-l* ; *in-ěks-hôst'-ī-bl* (Stor.).

Pronounce the *h*.

inexorable—*in-ěks'-ō-rā-bl*.

inexpiable—*in-ěks'-pī-ā-bl*.

inexplicable—*in-ěks'-plik-ā-bl*.

inexpugnable—*in-ěks-pūg'-nā-bl* or *in-ěks-pū'-nā-bl*.

Worcester gives the *first* only.

inextricable—*in-ěks'-trīk-ā-bl*.

infamous—*in'-fā-mūs*.

infantile—*in'-fān-tīl* or *in'-fān-tīl*.

infantine—*in'-fān-tīn* or *in'-fān-tīn*.

infecund—*in-fěk'-ünd*.

Perry and Knowles say *in-fē-künd'*.

inferable—*in-fēr'-ā-bl*, *not in-fēr'-ā-bl*.

See *inferrible*.

inference—*in'-fēr-ěns*, *not in-fēr'-ěns*.

inferrible—*in-fēr'-īb-l*.

See *inferable*.

infidel—*in'-fid-ěl*.

infinite—*in'-fīn-īt*, *not in-fī'-nīt*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

infinitesimal—ĩn-fĩn-ĩt-ěs'-ĩm-ăl, *not* ĩn-fĩn-ĩt-ěz'-ĩm-ăl.

inflatus—ĩn-flā'-tűs.

infusoria—ĩn-fű-sō'-rĩ-ă, *not* ĩn-fű-zō'-rĩ-ă.

Ingelow (Jean)—jěn ĩn'-jē-lō.

ingenious—ĩn-jěn'-yűs.

ĩn-jē'-nĩ-űs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

ingénue—ăN-zhā-nű'.

For ăN and ű, see p. 26.

ingenuous—ĩn-jěn'-yű-űs.

ingratiate—ĩn-ġrā'-shĩ-ăt.

inhospitable—ĩn-hös'-pĩt-ă-bl, *not* ĩn-hös-pĩt'-ă-bl.

Inkerman—ĩng-kěr-măn'.

innate—ĩn'-năt or ĩn-năt'.

innocuous—ĩn-nők'-yű-űs.

innoxious—ĩn-nők'-shűs ; ĩn - nők' - shĩ - űs
(Stor.).

Innsbruck—ĩns'-pröök.

Also spelled *Innsbruck*, and pronounced as above.

inopportune—ĩn-öp-ôr-tűn'.

Stormonth gives ĩn-öp'-ör-tűn.

inquiry—ĩn-kwĩ'-rĩ, *not* ĩn'-kwĩr-ĩ.

See *enquiry*.

insatiable—ĩn-sā'-shĩ-ă-bl.

insatiety—ĩn-sā-tĩ'-ē-tĩ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

inscrutable—*in-skrū'-tā-bl.*

insect—*in'-sĕkt*, *not in'-sĕk.*

insidious—*in-sid'-i-ūs.*

insition—*in-sish'-ün* or *in-sizh'-ün.*

Worcester gives the preference to the second pronunciation.

instead—*in-stĕd'*, *not in-stid'.*

Walker remarks: "A corrupt pronunciation of this word prevails in London, as if it were written *instid*." "This corrupt pronunciation is also often heard in the United States."—*Worcester.*

instinct (n.)—*in'-stĭngkt.*

instinct (adj.)—*in-stingkt'.*

See *adept*.

institution—*in-stĭ-tū'-shŭn*, *not in-stĭ-tōō'-shŭn.*

insult (n.)—*in'-sŭlt.*

insult (vb.)—*in-sŭlt'.*

See *absent*.

intaglio—*in-tāl'-yō*; *in-tāl'-yō* (Wor. and Stor.).

integer—*in'-tē-jĕr*, *not in'-tē-ġĕr.*

integral—*in'-tē-ġrāl*, *not in-tĕġ'-rāl.*

intercalary—*in-tĕr'-kā-lā-rĭ*; sometimes *in-tĕr-kāl'-ā-rĭ.*

intercalation—*in-tĕr-kā-lā'-shŭn.*

interest (n. and vb.)—*in'-tĕr-ĕst.*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

interested—ĩn'-těr-ěst-ěd, *not* ĩn-těr-ěst'-ěd.

interesting—ĩn'-těr-ěst-ĩng, *not* ĩn-těr-ěst'-ĩng.

Interlachen—ĩn-těr-lăk'-ěn, *not* ĩn'-těr-lăk-ěn.

For *κ*, see p. 28. Also spelled *Interlaken*, and pronounced as above.

interlocutor—ĩn-těr-lők'-yũ-tôr.

The pronunciation ĩn-těr-lō-kũ'-tôr, though authorized by Worcester, is rarely heard.

international—ĩn-těr-năsh'-ũn-ăl, *not* ĩn-těr-nă'-shũn-ăl.

See *national*.

internecine — ĩn-těr-ně'-sĩn ; ĩn-těr-ně'-sĩn (Wor.).

interpolate—ĩn-těr'-pō-lăt.

See *acclimate*. ĩn'-těr-pō-lăt is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

interstice—ĩn'-těr-stĩs or ĩn-těr'-stĩs.

The last is the only pronunciation given in the New Imperial.

intestine—ĩn-těs'-tĩn, *not* ĩn-těs'-tĩn.

intrigue—ĩn-trēg', *not* ĩn'-trēg̃.

See *amber-gris*.

intrusive—ĩn-trũ'-sĩv.

ĩn-trũ'-zĩv is Stormonth's marking.

inundate—ĩn-ũn'-dăt, *not* ĩn'-ũn-dăt.

inure—ĩn-yũr'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

invalid (n.)—ĩn'-vā-lĩd ; ĩn'-vā-lēd or ĩn'-vā-lĩd (Hal.).

Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say ĩn-vā-lēd'.

invalid (void)—ĩn-vāl'-ĩd.

invalid (infirm)—ĩn'-vā-lĩd ; ĩn'-vā-lēd or ĩn'-vā-lĩd (Hal.).

Invalides (Hôtel des)—ǫ-těl' dāz ăN-vāl-ēd'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

inveigh—ĩn-vā'.

inveigle—ĩn-vē'-ġl, *not* ĩn-vā'-ġl.

inventory—ĩn'-vĕn-tō-rĩ.

involucre—ĩn-vō-lū'-kĕr.

iodide—ĩ'-ō-dĩd ; ĩ'-ō-dĩd (Wor., Stor., and Imp.).

See *ide*.

iodine—ĩ'-ō-dĩn ; ĩ'-ō-dĩn (Stor.) ; ĩ'-ō-dĩn or ĩ'-ō-dĩn (Imp.), *not* ĩ'-ō-dĕn.

See *aniline*.

Iowa—ĩ'-ō-wā, *not* ĩ-ō'-wā.

ipecac—ĩp'-ē-kāk, *not* ĕp'-ē-kāk.

ipecacuanha—ĩp'-ē-kāk-yū-ăn'-ā.

Iphigenia—ĩf-ĩ-jē-nĩ'-ā, *not* ĩf-ĩ-jē'-nĩ-ā.

Iran—ē-rān'.

See *Kurdistan*.

irascible—ĩ-rās'-ĩb-l, *not* ĩr-ās'-ĩb-l.

irate—ĩ-rāt' ; ĩ'-rāt (Wor.).

Irenæus—ĩr-ē-nē'-ūs, *not* ĩ-rē'-nē-ūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Irene—ī-rē'-nē.

As a Christian name, it is often pronounced
ī-rēn'.

iridium—ī-rīd'-ī-ŭm, *not* īr-īd'-ī-ŭm.

iris—ī'-rīs.

Iris—ī'-rīs.

iritis—ī-rī'-tīs.

See *itis*.

iron—ī'-ŭrn.

Haldeman says ī'-ŭrn or ī'-rŭn.

“Ah me, what perils do environ

The man that meddles with cold *iron*.”

—*Hudibras*.

irony (made of iron)—ī'-ŭrn-ī.

irony (ridicule)—ī'-rŭn-ī.

Iroquois—īr-ō-kwoi'.

irrational—īr-rāsh'-ŭn-āl.

irrecognizable—īr-rē-kōg'-nīz-ā-bl, *not* īr-
rēk-ōg'-nī'-zā-bl.

irrefragable—īr-rēf'-rā-gā-bl.

īr-rē-frāg'-ā-bl is the pronunciation given
by Perry and Cull.

irrefutable—īr-rēf'-yū-tā-bl or īr-rē-fū'-tā-bl.

“Though Walker, in deference to all the
authorities that preceded him, adopts the
pronunciation īr-re-fu'-ta-bl, he says that
analogy is in favor of īr-rēf'-yū-tā-bl.”—*S.*
& *W.* See *refutable*.

irrelevant—īr-rēl'-ē-vānt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

irremediable—ĩr-rē-mē'-dĩ-ā-bl.

Perry says ĩr-rē-mēd'-ĩ-ā-bl.

irreparable—ĩr-rēp'-ā-rā-bl, *not* ĩr-rē-pār'-ā-bl.

irrespirable—ĩr-rēs'-pĩr-ā-bl, *not* ĩr-rē-spĩ'-rā-bl.

irrevocable—ĩr-rēv'-ō-kā-bl, *not* ĩr-rē-vō'-kā-bl.

Ischia—ĩs'-kē-ā.

ischiatric—ĩs-kĩ-āt'-ĩk.

Iser—ē'-zēr, *not* ĩ'-zēr.

“Iser rolling rapidly.”

Isham—ĩ'-shām.

isinglass—ĩ'-zĩng-gĩlās, *not* ĩ'-zĩn-gĩlās.

See *ask*.

Isis—ĩ'-sĩs.

Islam—ĩz'-lām, *not* ĩs'-lām.

Ismail—ĩs-mā-ēl'.

isochronal—ĩ-sők'-rō-nāl.

isochronism—ĩ-sők'-rō-nĩzm.

isochronous—ĩ-sők'-rō-nūs.

Isocrates—ĩ-sők'-rā-tēz.

Isola—ē'-sō-lā.

isolate—ĩs'-ō-lāt, ĩz'-ō-lāt, or ĩ'-sō-lāt.

Webster gives the first ; Worcester, Walker, and Smart the second ; Stormonth and Knowles the third. The New Imperial says ĩ'-sō-lāt or ĩs'-ō-lāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

isolation—ĩs-ō-lā'-shŭn, ĩz-ō-lā'-shŭn, or ĩ-sō-lā'-shŭn.

The first is Webster's; the second is Worcester's; the third is Stormonth's.

Isolde—ē-söl'-dā.

isomerism—ĩ-söm'-ěr-izm.

isosceles—ĩ-sös'-ē-lēz.

isotherm—ĩ'-sō-thěrm, *not* ĩz'-ō-thěrm.

isothermal—ĩ-sō-thěrm'-ăl, *not* ĩz-ō-thěrm'-ăl.

Ispahan—ĩs-pă-hăn'.

See *Kurdistan*.

Israel—ĩz'-rā-ěl, *not* ĩs'-rā-ěl.

issue—ĩsh'-shŭ, *not* ĩs'-yŭ.

Isthmian—ĩs'-mĩ-ăn; ĩst'-mĩ-ăn (Wor.).

"The *Isthmian Games*."

isthmus—ĩs'-mŭs or ĩst'-mŭs.

Worcester gives the last pronunciation only. Webster says that the great majority of speakers in the U. S. suppress the *th*, pronouncing the word ĩs'-mŭs or ĩz'-mŭs.

Italian—ĩ-tăl'-yăn, *not* ĩ-tăl'-yăn.

italic—ĩ-tăl'-ik, *not* ĩ-tăl'-ik.

itch—ĩch, *not* ěch.

ite (chemical termination)—ĩt.

"In composition, often pronounced ĩt."—*Wor.*

Ithuriel—ĩ-thŭ'-rĩ-ěl.

"*Ithuriel's spear*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

itinerant—ī-tīn'-ēr-ānt.

itinerary—ī-tīn'-ēr-ā-rī.

itis (termination)—ī'-tīs.

See *bronchitis*, *laryngitis*, *tonsillitis*. This ending (itis) is very often pronounced ē'-tīs.

Ituræa—ī-tū-rē'-ā, *not* ī-tū'-rē-ā.

Ivan—ē-vān'.

“*Ivan* the Terrible.”

ivory—ī'-vō-rī, *not* ī'-vrī.

Ivry—īv'-rī, Fr. pron. ē-vrē'.

Ixion—īks-ī'-ōn, *not* īks'-ī-ōn.

See *Arion*.

Iztaccihuatl—ēs-tāk-sē-hwāt'-l.

J

jackal—jāk'-ōl.

Walker and Perry say jāk'-ōl'.

Jacob—jā'-kōb, *not* jā'-kūp.

Jacobeian—jāk-ō-bē'-ān.

Jacobi—yā-kō'-bē.

Jacquard—zhā-kār'.

Jacques—zhāk.

See *Jaques*.

jaguar—jāg-yū-ār'.

Jah—jä.

Jairus—jā-ī'-rūs in New Testament; jā'-īr-ūs in Apocrypha.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Jakutsk—yă-kōōtsk'.

See *Yakootsk*.

jalap—jāl'-ăp.

Sheridan and Knowles say jöl'-ăp.

jalousie—zhă-lōō-zē'.

Jamblichus—jām'-blik-ūs.

See *Iamblichus*.

Janaushek—yă'-now-shěk.

janizary—jăn'-iz-ā-rĭ.

January—jăn'-yū-ā-rĭ.

Japanese—jăp'-ăn-ēz.

See *Chinese*.

Japheth—jă'-fěth, *not* jă'-fět.

A common error.

Jaques—zhăk or jă'-kwēz.

"As You Like It."

"Sometimes Shakespeare makes one syllable and sometimes two syllables of the word. Sir W. Scott makes one syllable of it, but Charles Lamb two."—*Brewer's Reader's Hand-Book*.

jasmine—jăz'-mĭn or jăs'-mĭn ; jăs'-mĭn (Imp.).

Sheridan and Knowles say jēs'-mĭn.

jaundice—jăn'-dĭs.

See *craunch*.

jaunt—jănt ; jônt (Stor.).

See *craunch*.

jaunty—jănt'-ĭ ; jônt'-ĭ (Stor.).

See *craunch*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Java—jä'-vâ or jâ'-vâ, *not* jäv'-â.

javelin—jäv'-lîn ; jäv'-ël-in (Hal.).

jean—jân, *not* jën.

Jean Paul—zhân pŏl.

See *Richter*. For än, see p. 26.

Jean Valjean—zhân vâl-zhân'.

Generally pronounced by those unfamiliar with French, jën vâl-jën'. For än, see p. 26.

Jeanne d'Arc—zhân-därk'.

See *Foan of Arc*.

Jeddo—yěd'-ō.

See *Yeddo*.

jejuné—jē-jūn' ; jē-jōon' (Hal.).

Jemima—jē-mī'-mâ ; Bib. jē-mī'-mâ or jēm'-im-â.

Jena—jën'-â ; Ger. pron. yâ'-nä.

Jephthah jěf'-thâ, *not* jěp'-thâ.

jeremiad—jěr-ē-mī'-äd.

jeremiade—jěr-ē-mī'-äd.

Jerusalem—jē-rū'-sâ-lēm.

Jesuit—jěz'-yū-īt, *not* jězh'-yū-īt.

Jethro—jē'-thrō, *not* jěth'-rō.

jeu-d'esprit—zhû dēs-prē' ; Fr. pron. zhö dēs-prē'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Jevons—jěv'-önz, *not* jē'-vönz.

Jew—jū or jōō.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

jew's-harp—jūz'-härp ; jōos'-härp or jōoz'-härp (Hal.).

Joachim—jō'-â-kīm ; Ger. pron. yō'-â-kīm.
For κ, see p. 28.

Joan of Arc—jōn öv ärk, *not* jō-än' öv ärk.

jocose—jō-kōs'.

jocund—jök'-ünd.

Joinville de—dū join'-vīl ; Fr. pron, dū
zhwǎN-vēl'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

joist—joist, *not* jois.

jonquil—jōn'-kwīl.

See *jonquille*.

jonquille—jōn'-kwīl.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable. See
jonquil.

Jordaens—yör'-dāns.

Jorullo—hō-rōōl'-yō.

"Often pronounced hō-rōōl'-yō." — *Gaz*.
See *Xorullo*, an old spelling. In Spanish, *j*
before every vowel, is pronounced like a
strong guttural *h*, similar to the German κ.
See p. 28.

Joseffy—yō-sěf'-ī.

jostle—jös'-l, *not* jöst'-l.

jostling—jös'-līng, *not* jöst'-līng.

Joubert—zhōo-bâr'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Joule—jōol, *not* zhōol.

“*Foule’s* law.”

joust—jüst ; jōost (Stor. and Imp.).

“*Tourney* and *joust*.”

jovial—jō'-vī-ăl ; jōv'-yăl (Hal.).

Jowett—jow'-ět, *not* jō'-ět.

jowl—jōl, *not* jowl.

“*Cheek* by *jowl*.”

Juarez—jōō-ă'-rěz ; Sp. pron. hōō-ă'-rěth.

See *Forullo*.

Jubilate—jū-bīl-ă'-tē.

Stormonth says jū-bīl-ă'-tē.

Judaic—jū-dă'-īk.

Juggernaut—jūg'-ěr-nôt.

jugular—jū'-gū-lăr, *not* jūg'-yū-lăr.

“*The jugular* veins.”

jujube—jū'-jūb ; jōō'-jōōb (Stor.).

Juliet—jū'-lī-ět.

Jungfrau—yōōng'-frow.

Juniata—jū-nī-ă'-tă.

Junot—zhū-nō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Jupiter—jū'-pīt-ēr, *not* jū'-bīt-ēr.

Jurgensen—yōōr'-gĕn-sĕn.

In Danish, *j* is pronounced like *y* (consonant) in English, and *g* is always hard.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Jussieu de—dü jüs-sū' ; Fr. pron. dü zhü-sē-ö'.

For ü and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

justificatory—jüs'-tíf-ík-ā-tō-rĭ ; jüs-tíf'-ík-ā-tō-rĭ.

juvenile—jū'-vē-nĭl.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say jū'-vē-nĭl.

K

Kaaba—kā-ā'-bā.

See *Caaba*.

Kaaterskill—kā'-tēr-skĭl, *not* kô'-tēr-skĭl,
unless spelled Cauterskill.

kabala—kāb'-ā-lā.

See *cabala*.

kaleidoscope—kā-lĭ'-dō-skōp.

Kamchatka—kām-chāt'-kā.

See *Kamtchatka*.

Kamtchatka—kām-chāt'-ka.

See *Kamchatka* and *Kamtschatka*.

Kamtschatka—kām-chāt'-kā.

“It may be remarked that *Kamtschatka* is the German, while *Kamtchatka* is the French spelling. *Tch* in French, being equivalent to *tsch* in German, or *ch* in English, it will be perceived that, in either case, the name should be pronounced *Kām-chāt'-kā*.”—*Gaz.*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Kanawha—kà-nô'-wà.

kangaroo—kănġ-gā-rōō'.

Kansas—kăn'-sās, *not* kăn'-zās.

Kant—kânt.

Katahdin (Mount)—kă-tă'-dîn.

Kavanagh (Julia)—kăv'-ăn-ă, *not* kăv-
ăn'-ă.

kayak—kă'-yăk.

Kearney—kär'-nĭ, *not* kěr'-nĭ.

Kearsarge (Mount)—kěr'-sărj.

Keble (John)—kē'-bl, *not* kěb'-l,

keelson—kěl'-sŭn or kēl'-sŭn.

Kekrops—kē'-krōps.

See Cecrops.

Kenelm—kěn'-ělm, *not* kěn'-ělm'.

Kennebec—kěn-ē-běk', *not* kěn'-ē-běk.

Keokuk—kē'-ō-kŭk, *not* kē-ō'-kŭk.

kept—kĕpt, *not* kĕp.

Kerguelen—kěr'-ġěl-ĕn ; Fr. pron. kěr-ġā-
lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

kettle—kĕt'-l, *not* kĭt'-l.

khan (chief)—kôn or kăn.

khan (inn)—kăn.

Worcester gives kôn the preference.

Khartoom—kär-tōom'.

The *kĥ* is slightly aspirated.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

khedive—kā-dēv' or kē'-dīv ; kā-dē'-vā or
kē-dīv' (Wor.) ; kēd-ēv' (Stor. and
Hal.).

Khiva—kē'-vā.

See *Khartoom*.

Khorassan—kō-rās-sān'.

See *Khartoom*.

Kief—kē-ēf'.

See *Kiev*.

Kiel—kēl.

Kiev—kē-ēv'.

See *Kief*.

Kilauea—kē-low-ā'-ā.

kiln—kīl, *not* kīln.

Kinchin-Jinga—kīn-chīn-jīng'-gā.

See *Kunchain-Funga*, et seq., for other
spellings.

kind—kīnd, *not* kyīnd.

See *card*.

kindergarten—kīn'-dēr-gār-tēn, *not* kīn'-
dēr-gār-dēn.

kinematics—kī-nē-māt'-īks, *not* kīn-ē-māt'-
īks.

kinetics—kī-nēt'-īks, *not* kīn-ēt'-īks.

kiosk—kī-ōsk'.

kirschwasser—kērsh'-wös-sēr.

Worcester says kērsh'-väs-ēr, which more
nearly approaches the German pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Kissingen—kīs'-sīng-ĕn.

Commonly pronounced kīs'-sīn-jĕn.

kitchen—kīch'-ĕn, *not* kīch'-n.

See *damage*.

Klamath—klā'-măt.

Klaus (Peter)—klovs.

Kléber—klē'-bĕr or klā'-bâr; Fr. pron.
klā-bâr'.

knoll—nōl, *not* nōl.

Knollys—nōlz.

knout—nowt or nōōt.

knowledge—nōl'-ĕj; nō'-lēj is obsolete.

kohl-slaa—kōl'-slä.

See *cole-slaw*.

Köln—köln.

For ö, see p. 25.

Königsberg — kĕn'-īg̃z-bĕrg̃; Ger. pron.
kō'-nīgs-bĕrg.

For ö and g, see pp. 25 and 28.

koran — kō'-răn; Arabic pron. kōör'-ân
(Hal.).

Kordofan—kōr-dō-făn'.

Kosciusco—kōs-sī-ŭs'-kō.

Kosciuszko—kōsh-chōō'-skō.

Kossuth—kōsh'-ōōt.

Kotzebue von—fōn kōt'-sē-bōō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

kraal—kräl or krôl.

“Pronounced *krä'-al* by Smart, Clarke, and Worcester, but *kräl* or *krawl* is the pronunciation of the English residents of Cape Colony.”—*Webster*.

“The pronunciation (krôl) assigned to this word is that given it by a resident of Cape Colony who recently visited one of the compilers of this volume.”—*S. & W.*

Krakow—krä'-kōof.

See *Cracow*.

Krause—krow'-zě.

kreutzer—krüt'-sēr or kroit'-sēr.

Worcester gives the second only.

Krupp—krōop.

Kunchain-Junga—kūn-chīn-jūng'-gā.

Kunchin-Ginga—kōon-chīn-jīng'-gā.

Kunchin-Junga—kōon-chīn-jūng'-gā.

Kurdistan—kōor-dīs-tān'.

Also spelled *Koordistan*, and pronounced as above. Names of Oriental places ending in *an* are generally accented on the last syllable, as *Hindostan*, *Iran*, *Ispahan*, *Tcheran*, *Turkestan*, etc.

Kurile (Islands)—kōo'-rīl.

Also spelled *Koorile*, and pronounced as above.

kyrie eleison—kīr'-ī-ē ē-lī'-sūn.

The last word is sometimes spelled *eleeson*, and is then pronounced ē-lē'-ē-sūn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

L

laboratory—lăb'-ō-rā-tō-rĭ, *not* lăb'-rā-tō-rĭ.

Laboulaye—lă-bōō-lă'.

Labrador—lăb-rā-dôr', *not* lăb'-rā-dôr,
which is the common pronunciation.

La Bruyère de—dŭ lă brŭ-ē-yâr' or dŭ lă
brŭ-yâr'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Lacedæmon—lăs-ē-dē'-mŏn.

Lachesis—lăk'-ē-sĭs, *not* lăk-ē'-sĭs.

Lachine (rapids)—lă-shĕn'.

lachrymose—lăk'-rĭ-mŏs.

Worcester accents the final syllable.

lackadaisical—lăk-ā-dā'-zĭk-ăl.

laconism—lăk'-ō-nĭzm.

Webster formerly said lă'-kŏn-ĭzm.

lactometer—lăk-tŏm'-ē-tĕr.

lacustrine—lă-kŭs'-trĭn.

Ladoga (Lake)—lăd'-ō-gā, *not* lăd-ō'-gā.

Ladrones (Islands)—lă-drŏnz' ; Sp. pron.
lă-drŏ-nĕs.

Laertes—lă-ēr'-tĕz.

Lafayette de—dŭ lă-fā-ēt'.

Laffitte—lă-fĕt'.

Lafontaine de—dŭ lă-fŏn-tān' ; Fr. pron.
dŭ lă fŏn-tān'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

La Fourche—lä föörsh'.

Lagado—lä-gā'-dō.

Lagrange de—dū lä-g-ränzh'.

For än, see p. 26.

La Guayra—lä gwi'-rä.

Lahore—lä-hör'.

Lalla Rookh—lä'-lä-rōok, *not* lä-lä-rōok'.

L'Allegro—lä-lä'-grō.

Lamech—lä'-mëk, *not* läm'-ëk.

lamentable—läm'-ënt-ä-bl, *not* lä-mënt'-ä-bl.

Frequently mispronounced.

Lancaster—längk'-äs-tër, *not* län'-käs-tër.

Lancelot du Lac—län'-sē-lōt dū läk.

landau—län'-dō ; län-dō' (Wor. and Stor.);
not län'-dō.

landwehr—länt'-vâr or länd'-wâr ; länt'-vâr
(Wor.) ; länd'-vâr (Stor.).

Lange—läng'-ë.

lang-syne — läng'-sîn ; läng-sîn' (Wor.) ;
läng-sîn' (Stor.), *not* läng-zîn'.

language—läng'-g-wāj, *not* läng'-g-wīj.

Languedoc—län'-g-ü-dōk.

For än, see p. 26.

languid—läng'-g-wid, *not* län'-g-wid.

languish—läng'-g-wish, *not* län'-g-wish.

languor—läng'-g-wür.

Lannes—län or län.

Laocoön—lä-ök'-ō-ön, *not* lä-ō-kōon'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Laodamia—lā-ōd-ā-mī'-ā.

Laodicea—lā-ōd-īs-ē'-ā.

lapel—lā-pěl'.

lapis-lazuli—lā'-pīs lāz'-ül-ī.

Laplace de—dū lā-plās'.

Laputa—lā-pū'-tā.

Lara—lā'-rā.

Lares—lā'-rēz.

“*Lares* and *Penates*.”

larghetto—lār-ġět'-tō.

lariat—lār'-ī-āt.

La Rochefoucauld de—dū lā rōsh-fōō-kō'.

Larrey (Baron)—lā-rā'.

larum—lār'-ūm.

lā'-rūm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

laryngeal—lār-īn-jē'-āl or lā-rīn'-jē'-āl.

Worcester gives the second pronunciation only.

laryngitis—lār-īn-jī'-tīs, *not* lār-īn-jē'-tīs.

See *itis*.

laryngoscope—lā-rīng'-ġō-skōp, *not* lā-rīn'-jō-skōp.

The *g* is hard in the *third* syllable.

larynx—lār'-īngks or lā'-rīngks.

Do not pronounce the word lār'-nīks.

Las Cases de—dū lās kāz'.

lasso—lās'-sō, *not* lās-sō'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Latakia—lä-tä-kē'-ä.

This is the modern name of the ancient
Laodicea.

latent—lä'-tënt, *not* lä't'-ënt.

lath—läth.

Worcester says läth.

lathe (machine)—läth.

laths—läthz ; läthz (Wor.).

See *cloths*.

Latin—lä't'-in.

Do not obscure the *i* in the *final* syllable.

See *damage*.

lattice—lä't'-is, *not* lä't'-üs.

See *damage*.

laudanum—lö'-dā-nūm.

löd'-ā-nūm is a secondary pronunciation
of Worcester's, and the form in common use.

laugh—läf.

See *craunch*.

launch—läñch.

See *craunch*. In this word, and the three
succeeding ones, Stormonth makes the vowel-
sound in the *first* syllable ô.

launder—läñ'-dër.

See *craunch*. It is a common error to use
the expression "to laundry," meaning "to
launder." There is no verb "to laundry."

laundress—läñ'-drës.

See *craunch*.

laundry—läñ'-drī.

See *craunch*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

laurel—lô'-rĕl.

Worcester prefers lör'-ĕl.

Lausanne—lō-zăn'.

lava—lă'-vâ or lă'-vâ, *not* lăv'-â.

Lavater—lă-fă'-tĕr or lă-vă-târ' (Web.) ;
lă'-vă-tĕr or lă-vă-târ' (Biog.).

laver—lă'-vĕr, *not* lăv'-ĕr.

Lavoisier—lă-vwă-zĕ-ă'.

The last two syllables should be pronounced
in quick succession.

Layard—lă'-ărd.

lazar—lă'-zăr.

lazzaroni—lăz-ă-rō'-nĭ.

Leamington—lĕm'-ĭng-tŏn.

leaped—lēpt.

Worcester gives *lēpt* the preference. Smart says : " The preterite and participle are regular in spelling, *i. e.*, *leaped*, but are pronounced *lēpt*."

learned (adj.)—lĕr'-nĕd.

learned (part.)—lĕrnd.

Although *ed* final is generally silent in preterits, participles, and adjectives, it should be sounded in the adjectives, *aged, beloved, blessed, crabbed, crooked, cursed, deuced, dogged, learned, rugged, wicked, winged, wretched*, etc. When *ed* is preceded by the sound of *t* or *d*, it is necessarily pronounced, as *commit, committed ; found, founded*.

Webster says : " Some persons, chiefly among the clergy, make it a practice to pro-

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

nounce the participial termination in most cases in which it is not preceded by a vowel.
 * * * This usage * * * is commonly regarded as savoring of affectation or of an old-school education."

lease (to let)—lēš.

lease (to glean)—lēz.

leash—lēsh, *not* lësh.

Lebbeus—lēb-bē'-ūs.

Lebrun—lŭ-brŭn'.

For ŭn, see p. 27.

Le Clerc—lŭ-klâr', *not* lŭ-klârk'.

Ledru-Róllin—lŭ-drŭ'-rō-lăn'.

For ŭ and ăn, see p. 26.

leeward—lē'-wärd or lŭ'-ärd.

The second pronunciation is the one universally used by seafaring men. The dictionaries generally prefer the first form.

Lefebvre—lŭ-fävr'.

Lefèvre—lŭ-fävr'.

Legaré—lŭ-ġrē'.

legate—lēġ'-ät, *not* lē'-ġät.

Perry says lēġ'-ät.

legato—lē-ġä'-tō ; lēġ-ä'-tō (Stor.).

legend—lē'-jënd or lēj'-ënd ; lēj'-ënd (Stor.,

Hal., and Imp.).

legendary—lēj'-ën-dä-rĭ.

Legendre—lŭ-zhändr'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Leghorn—lēġ'-hōrn or lēġ-hōrn', *not* lāk'-hōrn.

See *Newfoundland*.

legislative—lēj'-is-lā-tiv, *not* lē-jis'-lā-tiv.

Webster says : " In this word and in *legislator*, *legislatrix*, *legislature*, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables ; and a in the third has its first or long sound." See *legislature*.

legislator—lēj'-is-lā-tôr.

See *legislative*.

legislature—lēj'-is-lāt-yūr.

See *legislative*. Worcester remarks : " We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, legis'-lature (also *legislative*, legis'lative), a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."

legume—lēġ'-yūm or lē-ġūm'.

Worcester gives the first only.

Leibnitz von—fōn līp'-nīts.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers the pronunciation fōn līb'-nīts.

Leicester—lēś'-tēr.

See *Alnwick*.

Leigh (Aurora)—lē, *not* lā.

Leila—lē'-là, *not* lī'-là.

Leinster—līn'-stēr or lēn'-stēr, *not* līn'-stēr.

Leipsic—līp'-sīk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Leipzig—līp'-tsīg.

For G, see p. 28.

leisure — lē'-zhūr; lē'-zhūr or lězh'-ūr
(Hal.).

“Sometimes, but less properly, pronounced *lezh'-ur*.”—*Webster*. Smart says: “Between leisure (lē) and leisure (lězh), there is little, in point of good usage, to choose.”

Leith—lēth.

Lely (Sir Peter)—lē'-lī.

Leman (Lake)—lē'-măn.

Lemprière—lēm-prēr'.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers lēm'-prē-ēr.

Lena—lē'-nà; Russiān pron. lā'-nà.

Lenape—lěn'-ă-pē.

This pronunciation is given on the authority of Mr. H. C. Mercer, author of the book entitled “The Lenape Stone.”

L'Enclos de (Ninon)—nē-nôn' dū lăn-klō'.

For ôN and ăN, see pp. 27 and 26.

length—lěngth, *not* lenth.

lenient—lē'-nī-ěnt, *not* lēn'-yěnt.

lenitive—lěn'-īt-iv.

Leominster — lēm'-in-stēr, *not* lē'-ō-mīn-stēr.

See *Alnwick*.

Leonato—lē-ō-nă'-tō.

“Much Ado about Nothing.”

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

leonine—lē'-ō-nīn.

Haldeman prefers lē'-ō-nīn.

leper—lēp'-ēr.

Leroux—lŭ-rōō'.

Le Sage—lŭ-sāzh'.

Lesseps de—dŭ lā-sěps'; dŭ lā-sěp' (Biog.).

lessor—lēs'-sôr.

lēs-sôr' is Worcester's secondary pronunciation. "It is pronounced lēs-sôr', when contrasted with *les-see'*."—*S. & W.*

Le Sueur—lŭ sü-ör'.

For ü and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

lethal—lē'-thäl.

lethargic—lē-thär'-jĭk, *not* lēth'-är-jĭk.

lethargy—lēth'-är-jĭ.

Lethe—lē'-thē.

Lethean—lē-thē'-än, *not* lē'-thē-än.

lettuce—lēt'-ĭs, *not* lēt'-ŭs.

Leucophryne — lŭ-kō-frī'-nē, *not* lŭ-köf'-rĭn-ē.

Leuk—loik.

"The Baths of *Leuk*."

Leutze—loit'-sě.

Leuwenhoeck van—văn lö'-wĕn-höök.

For ö, see p. 25.

Levant—lē-vănt'.

levantine—lē-văn'-tĭn or lĕv'-ăn-tĭn.

levator—lē-vā'-tôt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

levee (embankment)—lěv'-ē, *not* lē-vē'.

levee (reception)—lěv'-ē.

“When used to signify an evening party or assembly, it is often pronounced, in the U. S., lē-vē'.”—*S. & W.*

level—lěv'-ěl, *not* lěv'-l.

lever—lē'-vēr or lěv'-ēr.

Of *seventeen* authorities consulted, Webster alone gives lěv'-ēr, and this as a secondary pronunciation only.

Lever (Charles)—lē'-vēr, *not* lěv'-ēr.

leverage—lěv'-ēr-āj ; lē'-vēr-āj (Stor. and Imp.).

Leverrier—lŭ-vēr'-i-ēr ; Fr. pron. lŭ-vā-rē-ā'.

Lewes (George Henry)—lū'-īs, *not* lūz.

leyden (jar)—lī'-děn or lā'-děn.

Worcester and Stormonth give the second only.

Leyden—lī'-děn.

liaison—lē-ā-zôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

liard—lē-är'.

Libanus—līb'-ā-nŭs.

See *Anti-Libanus*.

libertine—līb'-ēr-tĭn ; līb'-ēr-tĭn (Stor.).

licentiate—lī-sĕn'-shĭ-āt.

lichen—lī'-kĕn or lĭch'-ĕn.

“As a medical word, Smart pronounces it

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

lī'-kěn, but as a botanical term, *lich'-ĕn*."—*Webster*.

"The pronunciation of *lī'-kěn* appears to be supported by the best usage among American botanists."—*Worcester*.

licorice—*lik'-ō-rīs*, *not* *lik'-ō-rīsh*; *lik'-ēr-is* (Hal.).

Also spelled *liquorice*, and pronounced as above.

Liddell—*līd'-ĕl*, *not* *līd'-ĕl'*.

There is, in America, a tendency to pronounce the names of persons of two syllables ending in *ell* (as Lyell, Parnell, etc.) with the accent on the *last* syllable. Such names are, in England, accented upon the *first* syllable.

Lieber—*lē'-bĕr*.

Liebig von—*fōn lē'-bīg*.

For G, see p. 28.

lief—*lēf*, *not* *lēv*.

Liège—*lēj*; Fr. pron. *lē-āzh'*.

lien—*lē'-ĕn* or *lī'-ĕn*.

This word is by most persons pronounced *lēn*.

lieutenant—*lū-tĕn'-ănt*, *lēf-tĕn'-ănt* or *lēv-tĕn'-ănt*.

The pronunciations *lēf* and *lēv* are passing out of use.

lignine—*līg'-nĭn*, *not* *līg'-nĕn*.

See *aniline*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

lilac—lī'-lăk.

Stormonth says līl'-ăk.

Lima (Peru)—lē'-mă.

Lima (U. S.)—lī'-mă.

limner—līm'-nēr.

Limoges—lē-mōzh'.

Lincoln—līng'-kūn, *not* līn'-kūn.

lineament—līn'-ē-ā-měnt.

See *liniment*.

lingual—līn'-gŵăl.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say
līng'-gŵăl.

linguist—līn'-gŵīst.

Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation,
līng'-gŵīst, is the one generally heard.

linguistics — līn-gŵīs'-tīks ; līng-gŵīs'-tīks
(Hal.).

See *linguist*.

liniment—līn'-īm-ěnt.

See *lineament*.

Linlithgow—līn-līth'-gō.

Linnæan—līn-ē'-ăn.

Also spelled *Linnean*, and pronounced as
above.

Linnæus von—fōn līn-ē'-ūs, *not* fōn līn'-ē-ūs.

Linné von—fōn līn-nī'.

The *i* in the last syllable is to be prolonged
in utterance. This (von Linné) is the *Swedish*
spelling and pronunciation.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

linoleum—lĭn-ō'-lē-ŭm, *not* lĭn-ō-lē'-ŭm.

linsey woolsey — lĭn'-sĭ wŏol'-sĭ ; lĭn'-zĭ
wŏol'-zĭ (Stor.).

Lipari (Islands)—lĭp'-ä-rē, *not* lĭp'-ä'-rē.

The pronunciations given in Lippincott's
Pronouncing Gazetteer are lĭp'-ä-rē or lē'-
pā-rē.

liqueur—lē-kûr' ; Fr. pron. lē-kör'.

Worcester says lē-kûr', and Stormonth lē-
kēr'. For ö, see p. 25.

Lisle—lĭl ; Fr. pron. lēl.

listen—lĭs'-n, *not* lĭst'-n.

Liszt (Franz)—fränts lĭst.

literati—lĭt-ēr-ä'-tĭ.

Often pronounced lĭt-ēr-ä'-tē.

literature—lĭt'-ēr-ä-tŭr.

litharge—lĭth'-ärj.

lithe—lĭth.

Stormonth says lĭth.

lithesome—lĭth'-sŭm ; lĭth'-sŭm (Stor.).

lithographer — lĭth-öġ'-rā-fēr, *not* lĭth'-ö-
ġräf-ēr.

lithography—lĭth-öġ'-rā-fĭ, *not* lĭth'-ö-ġräf-ĭ.

litigious—lĭ-tĭd'-jŭs.

litre (measure)—lĭ'-tēr or lē'-tēr.

Worcester gives the second only.

littérateur—lē-tā-rä-tŭr'.

In French, the last syllable is pronounced
tör. For ö, see p. 25.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

livelong—lĭv'-lǒng, *not* lĭv'-lǒng.

livery—lĭv'-ĕr-ĭ.

Haldeman prefers lĭv'-rĭ.

livre—lĭ'-vēr or lē'-vēr.

llama—lă'-mă or lā'-mă.

Worcester gives the second only.

llano (prairie)—lă'-nō.

Worcester says lyă'-nō, which is the Spanish pronunciation. *Ll* in Spanish is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.

Llewellyn—lōō-ĕl'-ĭn.

loath—lōth.

Webster formerly said lōth.

loathe—lōth.

loathsome—lōth'-sŭm, *not* lōth'-sŭm.

lobelia—lō-bē'-lĭ-ă.

Loch Eil—lök ēl.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Loch Katrine—lök kăt'-rĭn.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Loch Lomond—lök lō'-mōnd.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Lochinvar (lake)—lök-ĭn'-vār.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Lochinvar (Scott's Marmion)—lök-ĭn-vār'.

Lodi—lō'-dē.

"The bridge of *Lodi*."

Lodovico—lō-dō-vē'-kō, *not* lō-dōv'-ē-kō.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Loffoden (Islands)—löff-fō'-dën.
 loggia—löd'-jâ ; lôd'-jê-â (Wor.).
 loggie—löd'-jâ.

Worcester says lôd'-jê-â.

logomachy—lō-gōm'-ā-kī.

Loire—lwär.

Lombardy—löm'-bär-dī, *not* lüm'-bär-dī.

Longimanus—lön-jīm'-ā-nūs.

long-lived—lōng'-līvd, *not* lōng'-līvd.

Lopé de Vega—lō'-pā dā vā'-gā.

Lopez—lō'-pēs ; Sp. pron. lō'-pēth.

Z, in Spanish, is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Los Angeles—lōs ān'-jěl-ěz ; Sp. pron. lōs
 āng'-hā-lēs.

loth—lōth.

See *loath*, a more correct spelling.

Lothario—lō-thā'-rī-ō, *not* lō-thä'-rī-ō.

Lotophagi—lō-tōf'-ā-jī.

Lotze (Hermann)—lōt'-sē.

Louisiana—lōō-ē-zē-ā'-nā, *not* lōō-ē-zē-ān'-ā.

Louisville—lōō'-īs-vīl or lōō'-ī-vīl.

lower (to threaten)—low'-ēr.

lower (to let down)—lō'-ēr.

Loyola de—dā loi-ō'-lā ; Sp. pron. dā lō-
 yō'-lā.

lozenge—lōz'-ēj.

Lübke—lüp'-kē.

For ū, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Lucknow—lŭk'-now.

lucre—lŭ'-kěr ; lōō'-kěr (Stor.).

Lucrezia Borgia—lōō-krāt'-sē-ä bōr'-jä.

ludicrous—lŭ'-dī-krŭs ; lōō'-dī-krŭs (Stor.).

Ludwig—lōōd'-vīg.

For G, see p. 28.

Lugano (Lake)—lōō-ġä'-nō.

Luigi—lōō-ē'-jē.

Luis—lōō-ēs'.

lukewarm—lŭk'-wōrm ; lōōk'-wōrm (Stor.).

lullaby—lŭl'-ā-bī.

Lupercal—lŭ-pēr'-kāl ; lōō'-pēr-kāl (Stor.).

"In Shakespeare, the accentuation is *Lu-per-cal*."—*Web*.

lute—lŭt ; lōōt (Stor.).

Luther—lŭ'-thěr ; Gr. pron. lōō'-těr.

In German, the digraph *th* is pronounced like *t* in English.

Luxembourg—lŭks-än-bōōr'.

For ü and än, see p. 26.

Luxor—lŭks'-ôr or lōōks'-ôr.

luxuriance—lŭġz-yŭ'-rī-äns or lŭks-yŭ'-rī-äns.

Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭġ-zŭ'-rī-äns. Haldeman says lŭk-shōō'-rī-äns or lŭġ-zhōō'-rī-äns.

luxuriant—lŭġz-yŭ'-rī-änt or lŭks-yŭ'-rī-änt.

Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭġ-zŭ'-rī-änt. Haldeman says lŭk-shōō'-rī-änt or lŭġ-zhōō'-rī-änt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

luxurious—lŭḡz-yŭ'-rĭ-ŭs or lŭks-yŭ'-rĭ-ŭs.

Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭḡ-zŭ'-rĭ-ŭs.

luxury—lŭk'-shŭ-rĭ ; lŭks'-yŭ-rĭ (Stor.) ;
lŭḡ'-zŭ-rĭ (Imp.) ; lŭk'-shŭr-ĭ (Hal.).

Lycaon—lĭ-kā'-ŏn.

Lyceum—lĭ-sē'-ŭm, *not* lĭ'-sē-ŭm.

Almost universally mispronounced. See *abdomen*.

Lycidas—lĭs'-ĭ-dās.

Lyell (Sir Charles)—lĭ'-ĕl.

See *Liddell*.

Lyly (John)—lĭl'-ĭ.

Lyon (France)—lē-ôN'.

For ôN, see p. 27. See *Lyons*.

Lyonnaise—lĭ-ŏn-āz' ; Fr. pron. lē-ŏn-āz'.

Lyons (France)—lĭ'-ŏnz.

See *Lyon*.

lyricism—lĭr'-ĭs-ĭzm.

lyrist—lĭ'-rĭst.

Perry says lĭr'-ĭst.

Lysias—lĭs'-ĭ-ās ; lĭsh'-ĭ-ās (Biog.).

Lysippus—lĭ-sĭp'-ŭs.

M

ma'am—mām, *not* mām.

Mabel—mā'-bĕl, *not* mǎb'-ĕl.

Macao—mā-kā'-ō or mā-kow'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Macbeth—mäk-bëth', *not* mäk'-bëth.

Maccabæus (Judas)—mäk-ä-bë'-üs.

Maccabean—mäk-kä-bë'-än.

Maccabees—mäk'-kä-bëz.

Machiavel—mäk'-i-ä-vël.

Machiavelian—mäk-i-ä-vël'-yän ; mäk-i-ä-vë'-li-än (Stor.).

Machiavelism—mäk'-i-ä-vël-izm.

Machiavelli de—dä mäk-ë-ä-vël'-ë.

machination—mäk-in-ä'-shün.

Machpelah—mäk-pë'-lä.

“The Cave of *Machpelah*.” Perry accents the *first* syllable.

Mackay (Charles)—mäk-i' or mäk-ä'.

mackerel—mäk'-ër-ël, *not* mäk'-rël.

Macleod—mäk-lowd'.

Maclise—mäk-lës', *not* mäk-liz'.

Macready—mäk-rë'-dī, *not* mäk-rä'-dī.

macrocosm—mäk'-rō-kōzm or mā'-krō-kōzm.

madam—mäd'-äm.

See *madame*.

madame—mä-däm'.

See *madam*.

madeira (wine)—mā-dë'-rà or mā-dä'-rà,

The second is the pronunciation in general use.

Madeira (Islands)—mā-dë'-rà ; Port. pron. mā-dä'-ë-rä or mā-dä'-rä.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

mademoiselle — mäd-mwöz-ěl' ; mäd-ëm-wä-zěl' (Wor.).

Madras—mäd-räs'.

Madrid—mäd-rīd' ; Sp. pron. mä-thrēth'.

See *Guadalquivir*.

maelstrom—māl'-strūm.

Stormonth says māl'-ström.

maestro—mä-ēs'-trō, *not* mā'-strō.

Magdala—măġ'-dā-lā.

Magdalen—măġ'-dā-lēn.

Magdalen (College at Oxford)—môd'-līn.

See *Alnwick*.

Magdalene — măġ'-dā-le'-nē ; măġ'-dā-lēn (Biog.).

Magellan—mä-jěl'-ăn; Sp. pron. mä-hěl'-yän.

See *llano*.

Magendie—mä-zhän-dē'.

For än, see p. 26.

Magenta—mä-jěn'-tä.

Maggiore (Lake)—mäd-jō'-rā.

magi—mä'-jī.

magian—mä'-jī-ăn.

magna charta—măġ'-nā kär'-tā.

The digraph *ch* is pronounced like *k* in all Greek and Latin words.

magnesia—măġ'-nē'-zhī-ă or măġ'-nē'-zhă, *not* măġ'-nē'-shă.

Worcester gives the first only, and Stormonth says măġ'-nē'-shī-ă.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

magnificent—mäḡ-nif'-is-ënt.

Magyar — möd'-jör ; mäd'-jär (Wor.) ;
mäd'-yär (Stor.).

Mahabarata—mä-hä-bä'-rä-tä.

Also spelled *Mahabharata*, and pronounced
as above.

Mahaleel—mä-hä'-lē-ël.

Mahomet — mā-höm'-ët, mā'-hō-mët or
mä'-hō-mët.

“Mā-höm'-ët is not only the prevailing
English pronunciation, but it corresponds
more nearly with the Arabic.”—*Biog.* See
Mohammed.

Mahopac (Lake)—mä-hō'-pāk.

The pronunciation mā'-hō-pāk is very fre-
quently heard.

Mahratta—mä-rä'-tä.

“The *Mahratta* States.”

Main (river)—mān ; Ger. pron. mīn.

“Frankfort-on-the-*Main*.”

maintain—mān-tān'.

maintenance—mān'-tēn-āns.

Maintenon de—du mǎn-tū-nôn'.

For ǎn and ôñ, see pp. 26 and 27.

Mainz—mīnts.

See *Mayence*.

maiolica—mī-öl'-ik-ä.

See *majolica*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

majolica—mā-jöl'-ĭk-à.

See *maiolica*. Haldeman says mā-yöl'-ĭk-à.

Malabar—māl-ā-bār', *not* māl'-ā-bār.

mal apropos—māl-ăp-rō-pō'.

malaria—mā-lā'-rĭ-à.

Haldeman gives māl-âr'-ĭ-à as a secondary pronunciation.

Malay—mā-lā', *not* mā'-lā.

Malaysia — mā-lā'-shĭ-à, *not* mā-lā'-zhĭ-à
nor mā-lā'-zhà.

Malcolm—māl'-kŭm.

Malebranche—māl-bränsh'.

For än, see p. 26.

Malesherbes de—dŭ māl-zârb'.

malfeasance—māl-fē'-zăns.

Stormonth and Smart say māl-fā'-zăns.

Haldeman gives māl-fā'-zăns or māl-fē'-zăns.

Malibran—mā-lē-brän' ; anglicized, māl'-ĭ-brän.

For än, see p. 26.

malic (acid)—mā'-lĭk.

Stormonth says māl'-ĭk.

malign—mă-lĭn'.

maligner—mā-lĭ'-nĕr.

malinger—mā-lĭng'-ġĕr.

mall (mallet)—môl.

Stormonth says môl, māl, or mĕl. Walker and Smart say māl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

mall (walk)—măl.

Stormonth gives môl, mäl, or mël. See *pall-mall*.

mallecho—măl'-ē-chō, *not* mäl'-ē'-chō.

“ Miching *mallecho*.”—*Shakespeare*.

mallow (marsh)—mäl'-ō, *not* mël'-ō.

Malmesbury — mämz' - bër - ĭ, *not* mômz' - bër-ĭ.

Malpighi—mäl-pē'-gē.

malpractice—mäl-präk'-tīs, *not* mäl'-präk-tīs.

Malta—môl'-tà ; It. pron. mäl'-tä.

See *Melita*.

Malthus—mäl'-thūs.

maltster—môlt'-stēr, *not* môl'-stēr.

Pronounce the *t* in the *first* syllable.

Malvolio—mäl-vō'-lĭ-ō.

Mambrino—mäm-brē'-nō.

mamma—mä-mä' or mä'-mä.

The note under *papa* applies to this word also.

mammillary—mäm'-il-ā-rĭ.

See *capillary*.

Mamre—mäm'-rē.

“ The plain of *Mamre*.”

mandamus—măn-dā'-mūs, *not* măn-dăm'-ūs.

mandarin—măn-dā-rēn', *not* măn'-dā-rĭn.

manes—mā'-nēz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Manetho—măn'-ē-thō.

manganese—măng-gā-nēz'.

Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

mange—mānj, *not* mănj.

mangel-wurzel—măng'-gĭl wûr'-zl.

manginess—mān'-jĭ-nēs.

mango—măng'-gō.

mangy—mān'-jĭ, *not* măn'-jĭ.

maniacal—mā-nĭ'-ăk-ăl, *not* mǎ'-nĭ-ăk-ăl.

Manilla—mā-nĭl'ă.

Also spelled *Manila*, and pronounced mǎ-nē'-lă.

Manitoba—măn-ĭ-tō-bă' ; măn-ĭ-tō'-bà
(Gaz.).

The second pronunciation is perhaps most frequently heard.

manœuvre—mā-nū'-vr.

manœuvring—mā-nū'-vrĭng, *not* mā-nū'-
vēr-ĭng.

manor—măn'-ôr.

Worcester marks the vowel-sound, in the last syllable, obscure ; Webster leaves it open to conjecture ; I have made it *ôr*.

mansard (roof)—măn'-sărd.

Mansard—măN-săr' ; anglicized măn'-sărd.

For ăN, see p. 26.

mantua—măn'-tū-ă or măn'-tū.

mantua-maker—măn'-tū mǎ'-kěr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

manufactory—măn-yū-făk'-tō-rĭ, *not* măn-yū-făk'-tū-rĭ.

Maori—môr'-ĭ or mā'-ör-ĭ.

Maracaybo—mă-ră-kĭ'-bō.

Marah—mā'-rà, *not* mă'-rà.

“The waters of *Marah*.”

maraschino—măr-ăs-kē'-nō.

marasmus—mă-răz'-mŭs, *not* mā-răs'-mŭs.

Marat—mă-ră', *not* măr-ăt'.

marchioness—măr'-shŭn-ēs.

Mardigras—măr-dē-ġră'.

marguerite—măr-ġā-rēt'.

Maria Theresa—mā-rĭ'-à tē-rē'-să.

Marian—mā'-rĭ-ăn.

Marie Antoinette—mă-rē' än-twä-nět'.

For än, see p. 26.

marigold—măr'-ĭ-ġöld.

Knowles says mā'-rĭ-ġöld.

mariolatry—mā-rĭ-öl'-ā-trĭ.

Marion—măr'-ē-ön.

Mariotte—mă-rē-őt'.

“*Mariotte's law*.”

marital—măr'-ĭt-ăl.

Smart says mā-rĭ'-tăl.

maritime—măr'-ĭt-ĭm.

The New Imperial says măr'-ĭt-ĭm.

Marius—mā'-rĭ-ŭs, *not* măr'-ĭ-ŭs.

marjoram—măr'-jō-răm, *not* măr-jō'-răm.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Marjoribanks—mārch'-bāngks.

See *Alnwick*.

market—mār'-kēt, *not* mār'-kīt.

See *damage*.

Marlborough (town in Eng.)—mārl'-brū
or mōl'-brō.

Marlborough (Duke) — mōl'-brō ; mōl'-
būr-ŭ (Biog.).

marmalade—mār'-mā-lād.

Marmora (sea)—mār'-mō-rā, *not* mār-mō'-
rā.

Marochetti—mä-rō-kēt'-ē.

marquee—mār-kē'.

Marquesas (Islands)—mār-kā'-sās or mār-
kwē'-sās.

marquetry—mār'-kēt-rī.

Marquette—mār-kēt'.

marquis—mār'-kwīs ; Fr. pron. mār-kē'.

Marseillaise (hymn)—mār-sāl-yāz'.

Marseille (Fr.)—mār-sāl'.

marseilles—mār-sālz'.

Marseilles (Fr.)—mār-sālz'.

Marshalsea—mār'-shāl-sē.

See *Anglesea*.

Marsyas—mār'-sī-ās.

Martinique—mār-tīn-ēk'.

Marullus—mā-rūl'-ūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Marylebone—măr'-ĭ-bŭn.

See *Alnwick*.

Masaccio—mä-sä'-chō.

See *Bertuccio*.

Masaniello—mä-sä-nē-ĕl'-lō.

The *s* in the second syllable approaches the sound of *z*.

masculine—mäs'-kū-lĭn, *not* mäs'-kū-lĭn.

mask—măsk, *not* măsk.

See *ask*.

Maskelyne—mäs'-kē-lĭn.

masque—măsk, *not* măsk.

See *ask*.

massacre—mäs'-sā-kěr.

massacred—mäs'-sā-kěrđ.

massacring—mäs'-sā-křing.

Massasoit—mäs'-sā-soit.

massage—mäs'-āj ; mà-săzh' (Wor.).

Masséna—mä-sā'-nä, *not* mäs-sē'-nä.

masseter (muscle)—mäs'-sē-těr.

Dunglison's Medical Dictionary says mäs-sē'-těr.

Massillon—mäs'-ĭl-ön ; Fr. pron. mă-sē-yôn' or mă-sēl-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Massinger—mäs'-sĭn-jěr.

master—mäs'-těr, *not* mäs'-těr.

See *ask*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

masticatory—mäs'-tĭk-ā-tō-rĭ, *not* mäs-tĭk'-
ā-tō-rĭ.

matadore—măt'-ā-dōr.

Worcester says măt-ā-dōr'.

Matapan (Cape)—mä-tä-pän'.

maté—mä'-tā.

Mater Dolorosa—mä'-tēr dō-lō-rō'-sä.

Mather (Cotton)—măth'-ēr.

Mathilde—mä-têld'.

matin—măt'-ĭn.

matricide—măt'-rĭ-sĭd.

matrix—mā'-trĭks.

Haldeman prefers măt'-rĭks.

matron—mä'-trŏn, *not* măt'-rŏn.

matronage—măt'-rŏn-āj, *not* mā'-trŏn-āj.

matronal—măt'-rŏn-ăl or mā'-trŏn-ăl.

matronize—măt'-rŏn-ĭz.

matronly—mä'-trŏn-lĭ.

Matsys (Quentin)—kwĕn'-tĭn măt-sĭs'.

Matthew—măth'-yū ; Bib. măth'-ū.

Matthias—măth-ĭ'-ăs, *not* măth'-ĭ-ăs.

mattress—măt'-rĕs.

"It is sometimes incorrectly pronounced
măt-răs'."—*Worcester*.

matutinal—măt-yū-tĭ'-năl.

Knowles says mā-tū'-tĭn-ăl.

Mauch Chunk—môk chŭngk'.

maugre—mô'-gŕ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Mauna Loa—mow'-nä lô'-ä.

Maupertuis de—dŭ mō-pâr-twē'.

Mauritius—mô-rîsh'-ĭ-ŭs.

mausoleum—mô-sō-lē'-ŭm.

Mausolus—mô-sō'-lŭs.

mauve—mōv.

maxillary—mäks'-ĭl-ā-rĭ.

See *capillary*.

Maximilian (Emperor)—mäks-ĭ-mĭl'-yăn.

As a Christian name, it is pronounced
mäks-ĭ-mĭl'-ĭ-ăn.

Mayence—mä-yäns'.

See *Mainz*. For äN, see p. 26.

mayonnaise — mā - yŏn - āz' ; mā - yŏn - āz'
(Wor.).

mayor—mä'-yôr.

“Colloquially, mâr.”—*Web*.

mayoralty—mä'-yôr-ăl-tĭ.

“Colloquially, mâr'-ăl-tĭ.”—*Web*.

Mazarin—mäz-är-ĕn' ; Fr. pron. mă-zä-răn'.

For äN, see p. 26.

mazarine—mäz-ä-rĕn'.

Mazzini—mät-sĕ'-nĕ.

measure—mězh'-yŭr.

Meaux—mō.

meaw—mū, *not* mĭ-ow'.

mechanist—měk'-ăn-ĭst.

Mechlin—měk'-lĭn ; Dutch pron. mẽk'-lĭn.

For K, see p. 28.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

mediæval—mē-dī-ē'-vāl.

Worcester and the New Imperial say mēd-ī-ē'-vāl.

medicament—mēd'-ī-kā-měnt.

Webster says : "*me-dic'-a-ment* would be more analogical, but *med'-i-ca-ment* is more common."

Medici de'—dā mēd'-ē-chē or dā mā'-dē-chē.

"The Venus *de' Medici*."

Anthony Trollope, in his *Autobiography*, speaks of an illiterate fellow-traveller who expressed the desire, while at Florence, to see the "*Medical Venus*."

Médicis de—dū mā-dē-sēs'.

"Cathérine *de Médicis*."

medicinal—mē-dīs'-īn-āl.

In poetry, this word is sometimes pronounced mēd'-īs-ī'-nāl.

"Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their *medicinal* gum."

—*Shakespeare.*

medicine—mēd'-īs-īn ; coll. mēd'-sīn or mēd'-sn.

The New Imperial says mēd'-sīn or mēd'-īs-īn.

Medina—mā-dē'-ná, *not* mē-dī'-ná.

mediocre—mē'-dī-ō-kr, *not* mēd'-ī-ō-kr.

meerschäum — mēr'-shôm ; mēr'-showm
(Wor.).

Mefistofele — mā-fēs-tō-fā'-lā, *not* mēf'-īs-tōf'-ē-lē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

megrin—mē'-gřim.

Mehemet Ali—mā'-hēm-ět ä'-lē.

Méhul—mā-ül'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Meissonier—mā-sō-nē-ā'.

Pronounce the last two syllables in quick succession.

meistersinger—mī'-stěr-sing-ěr.

Melanchthon—mē-längk'-thön ; Ger. pron.

mā-länk'-tön.

For k, see p. 28.

• mélange—mā-länzh'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Melchisedek—mël-chız'-ē-děk.

Meleager—mē-lē-ā'-gěr.

mêlée—mā-lā'.

Melita—mël'-it-à, *not* mël-ē'-tà.

See *Malta*.

melodrama—mël-ō-drā'-mā.

The common pronunciation is mël-ō-drä'-mā.

Melpomene—mël-pöm'-ē-nē.

membraneous—mēm-brā'-nē-üs.

membranous—mēm'-brā-nüs.

memoir—mēm'-wôr or mē'-mwôr.

Worcester says mē-moir' or mēm'-wôr. The New Imperial gives mēm'-oir or mēm'-wôr.

memory—mēm'-ō-rĭ, *not* mēm'-rĭ.

menage—mën-äzh'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

menagerie — mĕn-ăzh'-ĕ-rĭ ; mĕ-nă'-zhĕ-rĭ
(Wor.); *not* mĕn-ăj'-ĕ-rĭ.

Menai (Straits)—mĕn'-ĭ, *not* mĕ'-nĭ.

Mencius—mĕn'-shĭ-ŭs.

Mendelssohn - Bartholdy — mĕn'-dĕl-sŏn
băr-tŏl'-dĕ.

Mendocino (Cape)—mĕn-dŏ-sĕ'-nŏ.

meningitis—mĕn-ĭn-jĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis*.

mĕnu—mĕ-nŭ' ; Fr. pron. mĕ-nŭ'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

mercantile—mĕr'-kăn-tĭl.

Smart and the New Imperial say mer'-kăn-tĭl. Worcester remarks : " This word is often incorrectly pronounced in this country, *mĕr-kăn-tĭl* and *mĕr'-kăn-tĕl'* ; but these modes have no countenance from the orthoëpists."

mĕringue—mĕ-răng'.

Meroë—mĕr'-ŏ-ĕ.

Merom (Lake)—mĕ'-rŏm.

Merope—mĕr'-ŏ-pĕ.

Merrilies (Meg)—mĕr'-ĭl-ĭz, *not* mĕr'-ĭl-ĕz.

Mersey—mĕr'-zĭ, *not* mĕr'-sĭ.

mĕsalliance—mĕz-ăl-yăns'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

mesdames—mĕ-dăm'.

Worcester says mĕ-dăm'.

mesdemoiselles—mĕd-mwŏz-ĕl'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Meshach—mē'-shāk.

Mesmer (Dr.)—mēs'-mēr.

mesmerize—mēz'-mēr-iz.

mesmerism—mēz'-mēr-izm.

mesne—mēn.

Messalina—mēs-sā-lī'-nā.

Messianic—mēs-sī'-ān'-ik, *not* mēs-sī'-ān-ik.

messieurs—mēs'-yērz ; Fr. pron. mās-yö'.

Worcester gives mēsh'-ürz or mēs'-yērz.
For ö, see p. 25.

metallurgist—mēt'-āl-ûr-jist.

metallurgy—mēt'-āl-ûr-jī.

metamorphose — mēt-à-môr'-fōs ; mēt-à-
môr'-fōz (Stor.).

metamorphosis — mēt-à-môr'-fō-sīs, *not*
mēt-à-môr-fō'-sīs.

See apotheosis.

Metastasio—mā-tās-tā'-zē-ō.

metathesis—mē-tāth'-ē-sīs.

metempsychosis—mē-tēmp-sī-kō'-sīs.

meteorolite—mē-tē-ör'-ō-līt.

Haldeman and Smart accent the *first* syl-
lable.

Methuselah — mē-thū'-sē-lā, *not* mē-thū'-
zē-lā.

metonymy—mē-tōn'-īm-ī or mēt'-ō-nīm-ī.

metope—mēt'-ō-pē.

metric—mēt'-rīk, *not* mē'-trīk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

metropolitan—mět-rō-pöl'-it-ăn.

Smart says mē-trō-pöl'-it-ăn.

Metternich von—fōn mět'-ěr-nīk.

For κ, see p. 28.

Meuse—mūz ; Fr. pron. möz.

For ö, see p. 25.

Meyer—mī'-ěr.

Meyerbeer—mī'-ěr-bār.

mezzanine—měz'-ā-nīn.

Worcester says mẽz'-ā-nīn.

Dr. Thomas says that in Italian *zz* is generally pronounced like *ts* ; but that to this rule there are a number of exceptions.

mezzo—měd'-zō or mět'-sō.

Mezzofanti — mēd-zō-făn'-tē ; mět-sō-făn'-tē (Biog.).

mezzotint—měd'-zō-tīnt or mẽz'-zō-tīnt.

Miami—mī-ă'-mī.

Longley says mī-ăm'-ī. This is the common pronunciation in Ohio.

miasma—mī-ăz'-mă.

Stormonth says mī-ăs'-mă.

mi-carême—mē-kă-râm'.

Michael—mī'-kă-ěl ; coll. mī'-kěl.

Michael Angelo—mī'-kă-ěl ăn'-jē-lō.

See *Buonarotti*.

Michaelmas—mīk'-ěl-măs, *not* mī'-kěl-măs.

Michel-Ange (Fr.)—mē-shěl-ănzh'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Michelangelo (It.)—mē-kěl-än'-jā-lō.

microbe—mī'-krōb.

microscope—mī'-krō-skōp.

microscopic—mī'-krō-skōp'-īk.

microscopist—mī'-krōs'-kō-pīst or mī'-krō-skōp-īst.

Worcester gives the *second* pronunciation only.

microscopy—mī'-krōs'-kō-pī.

Midas—mī'-dās.

midwifery—mīd'-wīf-rī or mīd'-wīf-rī.

mien—mēn.

Mikado—mī-kā'-dō.

Milan—mīl'-än or mīl'-än', *not* mī-län'.

Webster says: "The usage of the best English poets, as well as the best speakers, is decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation."

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer remarks: "All the poets place the accent on the first syllable of this name. Byron and Moore rhyme it with *villain*. This appears to be the prevailing, if not universal, pronunciation among correct speakers."

milch—mīlch, *not* mīlk

Millais—mīl-lā'.

Millet—mē-yā'.

millionaire—mīl'-yūn-âr.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable, but spells the word *millionnaire*.

Milnes—mīlnz.

minaret—mĭn'-ā-rĕt, *not* mĭn-ā-rĕt'.

mineralogy—mĭn-ĕr-ăl'-ō-jĭ, *not* mĭn-ĕr-öl'-ō-jĭ.

A common error.

miniature—mĭn'-ĭ-ăt-yūr or mĭn'-ĭt-yūr.

minnesinger—mĭn'-nĕ-sĭng-ĕr.

minotaur—mĭn'-ō-tôr.

minuet—mĭn'-yū-ĕt, *not* mĭn-yū-ĕt'.

minus—mĭ'-nūs.

Haldeman gives mĭn'-ūs as a secondary form.

minute (n.)—mĭn'-ĭt.

Worcester prefers mĭn'-ūt.

minute (adj.)—mĭ-nūt'.

Worcester gives mĭ-nūt' as a secondary form.

minutely—mĭ-nūt'-lĭ.

minuteness—mĭ-nūt'-nĕs.

minutia—mĭ-nū'-shĭ-ă, *not* mĭ-nū'-shă.

minutiæ—mĭ-nū'-shĭ-ĕ, *not* mĭ-nū'-shĕ.

miocene—mĭ'-ō-sĕn.

Mirabeau de—dŭ mĕ-ră-bō' ; anglicized,
mĭr'-ă-bō.

miraculous—mĭr-ăk'-yū-lŭs.

mirage—mĭr-ăzh' ; mĕ-răzh' (Wor.).

Mirandola—mĕ-răn'-dō-lă, *not* mĕ-răn-dō'-lă.

This word is an exception to the general rule of Italian pronunciation which places

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

the accent on the *penultima* of words ending in a vowel.

misanthrope—mīs'-än-thrōp, *not* mīz'-än-thrōp.

miscegenation—mīs-ē-jē-nā'-shŭn.

mischievous—mīs'-chē-vŭs, *not* mīs-chē'-vŭs.

Smart says: "Old authors, and the modern vulgar, accent the *second* syllable of *mischievous*."

mischievously—mīs'-chē-vŭs-lĭ, *not* mīs-chē'-vŭs-lĭ.

mischievousness—mīs'-chē-vŭs-nēs, *not* mīs-chē'-vŭs-nēs.

misconstrue—mīs-kön'-strŭ, *not* mīs-kön-strŭ'.

See *construe*.

mise-en-scène—mēz-än-sän'.

For äN, see p. 26.

miserere—mīz-ē-rē'-rē.

misnomer—mīs-nō'-mēr, *not* mīz-nō'-mēr.

misogynist—mīs-ōj'-in-ist.

misogyny—mīs-ōj'-in-ĭ; mīs-ōg'-in-ĭ (Stor.).

Mississippi—mīs-sīs-sĭp'-pĭ.

Missouri—mīs-sōō'-rĭ, *not* mīz-zōō'-rĭ.

mistletoe—mīz'-l-tō, *not* mīs'-l-tō.

mistrial—mīs-trī'-äl.

mistura—mīs-tū'-rà.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

mitrailleuse — mĕ - trā - yûz' ; mē - trā - yûz'
(Wor.) ; Fr. pron. mē-trā-yöz'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Mitylene — mĭt-ĭl-ĕ'-nĕ.

See *Mytilene*.

Mivart (St. George) — mĭv-ärt

Mizraim — mĭz'-rā-ĭm.

mnemonics — nĕ-mön'-ĭks.

M is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable.

Mnemosyne — nĕ-mös'-ĭn-ĕ.

See *mnemonics*.

mobile — mō'-bĭl ; mō-bĕl' or möb'-ĭl (Wor.).

See *immobile*.

Mobile — mō-bĕl'.

Mocha — mō'-kâ, *not* mök'-à ; Arabic pron.

mō'-Kâ.

For K, see p. 28.

mock — mōk.

See *accost*.

model — möd'-ĕl, *not* möd'-l.

See *damage*.

Modena — möd'-ā-nâ.

See *Mirandola*.

modiste — mō-dĕst'.

Mœris (Lake) — mē'-rĭs.

Mohammed — mō-hăġm'-ĕd.

See *Mahomet*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

moiety—moi'-ē-tī or mō'-ē-tī.

Worcester gives the first only.

moire antique—mwôr ăn-tēk', *not* mō'-rē ăn-tēk'.

moisten—mois'-n, *not* moist'-n.

molecular—mō-lēk'-yū-lār.

molecule—mōl'-ē-kūl, *not* mōl'-kūl.

molestation—mōl-ēs-tā'-shūn, *not* mō-lēs-tā'-shūn.

Molière—mō-lē-âr' ; Fr. pron. mōl-yâr'.

Moloch—mō'-lōk.

Moltke von—fōn mōlt'-kě.

Moluccas—mō-lūk'-âz, *not* mō-lū'-kâz.

molybdenum—mōl-īb-dē'-nūm.

momentary—mō'-mēnt-ā-rī.

Monaco—mōn'-ă-kō.

monad—mōn'-ăd.

Knowles says mō'-năd.

monadic—mō-năd'-īk.

monarchic—mō-năr'-kīk, *not* mōn'-ăr-kīk.

monastery—mōn'-ăs-tēr-ī ; coll. mōn'-ăs-trī.

monetary—mūn'-ē-tēr-ī.

Worcester prefers mōn'-ē-tēr-ī.

moneyed—mūn'-īd.

mongrel—mūng'-gřěl, *not* mōng'-gřěl.

monocotyledon—mōn-ō-kōt-īl-ē'-dōn.

monogamy—mō-nōg'-ā-mī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

monogram—mön'-ō-ğrām, *not* mō'-nō-ğrām.

monograph—mön'-ō-ğráf, *not* mō'-nō-ğráf.

monologue—mön'-ō-lōğ, *not* mō'-nō-lōğ.

monomania—mön-ō-mā'-nĩ-â, *not* mō-nō-mā'-nĩ-â.

monomaniac—mön-ō-mā'-nĩ-āk, *not* mō-nō-mā'-nĩ-āk.

monosyllabic—mön-ō-sil-ăb'-ik, *not* mō-nō-sil-ăb'-ik.

monsieur—mō-sēr' or mōs-yûr' (Web.);
mōs-yûr' or mön-sēr' (Wor.); mōs'-
sū (Stor.); Fr. pron. mūs-yö'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Montaigne de—dü mön-tān'; Fr. pron. dü
môn-tān'-yũ.

Pronounce the syllable yũ, lightly. For ôn,
see p. 27.

Montauk (Point)—mön-tôk', *not* mön'-tôk.

Mont-Blanc—môn-blān'; often anglicized
mownt-blängk'.

For ôn and än, see pp. 27 and 26.

Montcalm de—dü mönt-kām'; Fr. pron.
dü môn-kälm'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Mont-Cénis—môn-sā-nē'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Montenegro—môn-tā-nā'-ğrō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Montespan de—dŭ mŏn-tēs-păn'; Fr. pron.
dŭ mŏN-tēs-păn'.

For ôN and äN, see pp. 27 and 26.

Montesquieu de—dŭ mŏn-tēs-kŭ'; Fr.
pron. dŭ mŏN-tēs-kyö'.

For ôN and ö, see pp. 27 and 25.

Montevideo—mŏn-tā-vē'-dā-ō; Sp. pron.
mŏn-tā-vē-thā'-ō.

Commonly pronounced mŏn-tē-vīd'-ē-ō.
See *Guadalquivir*.

Montgolfier—mŏnt-ġöl'-fī-ěr; Fr. pron.
mŏN-ġöl-fē-ā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Monticello (Italy)—mŏn-tē-chěl'-ō.

Montpensier de—dŭ mŏN-päNS-yā'.

For ôN and äN, see pp. 27 and 26.

moor—mōōr.

Moore (Thomas)—mōr or mōōr.

morale—mō-räl'.

Mordecai—môr'-dē-kī, *not* môr-dēk'-ī.

Morghen—môr'-ġën.

moribund—mör'-īb-ünd, *not* mō'-rīb-ünd.

morion—mō'-rī-ön.

Morpheus—môr'-fē-üs or môr'-fūs.

The first pronunciation is the popular one,
and the second, the classical one.

morphine—môr'-fīn, *not* môr-fēn'.

The New Imperial says môr'-fīn. See *aniline*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Morrisania—mör-ris-ā'-nī-ā, *not* mör-ris-ē'-nī-ā.

Moscheles—mösh'-ël-ës.

Moscow—möś'-kō.

Mosenthal—mō'-zën-täl.

Moses—mō'-zëz.

Mosheim von—fōn mōs'-hīm.

Moskva—mösk'-vā ; Russian pron. mösk-vä'.

moslem—möz'-lëm.

Worcester and Stormonth say mös'-lëm.

moss—mōs.

See *accost*.

moths—môthz, *not* môthz, *nor* môths.

See *cloths*.

Moultrie—mōō'-trī, *not* mōol'-trī.

mountain—mown'-tīn.

Stormonth and New Imperial say mown'-tīn or mown'-tān. See *captain*.

mountainous—mown'-tīn-ūs.

See *mountain*. Never mown-tā'-nī-ūs.

Mount Desert—mownt dē-zërt' or dëz'-ërt.

"Everybody now seems to say *Mount Desert* (dē-zërt')."—*Boston Globe*.

mouths—mowthz.

See *cloths*.

mow (heap)—mow.

Stormonth says mō. "A hay-mow."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

mow (mouth)—mow.

Mozambique—mō-zām-bēk'.

Mozart—mō-zärt' ; Ger. pron. mōt'-särt.

Mrs.—mīs'-sīs, *not* mīs'-siz.

Msta—mstä.

muezzin—mū-ěz'-zīn.

Mühlbach—mül'-bäk.

For ü and κ, see pp. 26 and 28.

Müller (Max)—mül'-ēr.

For ü, see p. 26.

multiplicand—mül'-tī-plīk-änd.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman accent the *last* syllable.

multiplication—mül'-tī-plīk-ā'-shūn.

Munchausen—mūn-chō'-sēn.

See *Münchhausen*.

München—mūn'-kēn.

For ü and κ, see pp. 26 and 28. See *Munich*.

Münchhausen von—fōn münκ'-how-zēn.

See *Munchausen*. For ü and κ, see pp. 26 and 28.

Munich—mū'-nīk.

See *München*.

municipal—mū-nīs'-īp-äl, *not* mū-nīs-īp'-äl.

Munkacsy de—dū mōn'-kōch-ē.

In Hungarian, *cs* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin*.

Murat—mū-răt' ; Fr. pron. mū-rä'.

For ü, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Murchison—mûr'-kîs-ön, *not* mûr'-chîs-ön.
murderer—mûr'-dêr-êr.

Murillo—mû-rîl'-lô ; Sp. pron. mōo-rêl'-yō.
See llano.

murrain—mûr'-rîn ; mûr'-rân (Stor.).
See captain.

muscovado—mûs-kō-vā'-dō, *not* mûs-kō-
vā'-dō.

museum—mû-zê'-ûm.

Worcester remarks : “ Erroneously mû'-zê-
ûm.”

mushroom—mûsh'-rōom, *not* mûsh'-rōon.

muskallonge—mûs'-kāl-lōnj.

Muskingum—mûs-kîng'-gûm.

muskmelon — mûsk'-mêl-ön, *not* mûsh'-
mêl-ön.

Musset de—dû mü-sā'.

For ü, see p. 26.

mussulman—mûs'-ûl-măn, *not* mûz'-ûl-măn.

mustache—mûs-tāsh'.

Worcester gives mûs-tāsh' as a secondary
form,—a pronunciation scarcely ever heard.

Mustafa—mōos'-tä-fä.

my—mī or mĭ.

When this word is emphasized, it is pro-
nounced mī ; but when unemphatic, it de-
generates into mĭ.

Mycenæ—mī-sē'-nē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

myrmidon—mēr'-mīd-ŏn.

Mysore—mī-sōr'.

mystery—mīs'-tēr-ĭ, *not* mīs'-trĭ.

mythological—mĭth-ō-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl.

Perry and Knowles say mī-thō-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl.

mythology—mĭth-ŏl'-ō-jĭ, *not* mī-thŏl'-ō-jĭ.

Mytilene—mĭt-ĭl-ē'-nē.

See *Mitylene*.

N

nabob—nā'-bŏb.

nacreous—nā'-krē-ŭs.

nadir—nā'-dĭr.

Haldeman prefers nā'-dēr.

Nahant—nă-hănt'.

naiad—nā'-yăd.

Haldeman prefers nă'-yăd.

naiades—nā-ĭ'-ā-dēz or nā'-yā-dēz.

The first is the classical, the second the common, pronunciation.

naïf—nă'-ēf.

naïve—nă'-ēv.

naïvely—nă'-ēv-lĭ.

naïveté—nă'-ēv-tā.

naked—nā'-kĕd.

See *learned*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Nankin—nän-kĭn' or nän-kĕn'.

See *Nanking*.

Nanking—nän-kĭng'.

See *Nankin*.

Nantes—nänts ; Fr. pron. nänt.

For än, see p. 26.

Naomi—nā-ō'-mī or nā'-ō-mī.

nape—nāp.

napery—nā'-pĕr-ĭ, *not* nāp'-ĕr-ĭ.

naphtha—nāp'-thà or nāf'-thà.

Naphthali—nāf'-tā-lī.

Napier—nā'-pĕ-ĕr.

Narcissus—nār-sĭs'-ūs.

nargile—nār'-ġĭl.

Worcester says nār'-ġĭl. See *nargileh*.

nargileh—nār'-ġĭl-ā.

See *nargile*.

nasal—nā'-zāl.

nascent—nās'-ĕnt, *not* nā'-sĕnt.

Naseby—nāz'-bĭ.

Nasmyth—nā'-smĭth, *not* nāz'-mĭth.

Natal—nā-tāl'.

Natchitoches—nāk-ĕ-tūsh' or nāch-ĭ-tōch'-
ĕs.

national—nāsh'-ūn-āl.

The New Imperial says nā'-shōn-āl. See
rational.

nationality—nāsh-ūn-āl'-ĭt-ĭ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

naturalization—năt-yū-răl-iz-ā'-shŭn.

nature—năt'-yūr.

Stormonth says nă'-tūr or nă'-choör.

Smart says: "It is possible to preserve the pure sound of *t* and *d* in *nature* and *verdure*; yet nothing is more certain than that they are not preserved pure by the best and most careful speakers."

Webster observes: "There is a vicious pronunciation of *ture* like *tur*, as na'-tur for *nature*, which is heard, at the present day, only among the most illiterate speakers, but which, as shown by White and others, was formerly in general use among the politest and best educated classes of society."

nausea—nô'-shē-â, *not* nô'-shâ, *nor* nô'-sē-â.

nauseate—nô'-shē-ât, *not* nô'-sē-ât.

nauseous—nô'-shŭs; nô'-shĭ-ŭs (Stor. and Hal.).

Nautch—nôch, *not* nowch.

nautilus—nô'-tĭl-ŭs.

Nazarene—năz-ā-rĕn'.

Stormonth says năz'-ā-rĕn.

nearest—nĕr'-ĕst, *not* nĕr'-ĭst.

See *damage*.

'neath—nĕth, *not* nĕth.

Nebuchadnezzar—nĕb-yū-kăd-nĕz'-âr.

necrology—nĕ-kröl'-ô-jĭ.

Stormonth gives nĕk-röl'-ô-jĭ.

necromancy—nĕk'-rô-măn-sĭ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

necropolis — nē-kröp'-ō-lis ; nēk-röp'-ō-lis
(Stor.).

nectarean — nēk-tā'-rē-ăn, *not* nēk-tā-rē'-ăn.

nectarine — nēk'-tār-în, *not* nēk-tār-ēn'.

née — nā.

ne'er — nâr, *not* nēr.

Walker, Smart, Knowles, and Stormonth
say nâr.

negligee — nēg'-lī-zhā'.

negotiate — nē-gō'-shĭ-ăt.

neighboring — nā'-bûr-ĭng.

neither — nē'-thēr or nī'-thēr.

See *either*.

Nemean — nē'-mē-ăn.

Worcester says : " Often incorrectly spelt
(Nemæan) and pronounced nē-mē'-ăn." " The
Nemean Games."

Nemesis — nēm'-ē-sis, *not* nē-mē'-sis.

Neoptolemus — nē-öp-töl'-ē-müs.

nephew — nēf'-yū.

Worcester says nēv'-vū or nēf'-fū.

The New Imperial gives nē'-vū.

Webster remarks : " English authorities
pronounce this word *nēv'-yū*."

nephritis — nē-frī'-tīs.

See *itis*.

Nepissing — nēp'-ĭs-ĭng.

See *Nipissing*.

Nepos (Cornelius) — nē'-pös.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

nepotism—něp'-ō-tǐzm.

Perry says nē'-pō-tǐzm.

Neptune—něp'-tūn, *not* něp'-chūn.

nerëid—nē'-rē-ĭd.

nerëides—nē-rē'-ĭd-ēz.

Nereus—nē'-rē-ūs or nē'-rūs.

See *Morpheus*.

nervine—něr'-vĭn, *not* něr'-vĕn.

See *aniline*.

nescience—něsh'-ĕns.

Worcester says něsh'-ē-ĕns, and the New Imperial, nē'-shĭ-ĕns.

Nesselrode von—fōn nēs'-ĕl-rō-dě.

nestle—nēs'-l, *not* nĕst'-l.

nethermost—něth'-ĕr-mōst.

Neufchâtel—nō-shā-tĕl'.

Also spelled *Neuchâtel*, and pronounced as above. For ö, see p. 25.

Neumann—noi'-măn, *not* nū'-măn.

In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in *ioin*.

neuralgia—nū-răl'-jĭ-à, *not* nū-răl'-jà.

A word of *four* syllables when correctly pronounced.

Nevada—nē-vă'-dà.

new—nū, *not* nōō *nor* nyū.

Newfoundland—nū'-fünd-länd.

"This word is universally pronounced by the inhabitants with the accent on the first

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

and last syllables ; when, however, it is used as an adjective, as in the phrase 'a Newfoundland dog,' euphony requires that the accent should be placed on the *penultima*. The same rule seems to hold with respect to some other names : Leghorn and Cashmere, as nouns, are usually accentuated on the last syllable, but as adjectives, almost invariably on the first."—*Gaz.*

New Orleans—nū ôr'-lē-ănz, *not* nū ôr-lēnz'.

"All our best speakers concur in making this word a trisyllable, with the accent on the first."—*Gaz.*

newspaper—nūz'-pā-pěr, *not* nūs'-pā-pěr.

N'gami (Lake)—ngă'-mē.

Niagara—nī-ăg'-ă-ră, *not* nē-ăg'-ă-ră.

"Originally nē-ă-gă'-ră or rather nē-ă-gă-ră'."—*Gaz.*

niaiserie—nē-ă-zěr-ē'.

Nibelungen-Lied—nē-běl-ōōng'-ěn-lēd.

Nicaea—nī-sē'-ă.

Nicaragua—nē-kă-ră'-gŭă.

Nice—nēs.

nicety—nī'-sē-tĭ, *not* nīs'-tĭ.

"In this word of our own composition from *nice*, we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute *e*."—*Walker.*

niche—nĭch.

Nicolaitans—nĭk-ō-lă'-ĭt-ănz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

nicotine—nĭk'-ō-tĭn, *not* nĭk'-ō-tĕn.

See *aniline*.

Niebuhr—nē'-bōōr.

In German, *ie* is pronounced like long *e* (ē).

Niemen—nē'-mĕn ; Polish pron. nyĕm'-ĕn.

Niger—nĭ'-jĕr.

nihilism—nĭ'-hĭl-ĭzm, *not* nē'-hĭl-ĭzm.

nihilist—nĭ'-hĭl-ĭst, *not* nē'-hĭl-ĭst.

Nijnii-Novgorod — nĭzh'-nē nŏv-gō'-rŏd ;

nĭzh'-nē nŏv-gō-rŏd' (Gaz.).

See *Nizhnee-Novgorod*.

Niobe—nĭ'-ō-bē.

Niphon—nĭf-ŏn'.

See *Nippon*.

Nipissing—nĭp'-ĭs-ĭng.

See *Nepissing*.

Nippon—nĭp-ŏn'.

See *Niphon*.

Nirvana—nĭr-vā'-nā.

Nismes—nēm.

Nitocris—nĭ-tō'-krĭs.

Nizhnee-Novgorod—nĭzh'-nē nŏv-gō'-rŏd ;

nĭzh'-nē nŏv-gō-rŏd' (Gaz.).

See *Nijnii-Novgorod*.

noblesse oblige—nō-blĕs' ō-blĕzh'.

nomad—nŏm'-ăd.

Haldeman says nŏ'-măd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

nomadic—nō-măd'-ĭk.

nom de plume—nôn dü plüm.

For ôn and ü, see pp. 27 and 26.

nomenclature—nō-mĕn-klăt'-yūr ; nō'-mĕn-klăt-yūr (Wor. and Hal.) ; nō'-mĕn-klā-tūr (Imp.).

Do not say nō-mĕn'-klā-tūr.

nominative—nöm'-ĭn-ā-tĭv, *not* nöm'-nā-tĭv.

nonage—nön'-āj, *not* nō'-nāj.

nonchalance — nön-shā-löns' ; Fr. pron. nôn-shä-läns'.

For ôn and än, see pp. 27 and 26.

none—nün or nön.

Nön is an old pronunciation of Webster's, still given as a secondary form.

nonpareil—nön-pā-rĕl', *not* nön-pā-rĕl'.

"Thou art the *nonpareil*."—*Shakespeare*.

nook—nōok.

Worcester gives nōok as a secondary form.

Webster says: "Walker and a few other orthoëpists mark the words *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *hook*, and others ending in *ook*, to be pronounced with the long sound of the *ōo*, as in *food* ; but the best authorities at the present day, and the best and almost universal usage, are decidedly in favor of the regular short sound of the vowel."

noose—nōoz or nōos.

The second pronunciation is the one in general use ; the first is the one preferred by Webster and Worcester.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Nordensjöld—nôr'-dën-shöld.

For ö, see p. 25.

northeast—nôth-ĕst' ; coll. nôr-ĕst'.

northwest—nôth-wĕst' ; coll. nôr-wĕst'.

Norwich (Eng.)—nôr'-ĭj.

Norwich (U. S.)—nôr'-wich or nŏr'-ĭch.

nosology—nō-sŏl'-ō-jĭ.

Worcester gives nō-zŏl'-ō-jĭ as a secondary form.

nostalgia—nös-tăl'-jĭ-ă.

nostrum—nös'-trŭm, *not* nŏ'-strŭm.

notable (remarkable)—nŏ'-tā-bl.

notable (thrifty)—nŏt'-ā-bl.

nothing—nŭth'-ĭng or nŏth'-ĭng.

Worcester gives the first form only.

notochord—nŏ'-tŏ-kôrd, *not* nŏt'-ŏ-kôrd.

Notre Dame—nŏ-tr-dăm'.

noumenon — nŏŏ'-mē-nŏn ; now'-mē-nŏn
(Wor.).

nous (intellect) nows.

nouveau-riche—nŏŏ-vŏ-rĕsh'.

Novalis—nŏ-vă'-lĭs.

novel—nŏv'-ĕl.

"It is often pronounced nŏv'-vl in the United States."—*Worcester*.

novelty—nŏv'-ĕl-tĭ.

novice—nŏv'-ĭs, *not* nŏv'-ŭs.

See *damage*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

novitiate—nō-vīsh'-ī-āt.

noxious—nōk'-shūs, *not* nōk'-shī-ūs.

nuance—nū-āns'.

For ū and ān, see p. 26.

nucleolus—nū-klē'-ō-lūs, *not* nū-klē-ō'-lūs.

nuisance—nū'-sāns, *not* nōō'-sāns.

numismatics—nū-mīz-māt'-īks.

Stormonth and Haldeman say nū-mīs-māt'-īks.

nuncio—nūn'-shī-ō, *not* nūn'-sī-ō.

nuncupative—nūn-kū'-pā-tīv or nūn'-kū-pā-tīv.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the first only. "A *nuncupative* will."

Nuneaton—nūn'-ē-tōn.

nuptial—nūp'-shāl, *not* nūp'-chāl.

Nyassa (Lake)—nē-ās'-sā.

nymphean—nīm-fē'-ān, *not* nīm'-fē-ān.

O

oasis—ō'-ā-sīs or ō-ā'-sīs.

Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth and the New Imperial give the last only.

oaths—ōthz, *not* ōths.

See *cloths*.

obduracy—ōb'-dū-rā-sī or ōb-dū'-rā-sī.

obdurate—ōb'-dū-rāt or ōb-dū'-rāt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

obeisance—ō-bē'-săns or ō-bā'-săns.

Worcester, and lexicographers generally, prefer the *second* pronunciation.

obeisant—ō-bē'-sănt or ō-bā'-sănt.

See *obeisance*.

obelisk—öb'-ē-lisk, *not* öb'-lisk.

Ober Ammergau—ō'-bēr äm'-mēr-ġow.

Oberon—öb'-ēr-ön, *not* ö'-bēr-ön.

obese—ō-bēs'.

obesity—ō-bēs'-īt-ī.

obiit—ō'-bī-īt.

object (n.)—öb'-jěkt.

object (vb.)—öb-jěkt'.

See *absent*.

objurgate—öb-jûr'-ġāt, *not* öb'-jûr-ġāt.

obligato—öb-lī-ġä'-tō.

obligatory—öb'-lī-ġä-tō-rī, *not* öb-līġ'-ā-tō-rī.

oblige—ō-blīj'.

“Formerly ō-blēj', and still so pronounced by some old-fashioned speakers.”—*Webster*.

Smart says: “The word *oblige*, which was formerly classed with *marine*, etc., is now pronounced regularly.”

Worcester remarks: “John Kemble is said to have corrected the Prince of Wales [George IV.] for adhering to the former pronunciation, by saying, ‘It will become your royal mouth better to say *oblige*.’”

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

oblique—öb-lēk' or öb-līk'.

The last pronunciation, though given by many orthoëpists, is rarely heard.

oboe—ö'-bō-ē.

See *hautboy*.

obolus—öb'-ō-lūs.

obscenity—öb-sēn'-īt-ī, *not* öb-sē'-nīt-ī.

obsequies—öb'-sē-kwēz.

obsolete—öb'-sō-lēt.

obtrusive—öb-trū'-sīv, *not* öb-trū'-zīv.

obverse (n.)—öb'-vērs.

obverse (adj.)—öb-vērs'.

See *absent*.

occult—ök-kült', *not* ök'-kült.

Oceana (imaginary country)—ö-sē'-ā-nā or
ö-shē-ā'-nā.

Oceania—ö-shē-ā'-nī-ā.

oceanic—ö-shē-än'-īk ; ö-sī-än'-īk (Hal.).

Oceanica—ö-shē-än'-īk-ā.

Oceanus—ö-sē'-ā-nūs.

ocelot—ö'-sē-löt.

ochrea—ö'-krē-ā.

Ocklawaha—ök-lä-wä'-hä.

octagonal—ök-täg'-ō-nāl.

octavo—ök-tā'-vō.

ök-tā'-vō is a secondary pronunciation of
Haldeman's.

octogenary — ök-tōj'-ēn-ā-rī or ök-tō-jē'-
nā-rī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

octopus—ö'k'-tō-pūs, *not* ök-tō'-pūs.

octuple—ö'k'-tū-pl.

odalisque—ō'-dā-lisk.

Odeon—ō-dē'-ön.

“This word, when applied to a modern building, is often incorrectly pronounced ö'-dē-ön.”—*Wor.*

odic—ō'-dik or öd'-ik.

“*Odic* force.”

odious—ō'-dī-ūs.

Worcester prefers öd'-yūs.

Odoacer—ō-dō-ā'-sēr, *not* ō-dō'-ā-sēr.

Odysseus—ō-dīs'-ē-ūs or ō-dīs'-sūs.

See *Morpheus*.

Odyssey—öd'-is-ē, *not* ō-dīs'-ē.

Oedipus Tyrannus—öd'-ip-ūs tīr-än'-ūs.

See *Actæon*.

Oehlschläger—ö'-lën-shlā-gër.

For ö, see p. 25.

Oersted—ör'-stëd.

For ö, see p. 25.

oesophagus—ē-söf'-ā-gūs.

official—öf'-fish'-äl.

officinal—öf'-fis'-in-äl or öf'-fis-i'-näl.

Worcester prefers the second.

often—öf'-n, *not* öf'-tën.

See *accost*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

ogee—ō-jē'.

ogle—ō'-gĭl.

Oileus—ō-īl'-ē-ūs or ō-ī'-lūs.

See *Morpheus*.

Oise—wāz.

"Almost wīz."—*Gaz.*

Okefinokee—ō-kē-fĭn-ō'-kē.

Okhotsk (Sea)—ō-kōtsk' ; Russian pron.
ō-hōtsk'.

For к, see p. 28.

oleander—ō-lē-ān'-dēr, *not* ō'-lē-ān-dēr.

Ole Bull—ō'-lē bōol.

olefiant—ō'-lē-fĭ-ānt or ō-lēf'-ĭ-ānt.

Worcester's preference is for the second pronunciation.

oleomargarine—ō-lē-ō-mār'-gā-rĭn, *not* ō-lē-
ō-mār'-jā-rĕn.

See *aniline*.

olfactory—ōl-fāk'-tō-rĭ, *not* ōl-fāk'-trĭ.

olibanum—ō-lĭb'-ā-nŭm.

olio—ō'-lĭ-ō or ōl'-yō.

Omaha—ō'-mā-hô, *not* ō'-mā-hà.

omega—ō-mē'-gā or ō-mēg'-ā ; ō'-mēg'-ā
(*Stor. and Hal.*).

omelet—ōm'-ē-lēt, ōm'-lēt (*Wor.*) ; ōm'-ēl-
ēt (*Stor.*).

Webster considers ōm'-lēt a colloquial pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

ominous—*öm'-in-üs, not ö'-mĭn-üs.*

omniscient—*öm-nĭsh'-ĕnt.*

Worcester and Stormonth say *öm-nĭsh'-i-ĕnt.*

on dit—*ôN-dē'.*

For *ôN*, see p. 27.

Onega (Lake)—*ö-nē'-gā* ; Russian pron.
ö-nā'-gā.

Oneida—*ö-nī'-dā.*

onerous—*ön'-ĕr-üs.*

Onesiphorus—*ö-nē-sĭf'-ö-rüs.*

only—*ön'-lĭ, not ön'-lĭ.*

Onondaga (Lake)—*ön-ön-dô'-gā.*

onyx—*ö'-nĭks.*

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say *ön'-ĭks.*

oolong—*öo'-lǒng.*

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

opacity—*ö-päs'-ĭt-ĭ.*

opal—*ö'-pāl* ; *ö'-pl* (Wor.).

Smart says *ö'-pôl.*

Ophir—*ö'-fĕr.*

Ophiucus—*ö-fĭ-yū'-küs.*

ophthalmy—*öf'-thäl-mĭ* or *öp'-thäl-mĭ.*

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation. Stormonth says *öf-thäl'-mĭ.*

Opie—*ö'-pĭ.*

Opigena—*ö-pĭj'-ĕ-nā.*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

opinable—ô-pī'-nā-bl.

opine—ô-pīn'.

opodeldoc—ô-pō-děl'-dők.

opponent—öp-pō'-něnt.

“Erroneously, öp'-pō-něnt.”—*Worcester*.

opportune—öp-pôr-tūn'.

Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

oppugner—öp-pū'-nēr.

oral—ô'-rāl.

orang-outang—ô-räng'-ôo-täng'.

Worcester, as a secondary pronunciation,
says ô'-räng-ôo'-täng.

orange—ôr'-ěnj, *not* ör'-ěnj *nor* ôr'-ěnj.

See *accost*.

orchestra—ôr'-kēs-trà or ôr-kēs'-trà.

The first pronunciation is almost universal.

orchestral — ôr' - kēs - träl ; ôr-kēs' - träl
(*Stor.*).

orchid—ôr'-kîd, *not* ôr'-chîd.

orchis—ôr'-kîs, *not* ôr'-chîs.

ordeal—ôr'-dē-ăl, *not* ôr-dē'-ăl.

A very common error.

ordinance—ôr'-dîn-ăns.

See *ordnance*.

ordinary—ôr'-dîn-ā-rî.

ordnance—ôrd'-năns.

See *ordinance*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

orgeat—ôr'-zhăt or ôr'-zhā.

Worcester gives the first only.

orgies—ôr'-jĭz, *not* ôr'-jĕz.

oriel—ô'-rĭ-ĕl.

orifice—ôr'-ĭf-ĭs.

oriflamme—ôr'-ĭ-flăm.

Origen—ôr'-ĭ-jĕn.

original—ô-rĭj'-ĭn-ăl.

Orion—ô-rĭ'-ôn, *not* ô'-rĭ-ôn.

See *Arion*.

orison—ôr'-ĭz-ôn, *not* ô-rĭ'-zôn.

ormolu—ôr-mô-lū'.

Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

Ormuzd—ôr'-mŭzd or ôr'-möözd.

See *Ahriman*.

ornate—ôr'-năt.

Stormonth says ôr-năt'.

oroide—ô'-roid.

orotund—ô'-rô-tünd.

Stormonth says ôr'-ô-tünd.

Orphean—ôr-fĕ'-ăn or ôr'-fĕ-ăn.

Worcester gives the first only.

Webster says: "*Orphean*, being derived from *Or'pheus*, is more properly accented *or'phean*."

Orpheus—ôr'-fĕ-ŭs or ôr'-fŭs.

See *Morpheus*.

orthoëpist—ôr'-thō-ē-pĭst.

Haldeman prefers ôr-thō'-ē-pĭst, and the New Imperial gives it as a secondary form.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

orthoëpy—ôr'-thō-ē-pĭ.

The New Imperial gives ôr-thō'-ē-pĭ as a secondary form.

Osage—ō-sāj' ; Fr. pron. ō-zāzh'.

osier—ō'-zhěr.

Osiris—ō-sī'-rĭs.

Osrick—öz'-rĭk, *not* ös'-rĭk.

Ossian—ösh'-än.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says ösh'-ē-än.

Ossoli—ös'-sō-lē.

"Margaret Fuller *Ossoli*."

Osterode—ös'-těr-ō-dě.

ostler—öst'-lěr.

Worcester and Stormonth say ös'-lěr. See *hostler*.

ostrich—ôs'-trĭch.

See *accost*.

Otaheite—ō-tā-hē'-tē.

otium—ō'-shĭ-ŭm.

Ottawa—öt'-à-wà.

Oude—owd, *not* ōod.

Oudinot—ōō-dē-nō'.

Ouida—wē'-dā.

ousel—ōō'-zl.

oust—owst, *not* ōost.

outré—ōō-trā'.

Ovalle de—dā ō-väl'-yā.

See *llano*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

overalls—ō'-vēr-ôlz, *not* ō'-vēr-hôlz.

overseer—ō-vě'r-sēr'.

Worcester says ō-vě'r-sē'-ēr.

overt—ō'-vērt.

Ovid—ōv'-īd, *not* ō'-vīd.

oviparous—ō-vīp'-ā-rūs.

Oxenstiern—ōks'-ĕn-stĕrn.

oxide—ōks'-īd ; ōks'-īd (Stor.).

See *ide*.

Oyer—ō'-yĕr, *not* oi'-yĕr.

"Oyer and Terminer."

Oyez—ō'-yĕs.

Worcester and Stormonth accent the *last* syllable. The word is also spelled *oyes* and pronounced as above.

ozone—ō'-zōn, *not* ō-zōn'.

P

pacha—pā-shô' or pā'-shâ.

Worcester gives the first only. See *pashaw*.

pachyderm—pāk'-ĭ-dĕrm.

pacification—pā-sīf-ĭk-ā'-shŭn or pās-īf-ĭk-ā'-shŭn.

Worcester prefers the second.

pacificator—pā-sīf'-ĭk-ā-tôr or pās'-īf-ĭk-ā-tôr.

Pactolus—pāk-tō'-lŭs, *not* pāk'-tō-lŭs.

padrone—pā-drō'-nā, *not* pād-rōn'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Padua—păd'-yū-ă.

pæony—pē'-ō-nī.

See *peony* and *piony*.

Pæstum—pēs'-tūm.

Paganini—pă-ġă-nē'-nē.

pageant—păj'-ănt or pā'-jănt.

The New Imperial gives the first only.

pageantry—păj'-ănt-rī or pā'-jănt-rī.

Worcester gives the first only.

Paget—păj'-ēt.

paillasse—păl-yăs', *not* pīl-ī-ăs'-tēr.

Also spelled *palliasse* and pronounced as above.

pajama—pă-jă'-mă.

Palæmon—pā-lē'-mön.

Palamedes—păl-ā-mē'-dēz.

palanquin—păl-ăn-kēn'.

Also spelled *palankeen* and pronounced as above.

palatial—pā-lă'-shăl, *not* păl-ăsh'-ăl.

palatine—păl'-ā-tīn, *not* păl'-ā-tīn.

Palatinus—păl-ā-tī'-nūs.

palaver—pā-lă'-vēr.

palazzo—pă-lăt'-sō.

paleontology—pā-lē-ön-tōl'-ō-jī.

paleosaurus—pā-lē-ō-sô'-rūs.

Palestine—păl'-ēs-tīn, *not* păl'-ēs-tēn.

paletot—păl'-ē-tō.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

palette—păl'-ět, *not* päl-ět'.

palfrey—pôl'-frĭ.

Worcester gives päl'-frĭ as a secondary form.

Palfrey—pôl'-frĭ.

Palgrave—pôl'-ġrāv.

Pali—pā'-lĭ ; pā'-lĭ (Imp.).

Worcester says pā'-lĭ.

Palissy—păl'-is-ĭ ; Fr. pron. pā-lē-sē'.

pall-mall—pěl-měl'.

Pall-Mall (street in London)—pěl-měl',
not päl-mäl', *nor* pôl-môl'.

palm—päm ; *never* päm.

Palmerston—pām'-ēr-stön, *not* päl'-mēr-stön.

palmistry—păl'-mis-trĭ, *not* pā'-mĭs-trĭ.

Palos—pā'-lōs, *not* pā'-lōs.

palsied—pôl'-zĭd.

paltry—pôl'-trĭ.

palustrine—pā-lŭs'-trĭn.

Panama—păn-ă-mă'.

pancreas—păn'-krē-ăs or păng'-krē-ăs.

Worcester gives the last only.

pancreatine—păn'-krē-ā-tĭn.

See *aniline*.

Pandoor—păn'-dōor.

Worcester says păn-dōor'. Also spelled
Pandour, and pronounced as above.

Pandora—păn-dô'-ră.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

panegyric—păn-ē-jîr'-îk.

Smart says păn-ē-jēr'-îk.

Worcester remarks: "Though Smart pronounces *squirrel* and *panegyric* squēr'-rĕl and păn-ē-jēr'-îk, yet he says, 'The irregular sound of *i* and *y*, in *squirrel* and *panegyric*, we may hope in time to hear reclaimed; a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle*, which were once pronounced spēr'-it and mēr'-a-cle.'"

panegyrist—păn-ē-jîr'-îst.

pannier—păn'-yēr or păn'-nî-ēr.

panorama—păn-ō-ră'-mă or păn-ō-ră'-mă;
not păn-ō-răm'-ă.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation; the New Imperial gives the first only.

pantaloon—păn-tă-lōonz'.

Pantheon—păn-thē'-ōn or păn'-thē-ōn.

Worcester gives the first only. As a classical word, Walker and Smart pronounce it păn'-thē-ōn; as an English word, păn-thē'-ōn.

pantomime—păn'-tō-mīm, *not* păn'-tō-mîn.

pantomimic—păn-tō-mīm'-îk.

pantomimist—păn'-tō-mī-mîst.

Paoli di—dē pă'-ō-lē, almost pow'-lē.

paolo (coin)—pă'-ō-lō.

papa—pă-pă', *or* pă'-pă.

See *mamma*.

The first is the marking of the dictionaries; the second, the pronunciation heard among children generally.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

papaw—pâ-pô'.

papier-maché—păp'-yâ mă'-shā.

Papua—păp'-ōō-â or pā'-pōō-â.

papyrus—pā-pī'-rūs, *not* păp'-īr-ūs.

Para—pā-ră'.

parabola—pā-răb'-ō-lă.

Paracelsus—păr-â-sěl'-sūs.

parachute—păr'-â-shūt.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

paraclete—păr'-â-klēt.

paradigm—păr'-â-dīm.

paradisiacal—păr-ăd-īs-ī'-ăk-ăl.

paraffine—păr'-ăf-īn.

See *aniline*.

Paraguay—pā-ră-ġwī' or pā'-ră-ġwā.

parallelopiped—păr-ăl-ěl-ō-pī'-péd.

Smart and Haldeman say păr-ăl-ěl-ō-pīp'-éd.

parallelopipedon—păr-ăl-ěl-ō-pīp'-ē-dōn.

Paramaribo—păr-ă-măr'-īb-ō.

Parana—pā-ră-nă'.

parasol—păr'-â-söl.

Worcester gives păr'-â-söl as a secondary pronunciation.

Parcæ—păr'-sē.

parcel—păr'-sěl.

"Colloquially păr'-sl."—*Webster*.

paregoric—păr-ē-ġör'-īk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

parenchyma—pā-rěng'-kīm-ā.

Worcester says pā-rě'n'-kīm-ā.

Webster formerly agreed with Worcester in the pronunciation of this word.

parent—pâr'-ěnt.

"Sometimes improperly pronounced pā'-rěnt."—*Webster*.

parentage—pâr'-ěnt-āj.

Worcester, as a secondary pronunciation, gives pâr'-ěnt-āj.

paresis—pâr'-ē-sīs, *not* pā-rē'-sīs.

par excellence—pār ěk-sěl-āns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

pariah—pā'-rī-ā or pā'-rī-ā.

Stormonth says pâr'-ī-ā.

Parian—pā'-rī-ān, *not* pâr'-ī-ān.

parietal—pā-rī'-ē-tāl.

Parisian—pā-rīz'-yān.

Worcester says pā-rīzh'-ē-ān, and Stormonth, pā-rīz'-ī-ān.

parliament—pâr'-līm-ěnt.

This is a word, the pronunciation of whose second syllable, it is impossible to determine from an inspection of Webster or Worcester.

I am pleased that Stormonth, whose careful marking of *unaccented* syllables is to be specially commended, marks the second syllable distinctly, and pronounces the word pâr'-lī-měnt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Parmesan—pär-mē-zăn', *not* pöm'-ē-zăn.

Parnell—pär'-něl, *not* pär-něl'.

See *Liddell*.

parol—pā-rōl'.

Worcester says pär'-öl.

parole—pā-rōl'.

paroquet—pär'-ō-kět.

Paros—pā'-rös.

parotid—pā-rōt'-id, *not* pā-rō'-tīd.

"The *parotid* glands."

parquet—pär-kā' or pär-kět'.

Worcester gives the first only. The New Imperial says pär-kět'. See *parquette*.

parquette—pär-kět'.

See *parquet*.

Parrhasius—pär-rā'-shī-ūs, almost pär-rā'-shūs.

partiality — pär-shī-ăl'-īt-ī ; pär-shāl'-īt-ī
(Imp.).

participle—pär'-tī-sīp-l, *not* pärt'-sīp-l.

partner—pärt'-nēr, *not* pärd'-nēr.

From this mispronunciation comes the contraction "pard," occasionally heard.

partridge—pär'-trīj, *not* pät'-rīj.

Pascal—päs'-käl ; Fr. pron. päs-käl'.

pashaw—pā-shô'.

See *pacha*.

Pasiphae—pā-sīf'-ā-ē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

pasquinade—päs-kwīn-ād'.

passé—päs-sā'.

Pasteur—päs-tör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

pastel—päs'-těl.

pasticcio—päs-tīt'-chō.

Worcester says päs-tīch'-yō, and Stormonth,
päs-tīch'-ī-ō.

pastil—päs'-tīl.

See *pastille*.

pastille—päs-tēl'.

See *pastil*.

pastorale—päs-tō-rä'-lā.

Stormonth says päs-tō-rä'-lē.

Patchogue—pät-chōg'.

patchouly—pā-chōō'-lī.

pâté de foi gras—pā-tā' dü fwä grä.

paten—pät'-ën.

"*Patens* of bright gold."—*Shakespeare*. See
patine.

patent (n.)—pā'-tënt or pät'-ënt.

In this and the three following words, the
first pronunciation is rarely heard; it is, how-
ever, the one preferred by Webster, and is
accordingly given the precedence in this book.

patent (adj.)—pā'-tënt or pät'-ënt.

patent (vb.)—pā'-tënt or pät'-ënt.

patentee—pā'-tën-tē or pät'-ën-tē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

pater-noster—pā'-těr-nös'-těr.

Stormonth says păt'-ěr nös'-těr.

path—pāth ; more properly, pāth.

See *ask*.

pathos—pā'-thös, *not* pāth'-ös.

paths—pāthz ; more properly, pāthz.

See *ask* and *cloths*.

patine—păt'-in, *not* păt'-ēn.

See *paten*. Also written *patin* and pronounced as above.

patois—păt-wō' ; păt-wô' (Wor.).

patrimony—păt'-rīm-ō-nĭ.

patriot—pā'-trĭ-öt ; păt'-rĭ-öt is obsolete.

patriotic—pā-trĭ-öt'-ĭk.

Worcester gives păt-rĭ-öt'-ĭk as a secondary pronunciation.

patriotism—pā'-trĭ-öt-ĭzm.

Patroclus—pā-trō'-klūs.

patrol—pā-trōl'.

Stormonth says păt-rōl'.

patron—pā'-trōn, *not* păt'-rōn.

patronage—păt'-rōn-āj.

Smart and Stormonth say pā'-trōn-āj.

patronal—păt'-rōn-ăl.

Knowles, Smart, Cooley, and Cull say pā'-trōn-ăl.

patroness—pā'-trōn-ēs, *not* păt'-rōn-ēs.

patronize—păt'-rōn-ĭz.

Smart, Stormonth, and Cull say pā'-trōn-ĭz.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

patronless—pā'-trön-lës, *not* păt'-rön-lës.

Pau—pō.

paunch—pônch or pänch.

Worcester prefers the second form.

Pavia—pä-vē'-ä.

pecan (nut)—pē-kăn' or pē-kôn'.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

peculiar—pē-kūl'-yär.

Worcester gives pē-kū'-lī-är as a secondary pronunciation.

peculiarity—pē-kūl-yär'-īt-ī.

Worcester gives pē-kūl-yē-är'-īt-ī.

pecuniary—pē-kūn'-yā-rī.

Worcester gives as a secondary form, pē-kū'-nī-ā-rī.

pedagogics—pěd-ā-gěj'-īks.

pedagogism—pěd'-ā-gěj-izm.

Worcester says pěd'-ā-gō-gizm.

pedagogue—pěd'-ā-gějg.

pedagogy—pěd'-ā-gō-jī ; pěd'-ā-gěj-ī
(Wor.).

pedal (n.)—pěd'-äl.

Perry says pě'-däl.

pedal (adj.)—pě'-däl,

Smart says pěd'-äl.

pedestal—pěd'-čs-täl; *not* pē-dēs'-täl.

peduncle—pē-düngk'-l.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Pegasus—pěg'-ā-sūs.

peignior—pān-ywār'.

See *baignoire*.

Pekin—pē-kīn'.

See *Peking*.

Peking—pē-kīng'.

See *Pekin*.

Pelagius—pē-lā'-jī-ūs.

Pelasgi—pē-lās'-jī.

Pelissier—pā-lē-sē-ā'.

Peloponnesus—pēl-ō-pōn-ē'-sūs.

Pemigewasset—pēm-īj-ē-wōs'-it.

penance—pēn'-āns.

Penates—pē-nā'-tēz.

pencil—pēn'-sīl.

See *pensile*.

Penelope—pē-nēl'-ō-pē.

penguin—pēn'-gwin, *not* pēng'-gwin.

penitentiary—pēn-ī-tēn'-shā-rī.

penknife—pēn'-nīf, *not* pēn'-īf.

Penrith—pēn'-rīth ; often pronounced pē'-rīth.

pensile—pēn'-sīl.

See *pencil*.

Pentateuch—pēn'-tā-tūk.

Pentecost—pēn'-tē-kōst.

Sheridan and Craig say pēn'-tē-kōst.

Pentheus—pēn'-thē-ūs or pēn'-thūs.

See *Morpheus*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

penult—pē'-nŭlt ōr pē-nŭlt'.

peony—pē'-ō-nĭ.

See *pæony* and *piony*.

Pepin—pĕp'-ĭn or pĭp'-ĭn ; Fr. pron. pĕp-ăN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

pepsine—pĕp'-sĭn, *not* pĕp'-sĕn.

See *aniline*.

Pepys—pĕp'-ĭs or pĕps.

peradventure—pĕr-ăd-vĕn'-tŭr.

percale—pĕr-kăl'.

Perdiccas—pĕr-dĭk'-ăs.

Perdita—pĕr'-dĭt-ă, *not* pĕr-dĕ'-tă.

"A Winter's Tale."

père—pâr.

"Dumas *père*."

peremptorily — pĕr'-ĕmp-tō-rĭl-ĭ, *not* pĕ-rĕmp'-tō-rĭl-ĭ.

peremptory—pĕr'-ĕmp-tō-rĭ, *not* pĕ-rĕmp'-tō-rĭ.

perfect (adj.)—pĕr'-fĕkt.

perfect (vb.)—pĕr'-fĕkt or pĕr-fĕkt'.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only. Although weight of authority favors the first pronunciation, yet usage and analogy (see *absent*) favor the second.

perfidious—pĕr-fĭd'-ĭ-ŭs.

Worcester gives, as a secondary pronunciation, pĕr-fĭd'-yŭs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

perfume (n.)—pěr'-fūm or pěr-fūm'.

See *perfect*.

perfume (vb.)—pěr-fūm'.

perfunctory—pěr-fūngk'-tō-rĭ.

Worcester gives pěr'-fūngk-tō-rĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

perhaps—pěr-hăps', *not* prăps.

peri (fairy)—pě'-rĭ.

peri (prefix)—pěr'-ĭ, *not* pěr'-ī.

perigee—pěr'-ĭ-jē.

perihelion—pěr-ĭ-hēl'-yŏn or pěr-ĭ-hē'-lĭ-ŏn.

pěr-ĭ-hē'-lĭ-ŏn is a secondary pronunciation of Webster's, and the only form given by Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.

periodic—pē-rĭ-ŏd'-ĭk.

periphrasis—pē-rĭf'-rā-sĭs.

perissad—pěr'-ĭs-săd ; pē-rĭs'-săd (Wor.).

peritonitis—pěr-ĭ-tō-nĭ'-tĭs, *not* pěr-ĭ-tō-nē'-tĭs.

See *itis*.

permit (n.)—pěr'-mĭt or pěr-mĭt' ; pěr'-mĭt (Imp.).

See *perfect*.

permit (vb.)—pěr-mĭt'.

Pernambuco—pěr-năm-bōō'-kō.

perpetuity—pěr-pē-tū'-ĭ-tĭ.

perruquier—pěr-rū'-kē-ěr.

Persephone—pěr-sěf'-ō-nē.

Perseus—pěr'-sē-ŭs or pěr'-sūs.

See *Morpheus*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Persia—pěr'-shǐ-â, *not* pěr'-zhâ.

Persian—pěr'-shǎn, *not* pěr'-zhǎn.

persiflage—pâr-sê-flăzh'.

Stormonth says pěr'-sĭ-flăzh.

persist—pěr-sĭst', *not* pěr-zĭst'.

persistent—pěr-sĭst'-ĕnt, *not* pěr-zĭst'-ĕnt.

personnel—pâr-sô-nĕl'.

perspiration — pěr-spĭr-â'-shŭn, *not* prĕs-pĭr-â'-shŭn.

persuasive—pěr-swâ'-sĭv.

pěr-swâ'-zĭv is the pronunciation given by Haldeman.

pertinacious—pěr-tĭn-â'-shŭs, *not* pěr-tĭn-ăsh'-ŭs.

Perugino—pâ-rôo-jĕ'-nô.

peruke—pěr'-ŭk.

Stormonth says pěr-ôok', and Haldeman, pěr'-ôok.

peruse—pĕ-rŭz'.

Stormonth and Haldeman say pěr-ôoz'.

Peshawer — pâ-show' - ěr ; pĕsh-ow' - ěr
(Gaz.).

Pestallozzi—pĕs-tă-lôt'-sĕ.

Pesth—pĕst ; Hungarian pron. pĕsht.

See *Buda-Pesth*.

pestle—pĕs'-sl.

pĕs'-tl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's and Stormonth's.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

petal—pět'-ăl or pē'-tăl ; pět'-ăl (Imp.).

“However right the long sound of *e* may be by analogy, I am apprehensive * * * that the short sound is in more general use.”

—*Walker*.

Petchora—pět-chō'-rä ; pět'-chō'-rä (Gaz.).

petit—pět'-i ; Fr. pron. ptē.

petite—pē-tēt'.

Petrarch—pē'-trärk.

petrel—pět'-rěl.

pē'-trěl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Petruccio—pā-trōō'-chō.

See *Petruchio* and *Bertuccio*.

Petruchio—pē-trū'-chī-ō ; It. pron. pā-trōō'-kē-ō.

See *Petruccio*.

“Katharine and *Petruchio*.”

In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i*, is pronounced like *k*.

pewit—pē'-wīt.

Phædo—fē'-dō.

Phædrus—fē'-drūs.

Phaethon—fā'-ē-thōn.

“This word has been vulgarly corrupted into *Phaeton*.”—*Wor*.

phaeton—fā'-ē-tōn, *not* fā'-tōn.

phalanx—fā'-längks or fäl'-ängks.

The New Imperial and Haldeman prefer fäl'-ängks.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Pharaoh—fā'-rō or fā'-rā-ō.

pharmaceutic—fär-mā-sū'-tīk.

pharmaceutist—fär-mā-sū'-tīst.

pharmacist—fär'-mā-sīst.

pharmacopœia—fär-mā-kō-pē'-yā.

Pharos—fā'-rös.

“The *Pharos* of Alexandria.”

pharyngeal—fā-rīn'-jē-äl or fär-in-jē'-äl.

Worcester gives the first only.

pharyngitis—fär-in-jī'-tīs.

See *itis*.

pharynx—fär'-īngks.

Phenice—fē-nī'-sē.

Perry says fē'-nīs.

phial—fī'-äl.

See *vial*, the usual spelling.

Philemon—fī-lē'-mön.

“The Epistle to *Philemon*.”

Philippi—fīl-īp'-ī, *not* fīl'-īp-ī.

philippic—fīl-īp'-īk, *not* fīl'-īp-īk.

Philippine (Islands)—fīl'-īp-in, *not* fīl'-īp-ēn.

Philistine—fīl-īs'-tīn; fīl'-īs-tīn (Stor.); *not* fīl'-īs-tīn.

philistinism—fīl-īs'-tīn-īzm.

Stormonth says fīl'-īs-tīn-īzm.

Philo—fī'-lō, *not* fē'-lō.

philologic—fīl-ō-lōj'-īk, *not* fī-lō-lōj'-īk.

In this and the two following words, the *i* in the first syllable is *short*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

philologist—fīl-öl'-ō-jĭst.

See *philologic*.

philology—fīl-öl'-ō-jĭ.

See *philologic*.

philopena—fīl-ō-pē'-nā.

philosophic—fīl-ō-sōf'-ĭk or fīl-ō-zōf'-ĭk.

The first form is the only one given by Webster; Worcester gives both, but prefers the second.

philosophy—fīl-ös'-ō-fĭ.

Phlegethon—flēj'-ē-thōn.

phlegm—flēm.

Phlegyas—flē'-jĭ-ās.

Phocion—fō'-shĭ-ōn, *not* fō'-shōn.

Phœbus—fē'-būs.

phonics—fōn'-ĭks.

Stormonth says fō'-nĭks.

phosphorus—fös'-fôr-üs, *not* fös-fō'-rūs.

photographer—fō-tōg'-rā-fēr.

photogravure—fō-tō-g-rā-vür'.

For ü, see p. 26.

phrenitis—frē-nĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis*.

phrenology—frē-nöl'-ō-jĭ.

Stormonth and Haldeman say frēn-öl'-ō-jĭ.

phthisic—tĭz'-ĭk.

Smart says: "As to the letters *phth* meeting in the same syllable, who can wonder that an English eye, affrighted by such an

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

assemblage, should close its lid on the first two letters, and consider only how the second two are to be pronounced ? ”

phthisis—thī'-sīs.

Worcester prefers tī'-sīs. Haldeman says thī'-sīs, tīs'-īs, and tī'-sīs. Do not say tē'-sīs.

physicist—fīz'-īs-īst.

physiognomy—fīz'-ī-ōg'-nō-mī.

“There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word by leaving out the *g*, as if the word were French.”—*Walker*.

physique—fē-zēk'.

Stormonth says fīz-ēk'.

pianist—pī-ă'-nīst.

Stormonth says pī-ăn'-īst. Do not pronounce the word pē'-ăn-īst.

piano—pē-ă'-nō.

pē-ăn'-ō is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

piano-forte—pē-ă'-nō fōr'-tā.

Worcester gives pī-ă'-nō fōr'-tē or pī-ăn'-ō fōr'-tē, and remarks “often pē-ăn'-ō fort.” “The pronunciation pē-ăn'-ō fōrt is not countenanced by any good orthoëpist except Worcester.”—*S. & W.*

piazza—pī-ăz'-zā ; It. pron. pē-ăt'-sä.

pibroch—pī'-brök.

Smart says pē'-brök.

pica (type)—pī'-kā.

picador—pīk-ă-dōr'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

piccolo—pĭk'-ō-lō.

Piccolomini—pĭk'-ō-lō'-mē-nē.

Pichegru—pēsh'-ġrōō ; Fr. pron. pēsh-ġrū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

piebald—pī'-bōld.

pied—pīd.

"The *pied* piper of Hamelin."

Piedmont—pēd'-mōnt.

pigeon—pĭj'-ŭn.

pĭj'-ŭn is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

pilaster—pĭl'-ās'-tēr, *not* pĭl'-ās-tēr.

pimpernel—pĭm'-pēr-nĕl.

Pinacotheca—pĭn-ā-kō-thē'-kā.

Pinacothek—pē-nā-kō-tāk'.

pincers—pĭn'-sērz.

Haldeman says pĭn'-chĕrz.

pinchbeck—pĭnch'-bĕk, *not* pĭnch'-băk.

Pindarus—pĭn'-dā-rŭs.

pineal—pī-nē'-ăl or pĭn'-ē-ăl.

"The *pineal* gland." Worcester gives the second only.

piony—pī'-ō-nĭ.

See *pæony* and *peony*.

Piqua—pĭk'-wā ; often pronounced pĭk'-wā.

piquant—pĭk'-ănt.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say pē'-kănt ; Haldeman says pē'-kănt or pĭk'-ănt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

pique—pēk.

See *amber-gris*.

piquet (game)—pīk-ět' ; Fr. pron. pē-kā'.

Piraeus—pī-rē'-ūs.

Pisa—pē'-zä or pē'-sä.

Piscataqua—pīs-kāt'-ā-kwā.

piscatory—pīs'-kā-tō-rī.

Pisces—pīs'-ēz.

Pisistratus—pī-sīs'-trā-tūs, *not* pīs-īs-trā'-tūs.

pistole (coin)—pīs-tōl'.

Pitcairn (Island) — pīt' -kârn ; pīt -kârn' (Gaz.).

pithecoïd—pīth'-ē-koid.

"The *pithecoïd* apes."

Pizarro—pē-zär'-ō ; Sp. pron. pē-thär'-ō.

See *Lopez*.

placable—plā'-kā-bl.

plāk'-ä-bl is a secondary pronunciation of Stormonth's, and the form preferred by Haldeman.

placard—plā-kärd'.

Stormonth and Haldeman say plāk'-ärd. The New Imperial gives plāk'-ärd or plā-kärd'.

plagiarism — plā'-jā-rīzm ; plā' -jī-ā-rīzm (Wor.).

plagiarist — plā' -jā-rīst ; plā' -jī-ā-rīst (Wor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

plagiarize—plā'-jā-rīz ; plā'-jī-ā-rīz (Wor.).
 plagiary—plā'-jā-rī.

Worcester prefers plā'-jī-ā-rī, which is the pronunciation of the New Imperial also.

plague—plāḡ, *not* plēḡ.

plaise—plās.

plaid—plād.

Stormonth says plād or plād. "Pronounced *plād* by the Scotch."—*Webster*.

Soule and Wheeler say : "The Scottish pronunciation is *plād*, which is current to some extent in England."

plaintiff—plān'-tif, *not* plēn'-tif.

plait—plāt, *not* plēt.

Webster says : "Vulgarly pronounced *plēt*"; and Smart remarks : "Often wrongly pronounced *plēt*."

Plata, Rio de la—rē'-ō dā lā plā'-tā.

Plataea—plā-tē'-ā.

plateau—plā-tō'.

platina—plāt'-īn-ā or plā-tē'-nā.

Worcester gives the first pronunciation only.

"This word is from the Spanish, and is often pronounced, as in that language, *plā-tē'-nā* ; but the English, as well as the American orthoëpists, are unanimous in Anglicizing the pronunciation, by accenting the first syllable."—*S. & W.* See *platinum*.

platinum—plāt'-īn-ŭm or plā-tī'-nŭm.

Worcester gives the first pronunciation only.
 See *platina*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

plaza—plä'-zä ; Sp. pron. plä'-thä.

See *Lopez*.

plebeian—plē-bē'-yăn, *not* plē'-bē-yăn.

plebiscite—plā-bis-sēt'.

Worcester prefers plēb'-is-īt.

plebiscitum—plē-bis-sī'-tūm.

Pleiades—plē'-yā-dēz.

Pleiads—plē'-yădz.

pleistocene—plī'-stō-sēn.

plenary—plē'-nā-rī.

Worcester prefers plēn'-ā-rī.

plenipotentiary—plēn-ī-pō-tēn'-shī-ā-rī.

Stormonth makes it a word of *six* syllables

—plēn-ī-pō-tēn'-shār-ī.

plethora—plēth'-ō-rā.

plethoric—plē-thōr'-īk or plēth'-ō-rīk.

"Although all the principal English orthoëpists place the accent of this word on the second syllable, yet Mr. Todd says : 'It is now usually placed on the first.' "—*Worcester*.

Pliny—plīn'-ī.

pliocene—plī'-ō-sēn.

Plotinus—plō-tī'-nūs.

plover—plūv'-ēr, *not* plō'-vēr.

pneumatics—nū-măt'-īks.

Pnyx—nīks.

podgy—pŭj'-ī.

Also spelled *pudgy*, and pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

podophylline—pöd-ō-fil'-ĭn.

See *aniline*.

podophyllum—pöd-ō-fil'-ŭm.

poem—pō-ēm, *not* pōm.

poesy—pō'-ē-sĭ, *not* pō'-ē-zĭ.

poetaster—pō'-ēt-ās-tēr.

poignant—poin'-ănt, *not* poin'-yănt.

A few lexicographers say pwoin'-ănt.

poison—poi'-zn.

Poitevin—pwăt-văn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Poitiers—pwâ-tĭ-ă' ; sometimes anglicized
poi-tērz'.

Polaris—pō-lă'-rĭs, *not* pō'-lă-rĭs.

Polignac de—dŭ pō-lĕn-yăk'.

pollen—pŏl'-lĕn.

polliwig—pŏl'-ĭ-wĭġ.

"Vulgarly called in the U. S. polliwog
(pŏl'-ĭ-wŏġ)." — *Wor.*

polonaise—pō-lō-năz'.

Polycrates—pō-lĭk'-ră-tĕz.

polygamy—pō-lĭġ'-ă-mĭ, *not* pŏl'-ĭġ-ă-mĭ.

Polygnotus—pŏl'-ĭġ-nŏ'-tŭs.

Polyhymnia—pŏl'-ĭ-hĭm'-nĭ-ă.

See *Polymnia*.

Polymnia—pō-lĭm'-nĭ-ă.

See *Polyhymnia*.

Polynesia—pŏl'-ĭ-nĕ'-zhĭ-ă, *not* pŏl'-ĭ-nĕ'-zhă.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

polype—pöl'-ĭp.

pöl'-ĭp-ē is preferred by Worcester.

Polyphemus—pöl'-ĭ-fē'-mūs.

pomade—pō-mād'.

Haldeman says pō-mād' or pō-mād', and Stormonth, pō-mād'.

pomegranate—pŭm-ġrăn'-ĕt; pŏm'-ġrăn-āt
(Stor.); pŭm'-ġrăn-āt (Hal.).

pommel—pŭm'-mĕl, *not* pŏm'-mĕl.

Pomona—pō-mō'-nā.

Pompadour de—dŭ pôn-pä-dōor'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Pompeia—pŏm-pē'-yā.

Pompeii—pŏm-pā'-yē, *not* pŏm'-pē-ī.

Ponce de Leon—pôn'-thā dā lā-ôn'; angli-
cized pŏns dē lē'-ôn.

The pronunciation pŏn'-sē dē lē'-ôn is
often heard.

Pondicherry—pŏn-dī-shĕr'-ĭ.

poniard—pŏn'-yārd, *not* pwŏn'-yārd.

Poniatowski—pō-nē-ă-tŏvs'-kē.

Pontchartrain (Lake)—pönt-chār-trān'.

Pontine (Marshes)—pŏn'-tĭn or pŏn'-tĭn;
pŏn'-tĭn (Gaz.).

Webster in the body of the Dictionary says
ĭn, and in the supplement, *ĭn*.

Pontius—pŏn'-shĭ-ŭs, *not* pŏn'-shŭs.

poor—pōor, *not* pŏor.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Popocatapetl — pō-pō'-kăt-ā-pā-tl ; pō-pō-kä-tā-pětł' (Gaz.).

porcelain — pôr'-sē-lān.

Worcester prefers pōr'-sē-lān. Stormonth says pōrs'-lān, and Haldeman, pōrs'-lān.

porch — pōrch, *not* pôrch.

porpoise — pôr'-pūs ; pōr'-pūs (Stor.).

Port au Prince — pōrt'-ō-prīns ; Fr. pron. pōrt-ō-prāns'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

porte-monnaie — pōrt-mün-nā'.

portent — pôr-těnt'.

Portia — pōr'-shĭ-ā or pôr'-shĭ-ā.

Portici — pōr'-tē-chē.

portière — pōr-ti-âr' ; Fr. pron. pōrt-yâr'.

portmanteau — pōrt-màn'-tō, *not* pōrt-mān-tō'.

Porto Rico — pōr'-tō rē'-kō.

portrait — pōr'-trāt, *not* pôr'-trüt.

Pronounce the final syllable distinctly.
See *damage*.

Portuguese — pōr'-tū-gēz.

See *Chinese*.

portulaca — pōr-tū-lā'-kā.

Poseidon — pō-sī'-dōn.

Also spelled *Posidon*, and pronounced as above.

posse — pöss'-sē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

possess—pös-sēs' or pöz-zēs'.

In this word, and the two following ones, the first pronunciation is the one preferred by Webster; the second pronunciation is the one given by Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial.

possession—pös-sësh'-ün or pöz-zësh'-ün.

See *possess*.

possessive—pös-sēs'-iv or pöz-zēs'-iv.

See *possess*.

poste restante—pöst rës-tänt'.

For äN, see p. 26.

posterior—pös-tē'-rî-ôr, *not* pös-tē'-rî-ôr.

posthumous—pöst'-hū-mūs; pöst'-ū-mūs.

Perry says pöst'-hū-mūs. See *acclimate*.

Posthumus—pöst'-hū-mūs.

"Cymbeline."

potable—pō'-tā-bl, *not* pöt'-ā-bl.

potentate—pō'-tën-tāt.

Potosi—pō-tō-sē'.

Pō-tō'-sē is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

pot pourri—pō pō-rē'.

Poughkeepsie—pō-kîp'-sî, *not* pō-kēp'-sî.

pour boire—pōor' bwär.

pour prendre congé—pōor prän'-dr kôn-zhā'.

For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Pouschkin—pöosh'-kĭn or pöosh'-kĕn.

Four additional spellings of this name are found (Pooshkin, Pushkin, Pouchekine, Puschkin), all of which are pronounced like the above.

Poussin—pōō-săN'.

For ăN, see p. 26. .

Powhatan—pow-hăt-ăn', *not* pow-hăt'-ăn.

Pozzuoli—pöt-sōō-ō'-lē.

See *Puteoli*.

Prag—präg.

For G, see p. 28. See *Prague*.

Prague—prāg̃.

See *Prag*.

prairie—prā'-rĭ.

Haldeman says prâr'-ĭ.

Prairie du Chien—prā'-rē dū shĕn; Fr.
pron. prā-rē' dū shē-ăn'.

For ū and ăN, see p. 26.

prakrit—prā'-krĭt; prāk'-rĭt (Wor.).

Praxiteles—präks-ĭt'-ē-lēz.

prayer (petition)—prâr.

Worcester says prâ'-ēr or prâr.

prayer (one who prays)—prā'-ēr.

prebend—prĕb'-ĕnd.

prebendary—prĕb'-ĕnd-ā-rĭ.

precedence—prē-sē'-dĕns, *not* prĕs'-ē-dĕns.

See *precedenĕy*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

precedency—prē-sē'-dĕn-sĭ, *not* prēs'-ē-dĕn-sĭ.

"These words (*precedence, precedency*) are sometimes erroneously pronounced with the accent on the *first* syllable,—a mode not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."—*Worcester.*

precedent (n.)—prēs'-ē-dĕnt.

The New Imperial says prē'-sē-dĕnt.

precedent (adj.)—prē-sē'-dĕnt.

"A slave, that is not twentieth part the tithe
Of your *precedent* lord."

—*Shakespeare.*

precedented—prēs'-ē-dĕnt-ĕd.

precedently—prē-sē'-dĕnt-lĭ.

precise—prē-sīs', *not* prē-sīz'.

precisely—prē-sīs'-lĭ, *not* prē-sīz'-lĭ.

preclude—prē-klūd'.

Stormonth and Haldeman say prē-klōōd'.

precocious—prē-kō'-shŭs.

precocity—prē-kōs'-ĭt-ĭ.

predatory—prĕd'-ā-tō-rĭ, *not* prē'-dā-tō-rĭ.

predecessor—prĕd-ĕ-sēs'-ōr.

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say prē-dē-sēs'-ēr. Haldeman, as a secondary pronunciation, gives prĕd'-ē-sēs'-ēr.

predicament—prē-dĭk'-ā-mĕnt, *not* pĕr-dĭk'-ā-mĕnt.

predilection—prē-dĭl-ĕk'-shŭn, *not* prĕd-il-ĕk'-shŭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

preface (n.)—prěf'-ās.

preface (vb.)—prěf'-ās, *not* prē-fās', as analogy would suggest.

See *absent*.

prefect—prē'-fěkt.

prefecture—prē'-fěk-tūr.

Worcester says prěf'-ěk-tūr.

preferable—prěf'-ěr-ā-bl, *not* prē-fěr'-ā-bl.

preferment—prē-fěr'-měnt.

prefix (n.)—prē'-fiks.

prefix (vb.)—prē'-fiks'.

See *absent*.

prehensile—prē-hěn'-sīl, *not* prē-hěn'-sēl.

prelacy—prěl'-ā-sī.

prelate—prěl'-āt, *not* prē'-lāt.

prelude (n.)—prē'-lūd or prěl'-yūd.

prelude (vb.)—prē'-lūd'.

See *absent*.

premature—prē-mā-tūr'.

premier—prē'-mī-ěr.

Worcester gives prēm'-yěr as a secondary pronunciation. Sheridan says prēm'-yěr.

premise (n.)—prēm'-īs.

premise (vb.)—prē-mīz'.

preparative—prē-pār'-ā-tīv, *not* prē-pâr'-ā-tīv.

presage (n.)—prē'-sāj or prēs'-āj.

Worcester gives the second only.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

presage (vb.)—prē-sāj'.

See *absent*.

Presbyterian—prěz-bĩ-tē'-rĩ-ăn ; prēs-bĩ-tē'-rĩ-ăn (Stor.).

presbytery—prěz'-bĩt-ěr-ĩ.

Perry and Stormonth say prēs'-bĩt-ěr-ĩ.

Worcester says : " This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced pres-být'-e-ry — a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."

prescience—prē'-shĩ-ěns.

Perry says prěsh'-ěns.

present (n. and adj.)—prěz'-ěnt.

present (vb.)—prē-zěnt'.

See *absent*.

presentation—prěz-ěn-tā'-shũn.

presentiment—prē-sěnt'-ĩm-ěnt, *not* prē-zěnt'-ĩm-ěnt.

A common error.

presentment—prē-zěnt'-měnt.

prestidigitateur—prēs-tē-dē-jē-tā-tör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

prestidigitator—prēs-tĩ-dĩj'-ĩ-tā-tôr.

prestige—prēs'-tĩj.

prēs-těj' is preferred by Worcester. Stormonth says prēs'-tĩj or prēs-tězh'.

presumptuous—prē-zũmpt'-yũ-űs.

Walker says : " There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in three syllables (prē-zũm'-shűs), which should be carefully avoided."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

pretence—prē-těns', *not* prē'-těns.

preterit—prēt'-ēr-īt or prē'-tēr-īt.

Also spelled *preterite* and pronounced as above.

pretext—prē-těkst' or prē'-těkst.

prettily—prīt'-īl-ī, *not* prēt'-īl-ī.

pretty—prīt'-ī, *not* prēt'-ī.

pretzel—prēt'-zěl.

Also spelled *bretzel*, which see.

preventive—prē-věnt'-iv.

Prichard—prīch'-ārd.

prima-facie—prī'-mā fā'-shī-ē.

princess—prīn'-sēs, *not* prīn-sēs'.

“By the English sometimes accented on the last syllable; but this, as Walker remarks, is a ‘glaring absurdity.’”—*Webster*.

pristine—prīs'-tīn, *not* prīs'-tīn, *nor* prīs'-tēn.

prithēe—prīth'-ē, *not* prīth'-ē.

privacy—prī'-vā-sī.

Knowles says prīv'-ā-sī.

privily—prīv'-īl-ī.

probatory—prō'-bā-tō-rī, *not* prōb'-ā-tō-rī.

probity—prōb'-īt-ī, *not* prō'-bit-ī.

process—prōs'-ēs.

prō'-sēs is a secondary pronunciation of Stormonth's, and the form preferred by Haldeman.

procès verbal—prō-sā' vār-bāl'.

Procrustean—prō-krūs'-tē-ān.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Procyon—prō'-sĭ-ŏn.

Stormonth says prös'-ĭ-ŏn.

prodigy—pröd'-ĭj-ĭ.

produce (n.)—pröd'-ūs ; prō'-dūs (Imp.);
not prō-dūs'.

produce (vb.)—prō-dūs'.

See *absent*.

product—pröd'-ŭkt.

profile—prō'-fil or prō'-fēl (Web.) ; prō'-
fēl, prō-fēl' or prō'-fil (Wor.) ; prō'-
fīl (Imp.).

The form prō'-fēl is to be preferred.

profuse (adj.)—prō-fūs'.

progress (n.)—pröğ'-rēs.

The New Imperial says prō'-ğrēs.

progress (vb.)—prō-ğrēs'.

See *absent*.

"The accent was formerly on the first syllable, but is now on the second."—*Webster*.

prohibition—prō-hĭb-ĭsh'-ŭn.

project (n.)—pröj'-ĕkt.

project (vb.)—prō-jĕkt'.

See *absent*.

projectile—prō-jĕk'-tĭl.

proletariat—pröl-ĕ-tā'-rĭ-ăt.

prolix—prō-lĭks'.

prō'-lĭks is authorized by some lexicographers.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

prologue—prō'-lōg.

Worcester says prōl'-ōg.

promenade—prōm-ē-nād' or prōm-ē-nād'.

Worcester and Haldeman prefer the last.

Prometheus—prō-mē'-thē-ūs or prō-mē'-thūs.

See *Morpheus*.

promissory—prōm'-is-ō-rī.

promulgate—prō-mūl'-gāt.

promulgation—prō-mūl'-gā'-shūn.

Worcester says prōm-ūl'-gā'-shūn.

promulgator—prō'-mūl'-gā-tōr.

Worcester says prōm'-ūl'-gā-tōr or prōm-ūl'-gā'-tōr.

pronunciamento—prō-nūn-sī-ā-mēn'-tō.

pronunciation—prō-nūn-shī-ā'-shūn.

This is Webster's and Worcester's marking. Perry, Knowles, Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial (all of them *English* authorities) say prō-nūn-sī-ā'-shūn.

prophecy—prōf'-ē-sī.

prophecy—prōf'-ē-sī.

propinquity—prō-pīng'-kwīt-ī.

pro rata—prō rā'-tā, *not* prō rāt'-ā.

prorogue—prō-rōg', *not* prō-rōg'.

prosaic—prō-zā'-īk, *not* prō-sā'-īk.

proscenium—prō-sē'-nī-ūm, *not* prō-sēn'-ī-tīm.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Proserpine—prös'-ër-pîn, *not* pröz'-ër-pîn.

prosody—prös'-ō-dī.

protasis—pröt'-ā-sīs.

Protean—prō'-tē-ăn.

Smart and Stormonth say prō-tē'-ăn.

protégé—prō-tā-zhā'.

protégée—prō-tā-zhā'.

proteid—prō'-tē-id.

proteine—prō'-tē-în.

See *aniline*.

pro tempore—prō tēm'-pō-rē.

Protesilaus—prō-tēs-il-ā'-ūs.

protest (n.)—prō'-těst.

protest (vb.)—prō-těst'.

See *absent*.

Protestant — pröt'-ës-tănt, *not* pröd'-ës-tănt.

protestation—pröt-ës-tā'-shŭn, *not* prō-tës-tā'-shŭn.

Proteus—prō'-tē-ūs or prō'-tūs.

See *Morpheus*.

prothonotary — prō-thŏn'-ō-tā-rĭ, *not* prō-thō-nō'-tā-rĭ.

protrusive—prō-trū'-sĭv, *not* prō-trū'-zĭv.

Provençal—prō-vën'-săl ; Fr. pron. prō-văn-săl'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

provocation—pröv-ō-kā'-shŭn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

provocative — prō-vō'-kā-tiv ; prō-vōk'-ā-tiv (Imp.).

provost (magistrate)—prōv'-üst.

The New Imperial says prōv'-öst.

provost (executioner)—prōv'-üst or prō-vō'.

Worcester prefers the second, and the New Imperial gives the first only.

prow—prow or prō.

The second pronunciation, although given as a secondary form by Worcester, is rarely heard.

prowess—prow'-ēs.

Prussian—prüsh'-än or prōosh'-än.

This last form, though in good repute, is rare.

prussic—prüs'-ik or prōo'-sik.

“*Prussic acid.*”

Prytaneum—prīt-ā-nē'-üm.

psalm—säm.

“*P* is silent before *s* and *t*, at the beginning of words.”—*Worcester*.

psalmist—säm'-ist.

Worcester and Stormonth prefer the pronunciation sāl'-mīst.

psalmistry—säm'-ist-rī.

Worcester says sāl'-mīst-rī.

psalmody—säl'-mō-dī.

säm'-ō-dī is preferred by Stormonth. It is also an old pronunciation of Webster's.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

psalter—sôl'-těr.

Smart gives sâl'-těr, and in defence of this pronunciation, remarks : "Such is the present pronunciation of this word, with reference to the original Greek, and not the intervening Saxon."

pseudo—sū'-dō.

pseudonym—sū'-dō-nĭm.

pseudonymous—sū-dōn'-ĭm-ŭs.

pshaw—shô, *not* shă.

psoas—sō'-ăs.

Psyche—sī'-kē.

See *Cnidus*.

psychic—sī'-kĭk.

psychical—sī'-kĭk-ăl.

psychology—sī-kōl'-ō-jĭ.

ptarmigan—tăr'-mĭġ-ăn.

pterodactyl—těr-ō-dăk'-tĭl.

ptisan—tĭz'-ăn.

Worcester prefers tĭz-zăn'.

Ptolemaic—tōl-ē-mă'-ĭk.

See *Cnidus*.

Ptolemy—tōl'-ē-mĭ.

See *Cnidus*.

ptyaline—tĭ'-ă-lĭn.

Also spelled *ptyalin*, and pronounced as above. See *aniline*.

publicist—pŭb'-lĭs-ĭst.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

pudding—pööd'-ing, *not* pööd'-in.

Puebla—pwěb'-lä.

puerile—pū'-ěr-il.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say
pū'-ěr-il.

puerility—pū-ěr-il'-it-ī.

Puerto Rico—pwěr'-tō rē'-kō.

Puget (Sound)—pū'-jět.

pugnacious—pŭg-nā'-shŭs.

puisne—pū'-nī.

puissance—pū'-is-āns, *not* pwē'-sāns.

Perry says pū-īs'-āns.

puissant—pū'-is-ānt or pū-īs'-ānt, *not* pwē'-
sānt.

Worcester gives the first only.

pumice—pŭm'-īs.

Worcester and Stormonth prefer pū'-mīs.

pumpkin—pŭmp'-kĭn, *not* pŭng'-kĭn.

A vulgar error.

Punjab—pŭn-jāb'.

Also spelled *Panjab* and *Punjaub*, and pronounced as above.

Purana—pū-rā'-nā.

Stormonth says pū-rā'-nā.

purport—pŭr'-pōrt.

Stormonth says pěr'-pōrt.

purposive—pŭr'-pō-sĭv, *not* pŭr-pō'-sĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

pursuivant—pûr'-swē-vănt.

purulent—pû'-rû-lënt.

Pusey (Dr.)—pû'-zĭ, *not* pû'-sĭ.

Puseyism—pû'-zĭ-ĭzm, *not* pŭ'-sĭ-ĭzm.

pustule—pŭst'-yŭl.

pŭs'-tŭl is preferred by Worcester.

Puteoli—pû-tē'-ô-lĭ.

See *Pozzuoli*.

pyæmia—pĭ-ē'-mĭ-â.

pygmean—pĭġ'-mē'-ăn.

Perry says pĭġ'-mē-ăn.

Pylades—pĭl'-â-dēz, *not* pĭ-lâ'-dēz.

pylorus—pĭl'-ô'-rŭs.

pyramidal—pĭr-ăm'-ĭd-ăl.

pyramidical—pĭr-â-mĭd'-ĭk-ăl.

Pyrenees—pĭr'-ē-nēz.

pyrites—pĭr-ĭ'-tēz.

Stormonth gives pĭr'-ĭts as a secondary pronunciation.

Pythagoras—pĭth-ăġ'-ô-răs, *not* pĭ-thăġ'-ô-răs.

Pythagorean—pĭth-â-ġô'-rē-ăn or pĭth-ăġ-ô-rē'-ăn.

Worcester gives the second only.

python—pĭ'-thŏn.

pythoness—pĭth'-ô-nēs.

pyx—pĭks.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Q

quadrille—kwā-drīl' or kā-drīl'.

Worcester gives the last only. Stormonth says kǎ-drīl', and Haldeman kwöd-rīl' or kǎ-drīl'.

quadrumana—kwöd-rū'-mā-nà, *not* kwöd-rū-mā'-nà.

quadrupedal—kwöd-rū'-pē-dāl, *not* kwöd-rū-pē'-dāl.

quaff—kwāf, *not* kwǎf.

Stormonth and Haldeman say kwāf. See *ask*.

quaggy—kwǎg'-ĭ, *not* kwög'-ĭ.

quagmire—kwǎg'-mīr, *not* kwög'-mīr.

qualm—kwām, *not* kwôm.

quandary—kwön'-dā-rĭ or kwön-dā'-rĭ.

Worcester prefers the second form. The first is the pronunciation generally heard; the second is supported by the most authorities.

quantivalence—kwön-tĭv'-ā-lĕns, *not* kwän-tĭv'-ā-lĕns.

quarantine (n.)—kwör'-än-tĕn.

Worcester says kwör'-än-tĕn', thus making no distinction in *accent* between the noun and the verb.

quarantine (vb.)—kwör'-än-tĕn'.

quarrel—kwör'-ĕl, *not* kwôr'-ĕl.

quash—kwösh, *not* kwǎsh.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

quassia—kwösh'-î-â or kwäsh'-î-â.

Worcester gives the first only.

quaternary—kwā-tēr'-nā-rĭ.

quaternion—kwā-tēr'-nĭ-ön.

Quatre Bras—kă'-tr bră.

quay—kē.

Quebec—kwē-běk', *not* kwē'-běk.

querulous—kwēr'-yū-lūs.

queue—kyū.

quietus—kwī-ē'-tūs.

Quincy (Mass.)—kwĭn'-zĭ, *not* kwĭn'-sĭ.

" *Quincy* granite.

quinine—kwī'-nĭn or kwĭn'-ĭn' (Web.); kwĭn'-ĭn' or kwĭn'-ĭn (Wor.); kwĭn'-ĭn (Imp.).

The pronunciation kĭn-ēn', though without dictionary authority, is very common.

quinsy—kwĭn'-zĭ, *not* kwĭn'-sĭ.

Spelled also *quinsey* and pronounced as above.

Quirinal—kwĭr'-ĭn-ăl.

Quito—kē'-tō.

qui vive—kē vĕv', *not* kwē vĕv'.

quixotic—kwĭks-öt'-ĭk.

quoin—kwoin or koin.

Stormonth gives the last only.

quoit—kwoit, *not* kwāt.

Stormonth says koit.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

quoth—kwōth or kwüth.

Stormonth gives the first only.

R

rabbi—răb'-bî or răb'-bî.

“In reading the Scripture, it should be pronounced răb'-bî.”—*Walker*.

Rabelais — răb-lă' ; ră-běl-ă' or ră-blă'
(Biog.).

rabies—ră'-bî-ēz.

Raca—ră'-kă.

racemous—răs'-ē-müs or ră-sē'-müs.

Rachel (actress)—ră-shěl'.

racial—ră'-shăl.

Worcester says ră'-shē-ăl.

Racine—ră-sēn'.

răs-sēn' is preferred by Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.

radish—răd'-ish, *not* rēd'-ish.

Raffaele—räf-fă-ěl'-lă.

See *Raphael*.

ragoût—ră-ġōō'.

Rahway—rô'-wă.

raillery—răl'-ěr-ĭ ; ră'-lěr-ĭ (Imp.), and preferred by Stormonth.

raison d'être—ră-zôn' dătr.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

raisonné—rā-zō-nā'.

rajah—rā'-jā or rā'-jā.

Worcester prefers rā'-jā.

Raleigh (city)—rô'-lī.

Raleigh (Sir Walter)—rô'-lī.

Rama—rā'-mā.

Ramayana—rā-mā-yā'-nā (Web.) ; rām-ā-yā'-nā (Wor.) ; rām-ā'-ān-ā (Stor.) ;
rā-mā'-yā-nā (Biog.).

Rambouillet de—dū rān-bōō-yā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Rameses—rām'-ē-sēz.

Stormonth prefers rā-mē'-sēz.

Ramillies—rām'-īl-ēz ; Fr. pron. rā-mēl-yē' or rā-mē-yē'.

ranchero—rān-tshā'-rō (Web.) ; rān-chā'-rō (Wor.).

rancor—rāng'-kūr, *not* rān'-kūr.

Rangoon—rāng-ġōōn'.

ransack—rān'-sāk, *not* rām'-sāk.

rapacious—rā-pā'-shūs.

Raphael — rāf'-ā-ěl ; rā'-fā-ěl or rā'-fā-ěl (Biog.).

See *Raffaele*.

Raphaelite—rāf'-ā-ěl-īt.

Rapidan—rāp-īd-ān', *not* rāp'-īd-ān.

rapier—rā'-pī-ēr.

Haldeman says rā'-pyēr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

rapine—răp'-in.

The New Imperial says răp'-in.

raspberry—răz'-bër-î.

răs'-bër-î is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by Stormonth. Haldeman says rāz'-bër-î.

rather—răth'-ěr or ră'-thěr, *not* rŭ'-thěr.

The first is the pronunciation of many orthoëpists, including Webster and Worcester.

Stormonth, Haldeman, Smart, and Knowles say ră'-thěr, which is perhaps more frequently heard.

ratio—rā'-shĭ-ō or rā'-shō.

Worcester gives the first only ; and Haldeman, the last only.

ration—rā'-shŭn or răsh'-ŭn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only.

rational—răsh'-ŭn-ăl.

"It is very common in the U. S. to pronounce *rational* and *national* with the first syllable long—rā'-tional, nā'-tional ; but this mode is not countenanced by any of the English orthoëpists."—*Wor.*

rationale—răsh-ŭn-ā'-lē (Web.) ; răsh-ē-ō-nā'-lē (Wor.) ; răsh-ō-nā'-lē (Imp.).

rationalist—răsh'-ŭn-ăl-ist.

rationality—răsh-ŭn-ăl'-it-ĭ ; răsh-ē-ō-năl'-it-ĭ (Wor.).

ratlines—răt'-lĭnz, *not* răt'-lĭnz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

ravenous—rāv'-n-ūs.

Reading—rěd'-ing.

real—rē'-āl, *not* rēl,

realization—rē-āl-iz-ā'-shŭn, *not* rē-āl-ī-zā'-shŭn.

really—rē'-āl-ĭ, *not* rē'-lĭ.

Réamur de—dŭ rā-ō-mŭr'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Récamier—rā-kā-mē-ā'.

receptivity—rēs-ĕp-tĭv'-ĭt-ĭ, *not* rē-sĕp-tĭv'-ĭt-ĭ.

recess—rē-sĕs'.

Worcester says : " Although all the orthoëpists accent this word on the second syllable, yet we often hear it pronounced with the accent on the first."

Rechabite—rē'-kāb-ĭt.

réchauffé—rā-shō-fā'.

recherché—rŭ-shâr-shā'.

recipe—rēs'-ĭp-ē.

reciprocity—rēs-ĭ-prös'-ĭt-ĭ.

recital—rē-sĭ'-tāl.

recitative—rēs-ĭ-tā-tĕv'.

See *amber-gris*.

reclamation — rĕk-lā-mā'-shŭn, *not* rē-klā-mā'-shŭn.

recluse—rē-klŭs'.

Stormonth says rĕ-klōōs', and Haldeman rē-klōōs'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

recognizable—rĕk'-ōg-nī-zā-bl or rē-kōg'-nīz-ā-bl.

Haldeman prefers the second. The New Imperial gives the first only.

recognizance—rē-kōg'-nīz-āns or rē-kōn'-īz-āns.

Worcester gives the first only.

Smart says : " In the general sense, the *g* is sounded ; in professional, legal sense, it is usually sunk."

recognize—rĕk'-ōg-nīz.

" Sometimes incorrectly pronounced rē-kōg'-nīz."—*Wor.*

recompense—rĕk'-ōm-pĕns.

recondite—rĕk'-ōn-dīt or rē-kōn'-dīt.

reconnaissance—rē-kōn'-īs-āns.

See *reconnaissance*.

reconnoissance—rē-kōn'-īs-āns.

See *reconnaissance*.

reconnoiter—rĕk-ōn-oi'-tĕr, *not* rē-kōn-oi'-tĕr.

record (n.)—rĕk'-ōrd.

record (vb.)—rē-kōrd'.

See *absent*.

recourse—rē-kōrs'.

recreant—rĕk'-rē-ānt.

recreate (amuse)—rĕk'-rē-āt.

recreate (create anew)—rē-krē-āt'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

recusancy—rē-kū'-zǎn-sǐ.

Stormonth says rĕk'-yū-zǎn-sǐ.

recusant—rē-kū'-zǎnt.

Worcester gives rĕk'-yū-zǎnt as a secondary pronunciation.

redivivus—rĕd-ĭv-ĭ'-vŭs.

redolent—rĕd'-ō-lĕnt.

refectory—rē-fĕk'-tō-rĭ.

referable—rĕf'-ĕr-ā-bl, *not* rē-fĕr'-ā-bl.

referrible—rē-fĕr'-rĭ-bl.

reflex (n.)—rē-flĕks'.

Worcester and Stormonth say rē'-flĕks.

reflex (adj.)—rē'-flĕks.

refluent—rĕf'-lū-ĕnt, *not* rē-flū'-ĕnt.

refragable—rĕf'-rā-gā-bl.

refuse (n.)—rĕf'-yūs.

refuse (vb.)—rē-fūz'.

refutable—rē-fū'-tā-bl, *not* rĕf'-yū-tā-bl.

The New Imperial says rē-fū'-tā-bl or rĕf'-yū-tā-bl. See *irrefutable*.

regalia—rē-gā'-lĭ-ā.

regatta—rē-gāt'-ā.

régime—rā-zhēm'.

regress (n.)—rē'-grĕs.

regress (vb.)—rē-gĕrĕs'.

See *absent*.

Reichsrath—rĭks'-rāt.

For **κ**, see p. 28.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Reichstadt—rĭk'-stät.

For к, see p. 28.

Reichstag—rĭk'-stätġ.

For к and ġ, see p. 28.

Reikiavik—rĭ'-kĭ-â-vĭk.

See *Reykjavik*.

Reinhold—rĭn'-hölt.

relaxation—rē-lăks-â'-shŭn.

Worcester says rĕl-ăks-â'-shŭn.

relict—rĕl'-ĭkt.

relievo—rē-lē'-vō.

See *rilievo*.

reliquary—rĕl'-ĭ-kwā-rĭ.

Rembrandt—rĕm'-brănt; Dutch pron.
rĕm'-brănt.

remediable—rē-mē'-dĭ-ā-bl.

Perry says rē-mĕd'-ĭ-ā-bl.

remediless—rē-mĕd'-ĭ-lĕs or rĕm'-ē-dĭ-lĕs.

Worcester prefers the second.

"By some orthoëpists the accent is placed on the first syllable, which would be well if there were no derivatives; but *remedilessly*, *remedilessness*, require the accent on the second syllable."—*Webster*.

remonstrate—rē-mön'-strāt.

Rémusat de—dŭ rā-mŭ-ză'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

renaissance—rŭ-nā-sāns'.

Worcester says rē-nā'-sāns. For äN, see p. 26.

Renan—rŭ-nän' ; anglicized, rē'-nän or rē-nän'.

For äN, see p. 26.

rendez-vous—rĕn'-dē-vōō ; Fr. pron. rān-dā-vōō'.

rĕn'-dē-vōōz is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's. For äN, see p. 26.

Rensselaer—rĕn'-sē-lĕr.

rentes—rānt ; Fr. pron. rānt.

For äN, see p. 26.

renunciation—rē-nŭn-shĭ-ā'-shŭn.

Stormonth and Haldeman say rē-nŭn-sĭ-ā'-shŭn.

reparable—rĕp'-ā-rā-bl, *not* rē-pâr'-ā-bl.

repartee—rĕp-ār-tē'.

repertoire—rĕp-ĕr-twär'.

repertory—rĕp'-ĕr-tō-rĭ.

replevin—rē-plĕv'-ĭn.

replica—rĕp'-lĭk-ā.

repoussé—rŭ-pōō-sā'.

reprimand (n.)—rĕp'-rĭm-ānd.

reprimand (vb.)—rĕp-rĭm-ānd'.

reptile—rĕp'-tĭl.

Stormonth says rĕp'-tĭl.

reputable—rĕp'-yŭ-tā-bl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

requiem—rē'-kwī-ēm.

rēk'-wī-ēm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and Stormonth's only form.

Haldeman says rēk'-wī-ēm or rē'-kwī-ēm.

reredos—rēr'-dōs ; rē'-rē-dōs (Stor.).

research—rē-sērč', *not* rē'-sērč.

reservoir—rēz-ēr-vwô'.

resignation—rēz-īg-nā'-shūn, *not* rēs-īg-nā'-shūn.

resin—rēz'-in.

resoluble—rēz'-ō-lū-bl; rēs'-ō-lōo-bl (Stor.).

resonance—rēz'-ō-nāns.

resource—rē-sōrs', *not* rē'-sōrs.

respirable—rē-spī'-rā-bl.

Perry and Knowles say rēs'-pīr-ā-bl. Haldeman gives rēs'-pīr-ā-bl as a secondary form ; and the New Imperial says rēs'-pīr-ā-bl or rē-spī'-rā-bl.

respirator—rēs'-pīr-ā-tôr, *not* rē-spī'-rā-tôr.

respiratory—rē-spī'-rā-tō-rī, *not* rēs'-pīr-ā-tō-rī.

respite (n. and vb.)—rēs'-pīt, *not* rē-spīt'.

restaurant—rēs'-tō-rāng or rēs'-tō-rānt.

The second is the better pronunciation of this word. The first (though preferred by Webster), is a poor imitation of the French pronunciation (rēs-tō-rān'). For ān, see p. 26.

restaurateur—rēs-tō-rā-tūr'.

Worcester says rēs-tō'-rā-tūr. Fr. pron. rēs-tō-rā-tōr'. For ö, see p. 25.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

restorative—rē-stō'-rā-tīv, *not* rē-stör'-a-tīv.
 résumé—rā-zū-mā' ; Fr. pron. rā-zü-mā'.

For ü, see p. 26. Worcester says rēz-ü-mā' ; and Stormonth, rā-zōō'-mā.

retail (n.)—rē'-tāl.

retail (vb.)—rē-tāl'.

See *absent*.

retailer—rē-tā'-lēr or rē'-tā-lēr.

"This word, like the noun *retail*, is often, perhaps generally, accented on the first syllable in America."—*Webster*.

retardation—rē-tär-dā'-shün.

Worcester says rēt-är-dā'-shün.

retch—rēch.

Worcester prefers rēch, which is the only pronunciation given by Stormonth.

reticent—rēt'-is-ěnt, *not* rē-ti'-sěnt.

reticule—rēt'-i-kul.

retina—rēt'-in-ā.

retributive—rē-trīb'-yū-tīv.

retroact—rē-trō-ākt' or rēt-rō-ākt'.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retroaction—rē-trō-āk'-shün or rēt-rō-āk'-shün.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retrocede—rē'-trō-sēd or rēt'-rō-sēd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

retrocession — rē-trō-sěsh'-ŭn or rět-rō-sěsh'-ŭn.

Worcester gives the first only.

retrograde—rē'-trō-ġrād or rět'-rō-ġrād.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrogression—rē-trō-ġrěsh'-ŭn or rět-rō-ġrěsh'-ŭn.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrospect—rē'-trō-spěkt or rět'-rō-spěkt.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrospection—rē-trō-spěk'-shŭn or rět-rō-spěk'-shŭn.

Worcester gives the second only.

retroversion — rē-trō-věř'-shŭn or rět-rō-věř'-shŭn.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrovert—rē'-trō-věrt or rět'-rō-věrt.

Worcester gives the second only.

reveillé—rē-vāl'-yā.

“In the United States service, commonly pronounced rěv-ā-lē'.”—*Webster*. Worcester and Haldeman prefer rē-vāl'. Soule and Wheeler remark: “Although Smart authorizes the pronunciation rā-vāl' only, yet he says, in a note, ‘also pronounced rā-vāl'-yā.’”

revenue—rěv'-ē-nū.

In poetry, sometimes pronounced re-věn'-yū.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

reverie—rěv'-ěr-ě'.

Cooley, Cull, and Stormonth say rěv'-ěr-ī.
See *revery*.

revery—rěv'-ěr-ī.

See *reverie*.

revocable—rěv'-ō-kā-bl, *not* rē-vō'-kā-bl.

revolt—rē-vōlt' or rē-vōlt'.

revolting—rē-vōlt'-ing or rē-vōlt'-ing.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

Reykjavik—rīk'-yā-vīk.

See *Reikiavik*.

reynard—rā'-nārd or rēn'-ārd.

Worcester prefers the second.

Rheims—rēmz ; Fr. pron. rāns.

Also spelled *Reims*, and pronounced as above. For ān, see p. 26.

rheum—rūm.

rheumatism — rū'-mā-tīzm, *not* rōom'-ā-tīzm.

rhizoma—rī-zō'-mā.

Rhodes—rōdz.

rhomb—rōmb or rūmb.

Worcester prefers rūmb. Stormonth says rōm. According to Walker, "In the mathematical term *rhomb*, the *b* is always heard."

rhythm—rīthm or rīthm, *not* rīth'-ūm.

rythmic—rīth'-mīk or rīth'-mīk.

Worcester gives the first only.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

rhythmical—rĭth'-mĭk-ăl or rĭth'-mĭk-ăl.

Worcester gives the first only.

ribald—rĭb'-ăld, *not* rĭ'-bôld.

Ricardo—rē-kār'-dō.

Ricci—rē'-chē.

Richelieu de—dŭ rĭsh-ĕl-ōō'; Fr. pron.

dŭ rēsh-lē-ō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Richter—rĭk'-tĕr.

For κ, see p. 28.

ricochet (adj.)—rĭk-ō-shā' or rĭk'-ō-shĕt.

ricochet (vb.)—rĭk'-ō-shĕt.

ridiculous—rĭd-ĭk'-yū-lŭs, *not* rĭd-ĭk'-lŭs.

Riesen-Gebirge—rē'-zĕn ġĕb-ĕrg'-ĕ.

For ġ, see p. 28.

Riga—rē'-ġā.

Rigel—rĭ'-ġĕl.

rile—rĭl.

"The proper orthography of this word is *roil*; but *rile* is not uncommon, especially in colloquial and humorous language."—*Webster*. See *roil*.

rilievo—rē-lē-ă'-vō.

See *relievo*.

rind—rĭnd, *not* rĭn.

Pronounce the *d*.

rinderpest—rĭn'-dĕr-pĕst, *not* rĭn'-dĕr-pĕst.

rinse—rĭns, *not* rĕns.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Rio Grande—rī'-ō grănd ; Sp. pron. rē'-ō
grăn'-dă.

Rio Janeiro—rī'-ō jā-nē'-rō.

rise (n.)—rīs.

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say rīz.

Walker says : " This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, etc. ; for we sometimes hear 'the *rise* and fall of the Roman empire,' 'the *rise* and fall of provisions,' etc., with the *s* like the *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers."

rise (vb.)—rīz.

Riviera—rē-vē-ā'-ră.

rivière—rēv-yâr'.

Rivinus—rē-vē'-nŭs.

Rivoli—rē'-vō-lē.

Rizzio—rīt'-sē-ō.

Roanoke—rō-ā-nōk'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Robespierre de—dŭ rō'-bēs-pēr ; Fr. pron.
dŭ rōbs-pyâr'.

robust—rō-bŭst', *not* rō'-bŭst.

Rochambeau de—dŭ rō-shān-bō'.

For äN, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Rochefort—rōsh-fōr'.

rococo—rō-kō'-kō.

Roderigo—rōd-ēr-ē'-gō.

Rodriguez—rō-drē'-gēth.

See *Lopez*.

Rohan de—dŭ rō-än'.

For än, see p. 26.

roil—roil, *not* rīl.

Webster says : " Until near the beginning of the present century, *oi* was extensively pronounced like long *i*, as *jine* for *join*, *rile* for *roil*, etc. ; but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes." See *rile*.

Rokeby—rōok'-bī.

Roland—rō'-lānd ; Fr. pron. rō-lān'.

For än, see p. 26.

Rollin—rōl'-īn ; Fr. pron. rō-lān'.

For än, see p. 26.

Rollo—rōl'-ō.

romance—rō-māns' ; more properly rō-māns' ; *not* rō'-māns.

Webster says that no orthoëpist has given any sanction to rō'-māns, although it is a pronunciation frequently heard in America.

Romanof—rō-mā'-nōf.

Romilly—rōm'-īl-ī.

Romola—rōm'-ō-lā.

This is the pronunciation given in " Brewer's Reader's Hand-Book."

The editor of the New York Tribune is of

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

the following opinion : "röm'-ō-lā, rō'-mō-lā, or rō-mō'-lā. All three used ; I don't know that the dispute was ever authoritatively settled."

roof—rōof, *not* rōof.

See *broom*.

rook—rōok.

Worcester says rōok or rōok.

room—rōom, *not* rōom.

See *broom*.

root—rōot, *not* rōot.

See *broom*.

Roquefort—rōk-fōr'.

Rosalind—rōz'-ā-līnd.

Rosaline—rōz'-ā-līn or rōz'-ā-līn.

Rosamond—rōz'-ā-mōnd.

Roscommon—rōs-kōm'-ōn.

roseate—rō'-zē-āt.

Worcester prefers rō'-zhē-āt.

roseola—rō-zē'-ō-lā, *not* rō-zē-ō'-lā, the common pronunciation.

Rosicrucian—rōz'-ī-krū'-shān.

rosin—rōz'-īn.

Rossetti—rōs-sēt'-ē.

Rossini—rōs-sē'-nē.

Rostoptchin—rōs-tōp-chēn'.

rostrum—rōs'-trūm, *not* rō'-strūm.

Rothschild—rōs'-chīld ; Ger. pron. rōt'-shīlt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

roué—rōō-ā'.

Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

Rouen—rōō'-ĕn ; Fr. pron. rōō-än'.

For än, see p. 26.

rouge—rōōzh.

rout—rowt.

route—rōōt or rowt.

The New Imperial says rōōt.

According to Webster : " Most of the orthoëpists who have succeeded Walker give the preference to *rōōt* ; but *rowt* is perhaps the more common pronunciation in the United States."

routine—rōō-tēn'.

See *amber-gris*.

rowel—row'-ĕl.

Do not say rō'-ĕl.

Rowland—rō'-lānd.

" A *Rowland* for an Oliver."

Royer-Collard—rwä'-yā kōl-lār'.

Rozinante—rōz-ĭn-än'-tē.

rubeola—rū-bē'-ō-lā, *not* rū-bē-ō'-lā.

Rubinstein—rōō'-bĭn-stĭn.

Rucellai—rōō-chĕl-ĭ'.

" The *Rucellai* Gardens."

rude—rūd.

rudiment—rū'-dĭm-ĕnt.

ruffian—rŭf'-yăn or rŭf'-ĭ-ăn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

rule—rūl.

rural—rū'-răl.

Russia—rūsh'-ĭ-à or rōo'-shĭ-à, *not* rūsh'-à
nor rōo'-shà.

Russian—rūsh'-ăn or rōo'-shăn.

ruthless—rūth'-lës.

Ruy Blas—rōo'-ē bläs.

Ruysdael—rois'-däl.

Ruyter de—dū rĭ'-těr ; Dutch pron. dū
 roi'-těr.

Ryswick—rĭz'-wĭk ; Dutch pron. rĭs'-vĭk.

S

Sabacthani—sā-băk-thā'-nĭ.

Sabaoth—săb'-ā-ōth or sâ-bā'-ōth.

Sabeans—sā-bē'-ănz.

Sabines—sā-bĭnz' or săb'-ĭnz ; sâ'-bēnz is
 frequently heard.

"The rape of the *Sabines*."

sabot—să-bō'.

Sabrina—sā-brĭ'-nà, *not* sâ-brē'-nà.

Milton's "Comus."

saccharine—săk'-ā-rĭn or săk'-ā-rĭn, *not*
 săk'-ā-rĕn.

Stormonth and Haldeman say săk'-ā-rĭn.

See *aniline*.

sacerdotal—săs-ēr-dō'-tăl, *not* sâ-sēr-dō'-tăl.

Perry says sâ-sēr-dō'-tăl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

sachem—sā'-chēm, *not* säch'-ēm.

sachet—sā-shā'.

Worcester's pronunciation (sāsh-ā') is the one generally heard.

Saco—sô'-kō.

sacrament—sāk'-rā-měnt, *not* sâ'-krā-měnt.

Walker says: "This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies of the language."

Worcester remarks: "The English orthoëpists are unanimous against the practice" [of making the *a* *long* in the first syllable].

sacrifice (n.)—sāk'-rif-iz.

Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say sāk'-rif-īs. Haldeman says sāk'-rif-īs. See *sacrament*.

sacrifice (vb.)—sāk'-rif-iz.

Stormonth says sāk'-rif-īs. Worcester says: "In the words *sacrifice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, *c* is allowed, by the common consent of orthoëpists, and by general usage, to take the sound of *z*. Some speakers, however, pronounce *sacrifice* with the proper sound of *c* soft, and Smart countenances this pronunciation of it when used as a noun: yet he says it is 'the practice of most speakers [to pronounce it *sacrifize*], and according to this practice is the word marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries.'" See *sacrament*.

sacrilege—sāk'-rīl-ěj.

See *sacrament*.

sacrilegious—sāk-rīl-ē'-jūs, *not* sāk-rīl-īj'-ūs.

Almost always mispronounced.

sacristan—sāk'-rīs-tān.

sacristy—sāk'-rīs-tī.

See *sacrament*.

sacrum—sā'-krūm.

Sadducee—sād'-yū-sē.

Sadowa—sä-dō'-vā.

saengerfest—sāng'-ēr-fēst.

Safed—sä-fēd'.

saga—sā'-gā.

sagacious—sā-gā'-shūs, *not* sā-gāsh'-ūs.

sagittal—sāj'-īt-āl.

Knowles says sāj-īt'-āl.

Sagittarius—sāj'-īt-ā'-rī-ūs.

sagittary—sāj'-īt-ā-rī.

Saguenay—sāg-ēn-ā', *not* sāg'-ēn-ā ; sä-gēn-ā' (Gaz.).

Sahara—sä-hā'-rā.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer gives
as a secondary pronunciation, sä'-hā-rā.

said—sēd.

Said (Port)—sä-ēd'.

Saida (ancient Sidon)—sī'-dā.

Saigon—sī-gōn'.

St. Alban's—sānt ôl'-bānz.

St. Augustine (city)—sānt ô'-gūs-tēn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

St. Augustine (Church-father)—sânt ô'-
gŭs-tîn or sânt ô-gŭs'-tîn.

"It must be admitted that the best modern usage, at least in this country, is in favor of Augus'tine (ô-gŭs'-tîn)."—*Biog.*

St. Bernard de Menthon—săn bër-när' dû
măN-tôn'.

For ăN, ăN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

St. Cecilia—sânt sē-sil'-i-ă ; It. pron. sän'-
tă chā-chē'-lē-ă.

St. Cloud—sânt klowd' ; Fr. pron. săn
klōō'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Croix—sânt kroï' ; Fr. pron. săn krwä'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Cyr—săn sēr'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Denis—sânt dën'-is ; Fr. pron. săn
dën-ē'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Francis Xavier—sânt frăn'-sīs zăv'-i-ēr ;
Sp. pron. hă-vē-âr' ; Fr. pron. gŭzā-
vē-ă'.

St. Gothard—săn gō-tăr'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Helena (mother of Constantine)—sânt
hěl'-ē-nă.

See *St. Helena* (island).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

St. Helena (island)—sânt hĕl-ĕ'-nà.

"Some persons, aiming to be more accurate than ordinary speakers, place the accent on the first syllable of this name—HEL'-ENA. This is unquestionably the correct accentuation of the name of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; and though it is probable that the island derived its appellation originally from her, not only is the present pronunciation of its name so thoroughly established that it would be idle to attempt to change it, but this very pronunciation is supported by the analogy of the original Greek itself."—*Gaz.*

St. Hilaire de—dũ sãn-tĕ-lâr'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Leger—sânt lĕj'-ĕr or sîl'-în-jĕr.

săl'-în-jĕr is also heard.

St. Louis (Missouri)—sânt lōō'-is or sânt lōō'-i.

St. Michael—sânt mī'-kĕl.

Not to be confounded with *St. Michel* (which see), a similar mountain on the coast of Normandy.

St. Michel—sãn mĕ-shĕl'.

For ăN, see p. 26. Not to be confounded with *St. Michael* (which see), a similar mountain on the coast of Cornwall.

St. Pierre de—dũ sãn pyâr'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

St. Simon de—dŭ sânt sī'-mōn ; Fr. pron.
dŭ sǎn sē-môn'.

For ǎN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

St. Vincent de Paul—sânt vîn'-sěnt dŭ
pôl ; Fr. pron. sǎn vǎn-sǎn' dŭ pôl.

For ǎN and ǎN, see p. 26.

Sainte-Beuve—sânt-böv'.

For ǎN and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

sal volatile—sǎl vō-lăt'-îl-ē.

Webster says : " Popularly pronounced sǎl
völ'-ā-tîl."

Sala (George Augustus)—sǎ'-lă, *not* sǎ-lă'.
salaam—sǎ-lām'.

See *salam*.

Saladin—sǎl'-ăd-în.

salam—sǎ-lām'.

See *salaam*.

Salanio—sǎ-lă'-nē-ō.

Salarino—sǎ-lă-rē'-nō.

Salic—sǎl'-îk, *not* sǎ'-lîk.

salicylic—sǎl-î-sîl'-îk.

salient—sǎ'-lî-ěnt.

Knowles says sāl'-yěnt.

salina—sǎ-lî'-nă, *not* sǎ-lē'-nă.

saline—sǎ-lîn' or sǎ'-lîn.

Worcester gives the first only. Do not say
sā-lēn'.

saliva—sǎ-lî'-vă.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

salmon—săm'-ŭn.

Salome—sā-lō'-mē.

salon—sä-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Salonica—säl-ō-nē'-kā.

salt-rheum—sôlt'-rŭm, *not* sôlt-rŭm'.

salutary—säl'-yŭ-tā-rĭ.

salutatorian—sā-lŭ-tā-tō'-rĭ-ăn.

salutatory—sā-lŭ'-tā-tō-rĭ.

Salvator Rosa—säl-vā'-tōr rō'-zā.

salve (ointment)—säv.

Worcester gives sälv, as a secondary pronunciation.

salve (interjection)—säl'-vē.

salver (plate)—säl'-vēr, *not* sä'-vēr.

Samarcand—sām-är-känd'.

Samaritan—sā-mär'-ĭt-ăn, *not* sā-mā'-rĭt-ăn.

Samoa—sä-mō'-ä.

sanatorium—săn-ā-tō'-rĭ-ŭm.

San Diego—săn dē-ā'-gō.

San Joaquin—săn hō-ä-kēn', almost wä-kēn'.

The *h* is strongly aspirated in this and the two succeeding words.

San José—săn hō-sā'.

See *San Foaquin*.

San Juan—săn hōō-ăn'.

See *San Foaquin*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

San Luis Potosi—sän lōō-ēs' pō-tō-sē'.

San Salvador—sän sāl-vä-dōr'.

Sancho Panza—säng'-kō pän'-zâ, *not* sän'-chō pän'-zâ; Sp. pron. sän'-chō pän'-thä.

See *Lopez*.

sandwich—sänd'-wich.

Worcester says sänd'-wij.

Sandys—sän'-dis or sändz.

See *Alnwick*.

sang-froid — säng-frwô'; Fr. pron. sän-frwä'.

For äN, see p. 26.

sangreal—säng'-g-rē-äl.

Worcester says sän-gräl' or säng-rā-äl'. For äN, see p. 26.

sangre azul—säng'-g-rā ä-thōl'.

See *Lopez*.

sanguigenous—säng-g-wij'-ē-nūs.

sanguinary—säng'-g-win-ā-rī, *not* sän'-g-win-ā-rī.

sanguine—säng'-g-win, *not* sän'-g-win.

Sanhedrim—sän'-hē-drīm, *not* sän-hē'-drīm.

Haldeman says sän-ēd'-rīm or sän'-hēd-rīm.

sans (preposition)—sänz.

"*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing."—*Shakespeare*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

sans-culotte—sǝng-kū-lǝt' ; Fr. pron. sǎn
kū-lǝt'.

For ǎN and ü, see p. 26.

sans-souci — sǝng-sōo-sē' ; Fr. pron. sǎn
sōo-sē'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Santa Croce—sǎn'-tä krō'-chā.

Santa Cruz—sǎn'-tä krōos, *not* sǎn'-tä
krōoz.

Santa Fé—sǎn'-tä fā.

Santiago—sǎn-tē-ǎ'-gō.

Saône—sōn.

sapience—sǎ'-pǐ-ěns.

sapphire—sǎf'-īr or sǎf'-ūr.

Worcester gives the first only.

Saracen—sǎr'-ā-sēn.

sarcenet—sǎrs'-nēt.

sarcophagus—sǎr-kǝf'-ā-gūs.

Sardanapalus—sǎr-dā-nā-pā'-lūs, *not* sǎr-
dǎn-ǎp'-ā-lūs.

sardine—sǎr'-dēn ; sǎr'-dīn (Imp.).

Worcester says sǎr'-dīn or sǎr-dēn'.

sardonic—sǎr-dōn'-īk.

sardonyx—sǎr'-dō-nīks, *not* sǎrd-ōn'-īks.

Sarpedon—sǎr-pē'-dōn.

sarsaparilla — sǎr-sā-pā-rīl'-à, *not* sǎs-pā-
rīl'-à.

A word of *five* syllables when correctly
pronounced.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Saskatchewan—säs-käch'-ē-wön.

satiate—sā'-shĭ-āt.

satiety—sā-tī'-ē-tĭ.

satin—săt'-ĭn, *not* săt'-n.

satire—săt'-ĭr.

In England often pronounced săt'-ŭr.
Worcester gives sâ'-tŭr, săt'-ĭr, and săt'-ŭr.

satrap—sâ'-trăp or săt'-răp.

Worcester and the New Imperial give the first only.

Satsuma—săt-sŭ'-mâ.

saturnine—săt'-ŭr-nĭn.

satyr—sâ'-tŭr.

Worcester gives săt'-ŭr as a secondary form.

saucy—sô'-sĭ.

sauer-kraut—sowr'-krowt.

Sault—sô.

“The Long *Sault* Rapids.”

saunter—săn'-těr.

sôn'-těr is Stormonth's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's. See *craunch*.

sauve qui peut—sôv kē pö'.

For ö, see p. 25.

savage—săv'-ăj, *not* săv'-ĭj.

See *damage*.

savant—să-văn'.

For än, see p. 26.

Savary—să-vă-rē'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Savoie—sä-vvä'.

savoir-faire—säv-wär-fâr'.

Savonarola—sä-vō-nä-rō'-lä.

Savoy—sā-voi' ; säv'-oi (Gaz.).

sawder—sô'-dër, *not* söd'-ër.

says—sëz, *not* sâz.

scabies—skā'-bĭ-ëz.

scabious—skā'-bĭ-üs.

Scaevola (Mutius)—mū'-shūs sēv'-ō-lā.

scagliola—skāl-yō'-lā.

scald (poet)—skäld.

Worcester prefers skôld. Haldeman says skäld.

scalene—skā-lën', *not* skā'-lën.

Scaliger—skāl'-ĭj-ër.

scallop—sköl'-üp, *not* skāl'-üp.

"This word is irregular; for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow*; but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it."—*Walker*.

scalpel—skāl'-pël, *not* skāl-pël'.

Scamander—skā-măn'-dër.

scarabæus—skär-ā-bē'-üs.

scarabee—skär'-ā-bē.

scaramouch—skär'-ā-mowch.

scared—skârd, *not* skârt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

scath—skāth.

Stormonth says skāth.

scathe—skāth.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say skāth.

scathing—skāth'-ing or skāth'-ing.

scenic—sēn'-ik or sē'-nik.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only ; Stormonth the last only.

Schaffhausen—shāf-how'-zēn.

schedule—skēd'-yūl.

Worcester gives, in addition, shēd'-yūl and sēd'-yūl. These forms are very rarely heard in this country.

Scheele—shēl ; Swedish pron. shīl'-ē.

In pronouncing this word, according to the Swedish, the first syllable should be prolonged in utterance.

Scheherezade—shā-hā-rā-zā'-dā.

Scheldt—skēlt.

"Often pronounced shēld."—*Gaz.*

Schelling von—fōn shēl'-ling.

Schenectady—skēn-ēk'-tā-dī.

scherzo—skārt'-sō.

Scheveningen—skā'-vēn-ing-ēn.

For κ, see p. 28.

Schiedam—skē-dām', *not* shē-dām'.

For κ, see p. 28.

Schiehallion—shē-hāl'-yūn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Schiller von—fōn shīl'-lēr.

schism—sīzm.

schismatic (n.)—sīz-măt'-īk.

schismatic (adj.)—sīz-măt'-īk.

Worcester prefers sīz'-mā-tīk.

Schlegel von—fōn shlā'-gēl.

Schleiermacher—shlī'-ēr-māk-ēr.

For κ, see p. 28.

Schleswig-Holstein—shlēs'-vīg hōl'-stīn.

For G, see p. 28.

schnapps—shnăps, *not* snăps.

Schoharie—skō-hăr'-ī, *not* skō-hā'-rī.

Schönbrunn—shōn'-brōon.

For ö, see p. 25.

Schopenhauer—shō'-pēn-how-ēr.

Schubert—shōo'-bért.

schuetzenfest—shüt'-zēn-fēst.

For ü, see p. 26.

Schumann—shōo'-män.

Schurz (Carl)—shōorts.

Schuyler—skī'-lēr.

Schuyllkill—skōol'-kīl.

sciatica—sī-ăt'-īk-â, *not* sē-ăt'-īk-â.

Scilly (Islands)—sīl'-ī.

sciolist—sī'-ō-list.

scion—sī'-ōn.

Scituate—sīt'-yū-ât.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Slav—sklāv.

Also spelled *Slave*, and pronounced as above.

sclerotic—sklē-röt'-ik.

scoff—skôf.

See *accost*.

Scone—skōon, *not* skōn.

“The Chair of *Scone*.”

scorbutic—skôr-bū'-tīk.

Scribe (Ernest)—skrēb.

scrivener—skrīv'-nēr.

Stormonth pronounces it skrīv'-ēn-ēr.

Scutari—skōo'-tā-rē, *not* skōo-tā'-rē.

scythe—sīth, *not* sīth.

'sdeath—sdēth.

Worcester says sdēth.

seamstress—sēm'-strēs or sēm'-strēs.

Worcester says sēm'-strēs. Stormonth and the New Imperial say sēm'-strēs. See *sempstress*.

séance—sē'-āns; Fr. pron. sā-āns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Sebastopol. See Sevastopol.

Secchi (Father)—sěk'-ē.

seckel (pear)—sěk'-l, *not* sīk'-l.

secretary—sěk'-rē-tā-rī, *not* sěk'-ē-tā-rī.

secretory—sē'-krē-tō-rī or sē-krē'-tō-rī.

Stormonth gives the last only, which pronunciation is preferred by Worcester.

sects—sěkts, *not* sěks.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

sedan (chair)—sē-dăn'.

Stormonth says sĕd-ăn'.

Sedan—sē-dăn' ; Fr. pron. sâ-dăn'.

For ân, see p. 26.

sedative—sĕd'-â-tĭv.

sedlitz—sĕd'-lĭts.

See *seidlitz*.

Ségur de—dŭ sâ-gŭr'.

For ü, see p. 26.

seidlitz—sĭd'-lĭts.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman pronounce this word sĕd'-lĭts. See *sedlitz*.

seigneur—sân-yör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

seigneurial—sĕn-yŭ'-rĭ-ăl.

Worcester says sĕ-nŭ'-rĕ-ăl.

seignior—sĕn'-yŭr.

"Most potent, grave, and reverend *seigniors*."—*Shakespeare*.

seine (net)—sĕn.

Haldeman pronounces this word sân.

Seine (river)—sân.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says sân or sĕn.

seismic—sĭs'-mĭk.

seismography—sĭs-mŏg'-râ-fĭ.

seismology—sĭs-mŏl'-ŏ-jĭ.

Sejanus—sĕ-jâ'-nŭs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

semester—sē-mēs'-tēr.

semi—sēm'-ī.

Semiramide—sā-mē-rā-mē'-dā, *not* sēm-īr-ām'-īd-ē.

Semiramis—sē-mīr'-ā-mīs.

Sempach—sēm'-pāk.

For κ, see p. 28.

sempstress—sēmp'-strēs.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say sēm'-strēs. See *seamstress*.

Senegal—sēn-ē-gōl'.

seneschal—sēn'-ē-shāl.

"Formerly sēn'-ēs-kāl."—*Web*.

senile—sē'-nīl.

Perry says sē'-nīl.

senna—sēn'-ā.

Sennaar—sēn-nār'.

Sennacherib—sēn-āk'-ēr-īb or sēn-ā-kē'-rīb.

señor—sān'-yōr.

sentient—sēn'-shī-ěnt.

Haldeman says sēn'-shěnt.

sepal—sē'-pāl.

separable—sēp'-ā-rā-bl.

sepulchre (n.)—sēp'-ūl-kēr.

sepulchre (vb.)—sē-pūl'-kēr.

sepulture—sēp'-ūl-tūr.

sequel—sē'-kwěl.

sequelæ—sē-kwē'-lē, *not* sēk'-wē-lē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

sequesterate—sē-kwēs'-trāt.

sequestration—sĕk-wēs-trā'-shŭn.

sequestrator—sĕk'-wēs-trā-tôt.

sequin—sē'-kwĭn, *not* sĕk'-wĭn.

seraglio—sē-rāl'-yō.

seraphic—sē-rāf'-ik.

Serapis—sē-rā'-pĭs.

Worcester says that this word is pronounced sĕr'-ā-pĭs in *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

sergeant—sär'-jĕnt or sĕr'-jĕnt.

Custom and dictionary authority are decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation. See *serjeant*.

series—sē'-rēz or sē'-rĭ-ēz.

Worcester and Stormonth give the last only.

Seringapatam—sē-rĭng-gā-pā-tām'.

serjeant—sär'-jĕnt or sĕr'-jĕnt.

See *sergeant*.

serpentine—sĕr'-pĕn-tĭn, *not* sĕr'-pĕn-tĕn.

Servetus—sĕr-vĕ'-tŭs.

servile—sĕr'-vĭl.

Stormonth says sĕr'-vĭl.

sesame—sĕs'-ā-mē.

sĕs'-ām is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

Sesostris—sē-sös'-trĭs.

sessile—sĕs'-ĭl.

sesterce—sĕs'-tĕrs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Sevastopol—sěv'-ās-tō'-pōl ; Russian pron.
sā-vās-tō'-pōl.

Also spelled *Sebastopol* and pronounced as above.

“We are informed, on unquestionable authority, that not only the inhabitants of the town itself, but *educated* Russians everywhere, INVARIABLY speak it with the accent as above given. In England, although Sebas'topol is a common pronunciation, Sevasto'pol is said to be gaining ground among the educated classes.”—*Gaz.*

sevensnight—sěn'-nīt.

Webster says : “V is never silent except in *sevensnight*.”

several—sěv'-ěr-āl, *not* sěv'-rāl.

Severus—sē-vē'-rūs.

Sévigné de—dŭ sā-vēn-yā'.

Seville—sěv'-il or sē-vil'.

Sèvres—sāvr ; sěvr or sâvr (*Gaz.*).

sew—sō.

sewer (one who sews)—sō'-ěr.

sewer (drain)—sū'-ěr.

Worcester says sōō'-ěr or shōr.

sewer (servant)—sū'-ěr.

Seychelles—sā-shěl'.

Shadrach—shā'-drāk.

Shah—shā.

shako—shāk'-ō.

Worcester says shā'-kō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

shampoo—shām-pōo'.

sha'n't—shānt.

Stormonth says shānt. See note under *can't*.

Shawangunk—shōng'-gǔm.

sheaths—shēths.

Worcester says shēthz.

Sheboygan—shē-boi'-gǎn.

Shechem—shē'-kēm, *not* shěk'-ēm.

Shechemite—shē'-kēm-īt, *not* shěk'-ēm-īt.

sheik—shēk.

Stormonth says shēk or shāk.

"The pronunciation of Arabic scholars is more nearly shāk."—*Webster*.

shekel—shěk'-ēl.

Perry says shē'-kēl.

shekinah—shē-kī'-nā.

Worcester prefers shěk'-īn-ā. Also spelled *shechinah* and pronounced as above.

Shenandoah (Valley)—shēn-ān-dō'-ā, *not*
shēn'-ān-dō-ā.

Sheol—shē'-ōl.

Worcester says shē'-ōl.

shew—shō.

shewn—shōn.

shibboleth—shīb'-ō-lēth, *not* sib'-ō-lēth.

"A word, the pronunciation of which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites discovered the Ephraimites to be their enemies, and not Gileadites, as they pretended to be,

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

the Ephraimites pronouncing the word *sibboleth* (sib'-ō-lēth), from inability to sound the aspirate. See *Judges* xi, 15-17, and xii, 1-6."—*Worcester*.

Shinar—shī'-när.

"The Plain of *Shinar*."

shire—shīr or shēr.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation. Stormonth says shīr.

"Walker observes that 'this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as Nottinghamshire, Wiltshire, etc., is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*' ; and this statement is repeated by some of the orthoëpists and lexicographers who have succeeded him. But whatever may have been the practice of Walker's own day, it is certain that in present English usage this word, when used as a termination, is invariably pronounced *shir* or *shur*. American usage is not quite uniform, but inclines decidedly to the same pronunciation."—*Webster*.

shone—shōn.

shōn is preferred by Worcester.

short-lived—shôrt'-līvd, *not* shôrt-līvd'.

shough (dog)—shök.

shough (interj.)—shōo.

shriek—shrēk, *not* srēk.

shrill—shrīl, *not* srīl.

shrine—shrīn, *not* srīn.

shrink—shringk, *not* sringk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

shrub—shrüb, *not* srüb.

shrug—shrüg, *not* srüg.

shumac—shū'-māk.

See *sumach*.

shut—shüt.

Never say shët.

Siam—sī-ām' or sē-ām'.

Siamese—sī-ā-mēz'.

See *Chinese*.

Siasconset—sī-ās-kön'-sët.

Appleton's Guide to the U. S. says skön'-sët.

sibyl—sīb-īl.

sibylline—sīb'-īl-īn.

Smart says sīb'-īl-īn.

Sichæus—sī-kē'-ūs.

Sichem—sī'-kēm.

Siddhârta—sīd-hâr'-tä.

Siegfried—sēg'-frêd; Ger. pron. zēg'-frêt.

For G, see p. 28. *S* initial, in German, is pronounced like *z* in *maze*.

Sierra Leone—sī-ēr'-rà lē-ō'-nē; Sp. pron.

sē-ēr'-rà lā-ō'-nā.

siesta—sē-ēs'-tä.

Sieyès—sē-yās'; sē-ēs' or sē-ā-yēs' (Biog.).

See *Barras*.

sigh—sī, *not* sīth.

Worcester remarks: "This 'extraordinary pronunciation' of *sigh* (sīth) is more or less

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

common in some parts of the United States. It is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."

Sigismund (Emperor)—sĭj'-ĭs-münd ; Ger.
pron. zē'-gĭs-möönt.
See *Siegfried*.

signior—sēn'-yŭr.
Stormonth says sēn'-yŏr.

signiory—sēn'-yŭr-ĭ.
signor—sēn'-yŭr (Web.) ; sēn'-yŏr (Wor.) ;
sēn'-yŏr (Stor.).

signora—sēn-yŏ'-rà.
signorina—sēn-yŏ-rē'-nà.

Sikhs—sēks.

silesia—sĭl-ē'-shĭ-à.

Silesia—sĭl-ē'-shĭ-à.

silhouette—sĭl'-ŏŏ-ět.
Worcester says sĭl'-ŏŏ-ět'.

Siloam—sĭl-ŏ'-ām or sĭl'-ŏ-ām.
"By cool *Siloam's* shady rill."

Simeon Stylites—sĭm'-ē-ŏn stĭ-lĭ'-tēz.

simile—sĭm'-ĭl-ē.

Simois—sĭm'-ŏ-ĭs.

simony—sĭm'-ŏ-nĭ.

simoom—sĭm-ŏom'.

Simplon—sĭm'-plŏn ; Fr. pron. sǎn-plôn'.
For ǎn and ôñ, see pp. 26 and 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

simultaneity—sī-mŭl-tā-nē'-īt-ī ; sīm-ŭl-tā-nē'-īt-ī (Imp.).

simultaneous—sī-mŭl-tā'-nē-ŭs ; sīm-ŭl-tā'-nē-ŭs (Smart, Wright, and Hal.).

Sinai (Mount)—sī'-nā or sī'-nā-ī ; *not* sī'-nī, commonly heard.

sinapis—sī-nā'-pīs.

since—sīns, *not* sēns.

sinecure—sī'-nē-kūr.

Haldeman prefers sīn'-ē-kūr.

sine die—sī'-nē dī'-ē.

sinew—sīn'-yū ; sīn'-nū (Wor.).

Singapore—sīng-ġā-pōr'.

singing—sīng'-īng, *not* sīng'-īn.

“Nine persons out of ten say *singin* instead of *singing*.”—*Dr. Peabody*.

sinister—sīn'-īs-tēr.

Worcester gives sīn-īs'-tēr as a secondary form.

“This word, among the poets, is usually accented *si-nis'-ter*.”—*Webster*.

Sinope—sīn'-ō-pē ; class. sī-nō'-pē.

Sion—sī'-ōn, *not* zī'-ōn.

See *Zion*, the usual spelling.

Sioux—sōō.

siphon—sī'-fōn.

siren—sī'-rēn.

Sirius—sīr'-ī-ŭs.

sirrah—sĭr'-ä.

Worcester prefers sār'-ä.

sirup—sĭr'-ŭp.

Worcester, in addition, gives sŭr'-ŭp. See *syrup*.

Sismondi de—dŭ sĭs-mön'-dĭ ; Fr. pron.
dŭ sēs-môn-dē'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Sisyphus—sĭs'-ĭ-fŭs.

sitz (bath)—sĭts.

Siva—sē'-vā.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says :
"sĭv'-ä ; commonly pronounced sē'-vā."

sixth—sĭksth.

Skagger Rack—skäg'-ēr räk.

Skaneateles (Lake)—skän-ē-ät'-lēs.

skein—skān.

skittish—skĭt'-ĭsh, *not* skĭd'-ĭsh.

sky—skĭ, *not* skyĭ.

See *card*.

slabber—slāb'-ēr ; coll. slöb'-ēr.

"The second sound of this word (slöb'-ēr) is by much the more usual one ; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the *a* restored to its true sound."—*Walker*.

slake—slāk, *not* slāk.

Walker says : "All our orthoëpists unite in pronouncing this word regularly ; but, as Mr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Smith observes, bricklayers and their laborers universally pronounce it with the short *a*, as if written *slack*; and it may be added that the correctest speakers, when using the participial adjective in the words *unslaked lime*, pronounce the *a* in the same manner; but this ought to be avoided."

slant—slânt.

See *ask*.

sleek—slĕk, *not* slĭk.

sleight—slīt.

slew—slū.

sliver—slĭv'-ĕr or slī'-vĕr.

Although most orthoëpists (Webster excepted) say slī'-vĕr, we give slĭv'-ĕr the preference, being the form most heard in the United States.

sloth—slōth or slöth.

Webster is the only orthoëpist who says slöth.

slothful—slōth'-fööl or slöth'-fööl.

See *sloth*.

slough (cast-off skin)—slūf.

"The serpent's *slough*."

slough (ditch)—slow.

"The *slough* of Despond."

Sluys—slois.

smouch—smōōch.

Worcester says smowch.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

smutch—smŭch.

sobriquet—sō-brē-kā' (Web.) ; sōb-rē-kā' (Wor.).

Stormonth says sō'-brē-kā or sōō'-brē-kā.

sociability—so-shā-bīl'-īt-ī.

Worcester says sō-shī-ā-bīl'-īt-ī.

sociable—sō'-shā-bl.

Worcester says sō'-shī-ā-bl.

sociality—sō-shī-āl'-īt-ī.

Socinus—sō-sī'-nūs.

sociology—sō-shī-ōl'-ō-jī, *not* sō-sī-ōl'-ō-jī.

soft—sōft.

See *accost*.

soften—sōf'-n.

See *accost*.

softly—sōft'-lī.

See *accost*.

soho (interj.)—sō-hō'.

Soignies—swān-yē'.

soirée—swā-rā' ; swô-rā' (Wor.).

Soissons—swā-sôn.

For ôN, see p. 27.

sojourn (n.)—sō'-jûrn.

"By the poets, often accented on the last syllable."—*Web*.

sojourn (vb.)—sō'-jûrn.

Contrary to analogy (see *absent*), the noun and verb are both accented on the *first* syllable.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

sojourner—sō'-jûrn-ēr.

sol (musical note)—sōl.

Worcester says sōl.

solace—sōl'-ās, *not* sō'-lās.

solder—sōl'-dēr.

sōl'-dēr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Walker remarks: "Mr. Smith says that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder*; to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen."

"Sheridan pronounces this word *sōd'-ūr*, and this mode, though sanctioned by no other orthoëpist, is a common, if not the prevailing, pronunciation in the United States."—S. & W.

solecism—sōl'-ē-sīzm, *not* sō'-lē-sīzm.

solemn—sōl'-ēm, *not* sōl'-ūm.

See *damage*.

solstice—sōl'-stīs, *not* sōl'-stīs.

sombre—sōm'-br.

Worcester says sōm'-br.

sombrero—sōm-brā'-rō.

somnambulism — sōm - nām' - bū - līzm, *not*
sōn-ām'-bū-līzm.

somnambulist—sōm-nām'-bū-list, *not* sōn-ām'-bū-list.

sonata—sō-nä'-tä.

sonorous—sō-nō'-rūs.

See *canorous*.

Sontag—sön'-täḡ or zōn'-täḡ.

See *Siegfried*.

For G, see p. 28.

Soodan—sōo-dän'.

See *Sudan*.

soon—sōon, *not* sōon.

See *broom*.

soot—sōot or sōot.

Worcester prefers sōot. Stormonth and Haldeman give sōot only.

soothsayer—sōoth'-sā-ēr, *not* sōoth'-sā-ēr.

Sopater—söp'-ā-tēr.

Sophrosyne—sō-frös'-in-ē.

soporific—söp-ō-rif'-ik.

Stormonth, Perry, and Knowles say sō-pō-rif'-ik.

soprano—sō-prä'-nō, *not* sō-prän'-ō.

sorry—sör'-ī; more nearly, sôr'-ī.

See *accost*.

sortie—sôr'-tē.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

Sosigenes—sō-sīj'-ē-nēz.

sotto voce—söt'-ō vō'-chā.

soubrette—sōo-brēt'.

souchong (tea)—sōo-shöng'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

sough—sŭf.

Smart and Perry say sŏf. Stormonth gives sow as a secondary pronunciation.

Soult—sōlt.

soupçon—sōp-sôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

souse—sows, *not* sowz.

southeast—sowth-ēst' ; coll., sow-ēst'.

southerly—sŭth'-ēr-lĭ.

Smart gives sow'-thĕr-lĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

southern—sŭth'-ĕrn.

Smart prefers sow'-thĕrn.

Southey—sow'-thĭ or sŭth'-ĭ.

southward—sowth'-wārd or sŭth'-ārd.

Stormonth gives both of the above, but considers the second a colloquial pronunciation.

southwest—sowth-wĕst'.

“Colloquially contracted to sow-wĕst'.”—*Smart*.

souvenir—sōv-nēr'.

Worcester and Stormonth say sōv'-nēr.

sovereign (n.)—sŭv'-ĕr-ĭn.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say sŏv'-ĕr-ĭn. Haldeman makes it a word of two syllables, sŭv'-rĕn.

Smart says : “There was a time when *sovereign* and *comrade* were always pronounced

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

with the *o* as short *u* ; but since the former word has been the name of a current coin, the regular sound of the *o* has been getting into use, and bids fair to be completely established."

sovereign (adj.)—süv'-ēr-în or söv'-ēr-în ;
söv'-ēr-în (Stor.) ; süv'-rën (Hal.).
spadassin—späd-äs-äng' ; Fr. pron. spä-
dä-sän'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Spagnoletto—spän-yō-lët'-tō.
Spallanzani—späl-län-zä'-nē.
spaniel—spän'-yěl.

Perry says spän'-ël.

spasm—späzm, *not* spätz'-üm.
See *elm*.

spasmodic—spätz-möd'-ik, *not* spätz-möt'-ik.
specialty—spësh'-äl-tī.
species—spē'-shēz, *not* spē'-shī-ēz.
specious—spē'-shūs.
spermaceti—spërm-ā-sē'-tī.

Knowles says sperm-ā-sīt'-ī, which is the pronunciation commonly heard.

sphenoid—sfē'-noid.
spheroid—sfē'-roid.

Smart accents the final syllable.

Spica—spī'-kā.
spikenard—spīk'-nārd.

"Colloquially, spīk'-nārd."—*Webster*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

spinach—spĭn'-ěj (Web.); spĭn'-āch (Wor.).
See *spinage*.

spinage—spĭn'-ěj (Web.); spĭn'-āj (Wor.).
See *spinach*.

spinel—spĭ'-nĕl or spĭn'-ĕl.
Worcester gives the first form only.

Spinola de—dā spē'-nō-lä, *not* dā spē'-nō'-lä.
Spinoza—spē'-nō'-zä.

spiracle—spĭr'-ā-kl or spĭ'-rā-kl.

spirit—spĭr'-ĭt, *not* spĭr'-ūt.
See *damage*.

splenetic—splĕn'-ĕ-tĭk.
The New Imperial says splē-nĕt'-ĭk or
splĕn'-ĕ-tĭk.

Splügen (Pass)—splū'-gĕn; Ger. pron.
splü'-gĕn.
For ü, see p. 26.

spoon—spōon, *not* spöon.
See *broom*.

Sporades—spör'-ā-dēz.

spouse—spowz.

Sprees—sprā, *not* sprē.

Spurzheim—spöorts'-hĭm.

squalid—skwöl'-ĭd.

squalor—skwā'-lôr (Web. and Wor.);
skwöl'-ĕr (Stor. and Hal.).

The New Imperial says skwöl'-ôr or
skwā'-lôr.

squamous—skwā'-mūs.

squeamish—skwē'-mīsh.

squirrel—skwīr'-əl or skwūr'-əl.

Worcester says skwīr'-əl, skwēr'-əl, or skwūr'-əl.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say skwīr'-əl. See *panegyric*.

Stabat Mater—stā'-bāt mā'-tēr.

The pronunciation stā'-bāt mā'-tēr is the one generally heard.

staccato—stā-kä'-tō.

Stael de—dü stäl' ; Fr. pron. dü stä-əl'.

Stagira—stā-jī'-rā.

Stagirite—stāj'-īr-īt.

stalactite—stā-lāk'-tīt.

stalagmite—stā-lăg'-mīt.

stalwart—stöl'-wért.

Stamboul—stäm-bōol'.

stamp (vb.)—stämp, *not* stömp.

stanch—stànch.

See *ask*.

Stanislaus—stän-īs-lā'-ūs.

starboard—stär'-bōrd ; coll., stār'-bûrd.

statics—stăt'-iks.

statistician—stăt-īs-tīsh'-ăn.

status—stā'-tūs.

Haldeman prefers stăt'-ūs.

Staubbach—stowb'-bäk.

For κ, see p. 28.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

staunch—stänch.

Stormonth says stônch. See *craunch*.

staves—stāvz or stävz.

Worcester prefers stävz.

"Some people pronounce *staves*, the plural of *staff*, with the Italian *a* ; but the practice is not general."—*Smart*.

"It is often thus pronounced (stävz) in the United States."—*Worcester*.

stead—stěd, *not* stíd.

steady—stěd'-ĭ, *not* stíd'-ĭ.

stearine—stē'-ā-rĭn.

See *aniline*.

steelyard—stēl'-yārd ; coll., stīl'-yārd.

This colloquial form is the only pronunciation given by Stormonth and Haldeman.

Walker says : "This word in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written *stilyard*. This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind, as to become an idiom of pronunciation which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language."

Stephano—stěf'-ā-nō.

"The Tempest."

steppe—stěp.

stereopticon—stē - rē - ōp' - tīk - ōn (Web.) ;
stěr-ē-ōp'-tīk-ōn (Wor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

stereoscope—stē'-rē-ō-skōp (Web.) ; stēr'-
ē-ō-skōp (Wor. and Imp.).

stereotype—stē'-rē-ō-tīp (Web.) ; stēr'-ē-ō-
tīp (Wor. and Imp.).

sterile—stēr'-īl, *not* stēr'-īl.

stertorous—stēr'-tō-rūs.

stethoscope—stēth'-ō-skōp.

Stettin—stēt-ēn'.

Steuben—stū'-bēn ; Ger. pron. stoi'-bēn.

stint—stīnt.

“As a noun in the sense of *an allotted task*
or *performance*, often mispronounced *stēnt*.”
—*S. & W.*

stirrup—stūr'-ūp or stēr'-ūp.

Worcester says stīr'-ūp or stēr'-ūp.

stoicism—stō'-īs-īzm, *not* stō'-īk-īzm.

stolid—stōl'-īd, *not* stō'-līd.

stomacher (ornament)—stūm'-ā-chēr, *not*
stūm'-ā-kēr.

stomachic—stō-māk'-īk.

stone—stōn, *not* stūn.

This last is a New England pronunciation.

stony—stō'-nī, *not* stūn'-ī.

See *stone*.

Strabo—strā'-bō.

strata—strā'-tā.

Haldeman prefers strā'-tā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

strategic—strā-tē'-jĭk (Web.) ; strā-těj'-ĭk
(Wor. and Stor.).

strategical—strā-tē'-jĭk-ăl.

Worcester and Stormonth say strā-těj'-ĭk-ăl.

strategist—străt'-ē-jĭst, *not* strā-tē'-jĭst.

stratum—strā'-tŭm.

Haldeman prefers strā'-tŭm.

Strauss—strows.

strength—strĕngth, *not* strĕnth.

Strephon—strĕf'-ŏn.

strew—strŭ or strō.

The weight of authority is with the *first* pronunciation.

striata—strī-ā'-tā.

Stromboli—ström'-bō-lĕ.

strop—ströp, *not* ströp.

strophe—strō'-fĕ.

Struve—strōō'-vĕ.

strychnine—strĭk'-nĭn.

Worcester and the New Imperial say strĭk'-nĭn. See *aniline*.

stupendous—stŭ-pĕn'-dŭs.

“By an inexcusable negligence, this word and *tremendous* are frequently pronounced as if written *stupendious* and *tremendious*, even by those speakers who, in other respects, are not incorrect.”—*Walker*.

stupid—stŭ'-pĭd, *not* stōō'-pĭd.

Stygian—stĭj'-ĭ-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Styx—stīks.

suavity—swāv'-īt-ī.

subaltern—süb-ôl'-těrn.

Worcester prefers süb'-ôl-těrn.

subject (n.)—süb'-jěkt.

subject (vb.)—süb-jěkt'.

See *absent*.

subjected—süb-jěkt'-ěd, *not* süb'-jěkt-ěd.

sublunar—süb-lū'-nār.

sublunary—süb'-lū-nā-rī, *not* süb-lū'-nā-rī.

subpœna—süb-pē'-nā.

Stormonth says süp-pē'-nā, which is by Smart considered a colloquialism.

subsidence—süb-sī'-děns, *not* süb'-sīd-ěns,

subsist—süb-sīst', *not* süb-zīst'.

substantively—süb'-stān-tīv-lī.

subtile—süb'-tīl.

See *subtle*.

subtilty—süb'-tīl-tī.

See *subtlety*.

subtle—süt'-l.

See *subtile*.

subtlety—süt'-l-tī.

See *subtilty*.

subtly—süt'-lī.

subtraction—süb-trāk'-shūn.

suburb—süb'-ûrb.

suburban—süb-ûrb'-ăn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

succinct—sŭk-sĭngkt'.

Suchet—sŭ-shā'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Sucre de—dā sōō'-krā.

Sudan—sōō-dān'.

See *Soodan*.

sudden—sŭd'-ĕn.

Sue (Eugène)—sū ; Fr. pron. sŭ.

For ŭ, see p. 26. See *Eugène*.

Suez—sōō-ĕz' (Web.) ; sōō'-ĕz, Arabic
pron. sōō-ĕz' or sōō-āz' (Gaz.).

suffice—sŭf-fĭz'.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say sŭf-
fĭs'. See *sacrifice*.

suffocative—sŭf'-fō-kā-tĭv.

suffuse—sŭf-fŭz'.

suggest—sŭġ-jĕst' or sŭd-jĕst'.

Walker says : " Though the first *g* in *exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sud-jest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and the last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds."

suicidal—sū-ĭs-ĭ'-dāl.

Worcester places the accent on the first syllable.

suit—sūt.

suite—swēt, *not* sūt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Sully—sŭl'-i ; Fr. pron. sŭ-lē'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

sulphureous—sŭl-fŭ'-rē-ŭs.

See *sulphurous*.

sulphuric—sŭl-fŭ'-rik.

Webster formerly said sŭl'-fŭr-ik.

sulphurous—sŭl'-fŭr-ŭs.

sultana—sŭl-tā'-nà or sŭl-tā'-nà.

sumach—sŭ'-măk ; coll. shŭ'-măk.

This colloquialism is the pronunciation preferred by Worcester. Also spelled *sumac*, and pronounced as above.

Sumatra—sōo-mă'-tră.

summoned—sŭm'-ŭnd, *not* sŭm'-ŭnzd.

supererogatory—sŭ-pěr-ē-rōg'-ā-tō-rĭ.

superficies—sŭ-pěr-fĭsh'-ēz.

Worcester prefers sŭ-pěr-fĭsh'-ĭ-ēz. Halde-
man gives sŭ-pěr'-fĭs-ēz as a secondary form.

superfluous—sŭ-pěr'-flŭ-ŭs.

supine (n.)—sŭ'-pĭn.

supine (adj.)—sŭ-pĭn'.

See *absent*.

supple—sŭp'-l, *not* sōo'-pl.

supposititious—sŭp-pōz-ĭt-ish'-ŭs.

Surinam—sōo-rĭn-ăm'.

surprise—sŭr-prĭz', *not* sŭp-prĭz'.

surtout—sŭr-tōot'.

Stormonth says sēr-tōō'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

surveillance—sûr-vâl'-yăns.

Worcester says sūr-vāl-yăns'.

survey (n.)—sûr'-vā or sūr-vā'.

“Formerly accented universally on the last syllable, and still so accented by many speakers.”—*Web.*

survey (vb.)—sûr-vā'.

See *absent*.

Susa—sōo'-sâ.

suttee—sût-tē'.

Suwanee (River)—sū-wô'-nē.

Suwarow—sū-wâr'-ō.

Swabia—swā'-bĭ-ă.

Swansea—swŏn'-sē.

See *Chelsea*.

swarthy—swôrth'-ĭ.

swath—swôth.

Worcester says swôth.

Swedenborg — swē'-dĕn-bôrg̃ ; Swedish
pron. svĭd'-ĕn-bôrg̃.

See *Linné von*.

Sweyn—swān.

swingel—swĭng'-ġĕl.

Worcester says swĭn'-jĕl.

sword—sōrd.

Webster formerly said swōrd.

Sybaris—sĭb'-ā-rĭs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

sybarite—sĭb'-ā-rĭt.

Sychar—sĭ'-kār.

symposium—sĭm-pō'-zhĭ-ŭm.

synæresis—sĭn-ĕr'-ē-sĭs.

synchrōnal—sĭngk'-rō-nāl.

Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn'-krō-nāl.

synchronism—sĭngk'-rō-nĭzm.

Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn'-krō-nĭzm.

synchronous—sĭngk'-rō-nŭs.

Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn'-krō-nŭs.

syncope — sĭng'-kō-pē ; sĭn'-kō-pē (Stor.
and Hal.).

synecdoche—sĭn-ĕk'-dō-kē.

synod—sĭn'-ōd.

synonym—sĭn'-ō-nĭm.

Also spelled *synonyme*, and pronounced as
above.

Synope—sĭ-nō'-pē.

Syracuse—sĭr'-ā-kūs ; sĭr'-ā-kūz (Gaz.).

syringa—sĭr-ĭng'-gā.

syringe—sĭr'-ĭnj, *not* sĭr-ĭnj'.

syrup—sĭr'-ŭp.

See *sirup*.

systole—sĭs'-tō-lē.

syzygy—sĭz'-ĭj-ĭ.

Szegedin—sĕg'-ĕd-ĕn'.

sĕg'-ĕd-ĭn is preferred by Lippincott's Pro-
nouncing Gazetteer.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

T

tabernacle—täb'-ěr-nā-kl.

Stormonth says täb'-ěr-nāk-l.

tableau—täb-lō' ; Fr. pron. tä-blō'.

tableaux—täb-lōz' ; Fr. pron. tä-blō'.

X final is silent in French.

table-d'hôte—tä'-bl-dôt.

Tagliamento—täl-yä-měn'-tō.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Taglioni—täl-yō'-nē.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Tahiti—tä-hē'-tē.

Taj Mahal—täzh mä-häl'.

talc—tälk.

Perry says tôk.

talcosé—tä-l-kōs'.

Perry says tä'-kōs.

Taliaferro—töl'-iv-ěr.

talisman—tä'-iz-măn.

Stormonth, Perry, and Smart say tä'-is-măn.

Tallien—tä-lē-ăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Talma—tä'-mă ; Fr. pron. tä-l-mä'.

Talmudic—tä-l-müd'-ik.

täl'-müd-ik is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Tampico—täm-pē'-kō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Tanais—tăn'-ă-îs.

Taney—tô'-nî.

Tangier—tăn-jēr'.

Tannhäuser—tăn'-hoi-zēr.

tapestry—tăp'-ēs-trî.

Sheridan makes it a word of *two* syllables—
tăps'-trî. Do not say tă'-pēs-trî.

tapis—tä'-pîs or tä-pē'.

Worcester says tăp'-ē or tă'-pîs.

tarantula—tä-răn'-tū-lă, *not* tăr-ăn-tū'-lă.

tarlatan—tăr'-lă-tăn, *not* tär'l'-tăn.

tarpaulin—tăr-pôl'-în.

Tarpeia—tăr-pē'-yă.

Tarpeian—tăr-pē'-yăn.

Tartarean—tăr-tă'-rē-ăn.

tartaric—tăr-tăr'-îk, *not* tăr-tăr'-îk.

Tartuffe—tăr-tüf' ; Fr. pron. tăr-tüf'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Tasmania—täz-mă'-nî-ă, *not* tăs-mă'-nî-ă.

tassel—tăs'-ël.

Worcester gives tös'-ël' as a secondary form.

tatterdemalion—tăt-ër-dē-mäl'-yün.

Taubert—tow'-bért.

Tauchnitz—towk'-nîts.

For к, see p. 28.

taunt—tânt.

tônt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and Stormonth's only form. See *craunch*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Taunton—tänt'-ön.

Taurus (Mount)—tô'-rüs.

taxidermist—täk'-sĭ-dĕrm-ĭst.

taxidermy—täk'-sĭ-dĕrm-ĭ.

Tchad (Lake)—chăd.

Tchaikowsky—chĭ-kŭvs'-kĭ.

teat—tēt, *not* tĭt.

Webster remarks : " Not unusually so pronounced (tĭt) to this day."

technique—tĕk-nĕk'.

Te Deum—tē dĕ'-ŭm, *not* tē' dĕ-ŭm.

tedious—tē'-dĭ-ŭs or tēd'-yŭs, *not* tē'-jŭs.

Worcester and the New Imperial say tēd'-yŭs.

tedium—tē'-dĭ-ŭm.

Worcester says tēd'-yŭm.

teething—tĕth'-ĭng.

Worcester says tĕth'-ĭng, which is the almost universal pronunciation.

Teheran—tĕh-răn' ; tĕ-hĕr-ăn' (Gaz.).

See *Kurdistan*.

Tehuantepec—tā-wăn-tā-pĕk'.

Telamon—tĕl'-ā-mŏn.

telegraphist—tē-lĕġ'-rā-fĭst.

telegraphy—tē-lĕġ'-rā-fĭ.

Telemachus—tē-lĕm'-ā-kŭs.

teleology—tē-lĕ-ŏl'-ŏ-jĭ.

teleosaur—tē'-lĕ-ŏ-sŏr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

telephonic—těl-ē-fŏn'-ĭk.

telephony—tē-lěf'-ō-nĭ.

telescopicist—tē-lēs'-kō-pĭst or těl'-ēs-kō-pĭst.

Worcester prefers the second.

telescopy—tē-lēs'-kō-pĭ.

Tempe—tēm'-pā.

"The vale of *Tempe*."

tenable—tĕn'-ā-bl, *not* tē'-nā-bl.

tenacious—tē-nā'-shŭs, *not* tē-nāsh'-ŭs.

Tenasserim—tĕn-ās'-ēr-im.

Tenebrae—tĕn'-ē-brē.

Tenedos—tĕn'-ē-dŏs.

Teneriffe—tĕn-ēr-ĭf'.

tenet—tĕn'-ĕt, *not* tē'-nĕt.

Teniers (David) — tĕn'-yĕrz ; tĕn'-ē-ĕrz
(Biog.) ; Fr. pron. tā-nē-âr'.

tenuity—tē-nū'-ĭt-ĭ.

tenure—tĕn'-yŭr.

tē'-nŭr is a secondary pronunciation of
Worcester's.

Teocalli—tē-ō-kāl'-ē.

tepid—tĕp'-ĭd, *not* tē'-pĭd.

tergiversate—tĕr'-jĭv-ēr-sāt, *not* tĕr-jĭv'-ēr-
sāt.

tergiversation—tĕr-jĭv-ēr-sā'-shŭn.

Terpsichore—tĕrp-sĭk'-ō-rē, *not* tĕrp'-sĭk-ōr.

Terpsichorean—tĕrp-sĭk-ō-rē'-ăn, *not* tĕrp-
sĭk-ō'-rē-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Terracina—těr-rä-chē'-nä, *not* těr-rä-sē'-nä.

Terra del Fuego—těr'-rä dël fū-ē'-gō.

Terre Haute—těr'-ě-hōt; Fr. pron. târ-hōt' (Gaz.).

tetanus—tět'-ā-nūs, *not* tē-tā'-nūs.

tête à tête—tât-â-tât'.

tetrabromohydroquinine — tět'-rà-brō'-mō-hī'-drō-kwī'-nīn.

This word, although not found in the dictionaries, is one of a class, coined for the expression of certain very complex chemical compounds, and is simply given as a sample of words of this class. See *dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene*.

tetrarch—tē'-trärk.

Stormonth and Haldeman say tět'-rärk.

Teufelsdröckh (Herr)—hěr toi'-fěls-drök.

For ö and k, see pp. 25 and 28. "Sartor Resartus."

Thaddeus—thăd-ē'-ūs or thăd'-ē-ūs.

"All the orthoëpists agree in accenting this word on the penultimate; but when it is used as a Christian name, the accent, in this country at least, is usually placed on the first syllable."—*Wor.*

Thais—thā'-īs.

Thalberg—tāl'-běrg.

For g, see p. 28.

thaler—tă'-lěr.

Thales—thā'-lēz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Thalia—thā-lī'-à, *not* thā'-lī-à.

A very common error. This word comes direct from the Greek (*θαλί-α*) with the accent on the second syllable.

Thames (river in England)—tēmz.

Thames (river in Connecticut)—thāmz.

This is the pronunciation given in Webster. In New London the word is pronounced tāmz.

thanksgiving — thǎngks'-gīv'-ing, *not*
thǎngks-gīv'-ing.

thaumaturgist—thô-mā-tûr'-jĭst.

theatre—thē'-ā-tēr, *not* thē-ā'-tēr.

Also spelled *theater*, and pronounced as above.

theine—thē'-in.

See *aniline*.

their—thâr.

Stormonth says thâr.

Themis—thē'-mĭs.

Theobald—thē'-ô-bôld or tĭb'-ăld.

Theodorus—thē-ô-dô'-rŭs.

Theodota—thē-ôd'-ô-tâ.

Theodotus—thē-ôd'-ô-tŭs.

Theophilus—thē-ôf'-ĭl-ŭs.

theosophy—thē-ôs'-ô-fĭ.

therapeutics—thēr-ā-pŭ'-tĭks.

there—thâr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

therefore—thâr'-fôr or thêr'-fôr.

Worcester prefers the second. Stormonth says thêr'-fôr.

thereof — thâr-ôf' or thâr-öv' ; thâr'-ôf (Stor.).

Worcester gives the first only. See *hereof*.

therewith—thâr-wîth' or thâr-wîth'.

Worcester gives the first only. See *herewith*.

Thermopylae—thêr-möp'-îl-ê.

Thersites—thêr-sî'-têz.

Thessalonica—thês-sâ-lô-nî'-kâ.

Thetis—thê'-tîs.

theurgy—thê'-ûr-jî.

Theuriet—tö-rê-â'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Thibet—tîb'-ët or tîb-ët'.

Thierry—tyâr-rê'.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says tê-âr-ê'.

Thiers—tê-âr'.

Thisbe—thîz'-bê.

Thogji-Chumo (Lake) — thöğ'-jê chōō'-mō.

Tholuck—tō'-lûk ; Ger. pron. tō'-lōök.

Thomas (Ambroise)—än-brwâz' tō-mä'.

For än, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Thoreau—thō'-rō.

The pronunciation thō-rō' is preferred by Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.

Thorwaldsen — tōr'-wōld-sēn or tōr'-vāl-zēn.

thousand—thow'-zānd, *not* thow'-zān.

Thrace—thrās; class. pron. thrā'-sē.

thralldom—thrōl'-dūm.

Thrasylbulus—thrās-ī-bū'-lūs.

"This name is not unfrequently mispronounced with the accent on the antepenultima."—*Biog.*

Thrasymenes—thrā-sīm'-ē-nēz.

three-legged—thrē'-lēgd, *not* thrē'-lēg-ēd.

In compounds, as *three-legged*, *middle-aged*, *sheath-winged*, etc., the *e* in *ed* final is not sounded.

threepence—thrīp'-ēns.

Worcester says thrē'-pēns, and gives thrīp'-ēns as a colloquial form.

threepenny—thrīp'-ēn-ī.

Worcester gives thrē'-pēn-ī as a secondary pronunciation.

thresh—thrēsh.

Webster says: "*thrāsh* is the popular pronunciation."

threshold—thrēsh'-ōld.

Worcester says thrēsh'-hōld.

Thuringian—thū-rīn'-jī-ān.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

thyme—tīm.

tiara—tī-ā'-rā, *not* tē-ä'-rā.

tī-âr'-ā is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Tibullus—tī-bŭl'-ŭs.

tic-douloureux—tik dōo-lōo-rōo'.

Tichborne—tīch'-bŭn, *not* tīsh'-bŭn.

Ticino—tē-chē'-nō.

Ticinus (river)—tī-sī'-nŭs.

Ticinus—tīs'-īn-ŭs.

ticklish—tik'-lish, *not* tik'-l-ish.

tierce—tērs or tērs.

Tighe (Mary)—tī.

tilde—tīl'-dā, *not* tīl'-dē.

Timbuctoo — tīm-bŭk'-tōo, *not* tīm-bŭk-tōo'.

Timour—tē-mōor'.

See *Timur*.

Timur—tē-mōor'.

See *Timour*.

tincture—tīngk'-tyūr, *not* tīngk'-chŭr.

Tintoretto II—ēl tīn-tō-rēt'-ō ; ēl tēn-tō-rēt'-ō (Biog.).

tiny—tī'-nī, *not* tē'-nī *nor* tīn'-ī.

Tippoo Sahib—tīp-ōo' sā'-hib.

tirade—tīr-ād' (Web.) ; tīr-ād' (Wor.) ;
tīr-ād' or tīr-ād' (Hal.).

Do not say tī'-rād.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Tischendorf von—fōn tish'-ĕn-dōrf.

Tisiphone—tī-sīf'-ō-nē.

Tissot—tē-sō'.

tithe—tīth.

Titian—tish'-ăn ; tish'-ē-ăn (Biog.).

Titicaca (Lake)—tīt-ē-kā'-kā.

Tivoli (Italy)—tē'-vō-lē.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers
tīv'-ō-lē.

Tivoli (New York) — tīv'-ō-lī ; tīv'-ō-lē
(Gaz.).

tmesis—mē'-sīs.

Smart and Cull say tmē'-sīs.

to—tōō or tōō.

Webster says : " tōō when emphasized, or
standing alone, but tōō when not emphatic."

Tobit—tō'-bit.

Tocqueville de—dū tōk'-vīl ; Fr. pron. dū
tōk-vēl'.

Tokay—tō-kā' ; Hungarian pron. tō-koi'.

Tokio—tō'-kē-ō.

Toledo—tō-lē'-dō ; Sp. pron. tō-lā'-thō.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Tolstoi—tōl'-stoi.

tolu—tō-lū'.

tomato—tō-mā'-tō or tō-mā'-tō.

Stormonth and Haldeman say tō-mā'-tō,
and the New Imperial says tō-mā'-tō. Do
not say tō-māt'-ō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Tonquin—tön-kēn'.

tonsilitis—tön-sil-ī'-tīs, *not* tön-sil-ē'-tīs.

See *itis*.

tonsure—tön'-shūr.

Worcester says tön'-shūr.

tontine—tön-tēn', *not* tön'-tēn.

See *amber-gris*.

toothed—tōotht.

Topeka—tō-pē'-kà.

topographer—tō-pöğ'-rā-fēr.

topographic—töp-ö-ğräf'-ik.

topographical—töp-ö-ğräf'-ik-äl.

topography—tō-pöğ'-rā-fī.

toreador—tō-rā-ä-dör', *not* tō-rē-ä'-dör.

Also spelled with two *r*'s and pronounced as above.

torment (n.)—tôr'-mënt.

torment (vb.)—tôr-mënt'.

See *absent*.

Torquay—tôr-kē'.

According to Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer, pronounced tôr'-kwā.

Torricelli—tör-ē-chěl'-ē.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says tör-rē-sěl'-lē or tör-rē-chěl'-lē.

tortoise—tôr'-tīs; tôr'-toiz or tôr'-tīz (Imp.).

Worcester prefers tôr'-tīz.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

toucan—tōō'-kăn.

Worcester says tow'-kăn.

Toulmouche—tōōl-mōōsh'.

Toulon—tōō-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Toulouse—tōō-lōōz', *not* tōō-lōōs'.

tour—tōōr.

Webster says: "Vulgarly pronounced *towr*."

Worcester remarks: "The English orthoëpists, more recent than Walker, give no countenance to this pronunciation (*towr*), which is regarded as a vulgarism."

tournament—tûr'-nâ-měnt.

Worcester prefers tōōr'-nâ-měnt, which is the form in general use.

"Walker refers to the pronunciation of *journey, nourish, courage*, and many other words from the French, as favoring *tûr'-nâ-měnt* rather than *tōōr'-nâ-měnt*."—*S. & W.*

tourney—tûr'-nĭ.

Worcester prefers tōōr'-nĭ.

"Walker thinks that general usage, as well as analogy, favors the pronunciation *tûr'-nĭ* rather than *tōōr'-nĭ*."—*S. & W.*

Tours—tōōr.

Toussaint L'Ouverture—tōō-săn' lōō-věr-tür'.

For ăn and ü, see p. 26.

tout-à-fait—tōōt-ă-fă'.

tout-ensemble—tōōt ăn-săn'-bl.

For ăn, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

toward—tō'-ärd, *not* tō-wôrd'.

See *towards*.

towards—tō'-ärdz, *not* tō-wôrdz'.

See *toward*.

trachea—trā'-kē-ă.

Worcester gives trā-kē'-ă as a secondary pronunciation. Stormonth says trāk-ē'-ă.

Trachonitis—trāk-ō-nī'-tīs.

Trafalgar (Cape)—träf-äl'-gär'.

The pronunciation träf-äl'-gär is very common.

Trafalgar (Square)—träf-äl'-gär.

tragacanth—träġ'-ā-kānth, *not* trāj'-ā-kānth.

Although *g* is known to be hard before *a*, yet this word is frequently mispronounced.

tragedienne—trā-jē'-dī-ën; Fr. pron. trā-zhā-dē-ën'.

Worcester says trā-jē-dī-ën'.

tranquil—trängk'-wīl.

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say trăn'-kwīl.

transact—träns-äkt', *not* tränz-äkt'.

transalpine—träns-äl'-pīn, *not* tränz-äl'-pēn.

transatlantic—träns-ät-län'-tik, *not* tränz-ät-län'-tik.

transept—trăn'-sēpt, *not* trăn'-sēp.

transfer (n.)—träns'-fēr.

transfer (vb.)—träns-fēr'.

See *absent*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

transferable—trăns-fěr'-ā-bl, *not* trăns-fěr'-ā-bl.

transit—trăns'-īt.

Haldeman says trănz'-īt.

transition—trăn-sîzh'-ŭn.

Haldeman says trăn-zîsh'-ŭn.

“This word is sometimes pronounced *transish'-un*; but according to Walker, Smart, and most other authorities, the customary and preferable pronunciation is *tran-sîzh'-un*.”—*Webster*.

transmigrate—trăns'-mî-ġrât, *not* trăns-mî'-ġrât.

transparent—trăns-pâr'-ĕnt.

Stormonth says trăns-pâr'-rĕnt.

transport (n.)—trăns'-pōrt.

transport (vb).—trăns-pōrt'.

See *absent*.

trapeze—trā-pēz', *not* trà-pāz'.

trapezium—trā-pē'-zî-ŭm.

travail—trăv'-îl.

Stormonth says trăv'-ĕl. See *captain* and *travel*.

travel—trăv'-ĕl.

See *travail*.

traveler—trăv'-ĕl-ĕr, *not* trăv'-lĕr.

traverse—trăv'-ĕrs, *not* trà-vĕrs'.

travertine—trăv'-ĕr-tîn.

treacle—trē'-kl, *not* trîk'-l.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

treatise—trē'-tīs.

trē'-tīz is the pronunciation of the New Imperial, and is preferred by Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.

treble (threefold)—trēb'-l, *not* trīb'-l, a former pronunciation of Webster's.

The word *thribble* (thrīb'-l) should not be used; of this word Worcester says: "Provincial in England, and a colloquial vulgarity in the United States."

tremendous—trē-měn'-dūs, *not* trē-měn'-jūs.

See *stupendous*.

Tremont—trē-mönt'.

"The Boston Globe" says of this word, when used as the name of a street in that city: "trē'-mönt, trē-mönt', and trēm'-önt are all in vogue, the second perhaps in most use."

tremor—trē'-môr or trēm'-ôr.

Worcester and the New Imperial give the first only.

trephine—trē-fīn' or trē-fēn'.

Worcester prefers trē-fēn'.

triad—trī'-ăd.

triangle—trī'-ăng-ġl.

Stormonth says trī-ăng'-ġl.

tribunal—trī-bū'-nal, *not* trīb'-yū-năl.

tribune—trīb'-yūn.

The New Imperial says trī'-būn or trīb'-yūn. Do not say trīb-yūn'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

trichina—trĭk-ĭ'-nă.

Dunglison's Medical Dictionary pronounces the word trĭk'-ĭn-ă.

trichiniasis—trĭk-ĭn-ĭ'-ă-sĭs.

trichinosis—trĭk-ĭn-ō'-sĭs.

tricot—trē-kō'.

tricycle—trĭ'-sĭk-l, *not* trĭ'-sĭ-kl.

See *bicycle*.

Trieste—trē-ĕst' ; It. pron. trē-ĕs'-tă.

trilobate—trĭ-lō'-băt or trĭ'-lō-băt.

Worcester gives the second only.

trilobite—trĭ'-lō-bĭt, *not* trĭl'-ō-bĭt.

trilogy—tril'-ō-jĭ, *not* trĭ'-lō-jĭ.

Trinidad—trĭn-ĭ-dăd' ; Sp. pron. trē-nē-thăth'.

See *Guadalquivir*.

trio—trĭ'-ō or trē'-ō.

The first pronunciation, although having the preponderance of authority, is less agreeable to the ear than the second.

tripartite—trĭp'-ăr-tĭt or trĭ-păr'-tĭt.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first pronunciation only.

triphthong—trĭf'-thŏng or trĭp'-thŏng.

See *diphthong*. Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the second pronunciation only.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

tripod—trī'-pōd.

"Though Walker gives *trīp'-ōd* as an alternative pronunciation of this word, he says : 'I do not hesitate to pronounce the former [trī'-pōd] most agreeable to English analogy.'"—*S. & W.*

tripos—trī'-pōs.

triste—trēst.

trisyllable—trīs-il'-ā-bl, *not* trī'-sīl-ā-bl.

Worcester says trīs'-īl-ā-bl.

Triton—trī'-tōn.

triumph—trī'-ūmf, *not* trī'-ūmpf.

triune—trī'-yūn, *not* trī-yūn'.

trivial—trīv'-ī-āl.

trīv'-yāl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

troche—trō'-kē.

See *trochee*.

trochee—trō'-kē.

See *troche*.

Troilus—trō'-īl-ūs.

See *Cressida*.

troll—trōl.

trombone—trōm'-bōn ; It. pron. trōm-bō'-nā.

Worcester prefers the pronunciation trōm-bō'-nē. It is rarely heard.

Trondhjem—trōnd'-yēm.

In Norwegian, *j* is pronounced like the English *y* (consonant).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

trophy—trō'-fī.

Worcester says : "*Corruptly*, trōf'-ī."

Trosachs—trös'-äks.

troth—trôth.

See *accost*.

troubadour—trōō'-bā-dōor.

troublous—trüb'-lūs.

trough—trôf.

See *accost*. Do not say trôth.

trousseau—trōō-sō'.

Trovatore Il—ēl trō-vä-tō'-rā.

trouvère—trōō-vâr'.

trow—trō, *not* trow.

Troyon—trwä-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

truculence—trū'-kū-lěns.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say trūk'-yū-lěns, and Haldeman says trōōk'-yōō-lěns.

truculent—trū'-kū-lěnt.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say trūk'-yū-lěnt. Haldeman says trōōk'-yōō-lěnt.

true—trū, *not* trōō.

truffle — trū'-fl ; trōōf'-l (Stor.) ; trűf'-l (Perry).

Trujillo—trōō-hěl'-yō.

See *Truxillo*.

truncheon—trүн'-shŭn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

truths—trūths, *not* trūthz.

Webster says : " Some pronounce *truths*, in the plural, with the vocal sound (trūthz), but this is sanctioned by no orthoëpist."

Truxillo—trōō-hēl'-yō.

See *Trujillo*.

tryst—trīst.

Stormonth says trīst.

tube—tūb, *not* tōōb, *nor* tyūb.

tuberoze—tūb'-rōz or tū'-bēr-ōs.

Worcester says tūb'-rōz or tū'-ber-ōz.

Tübingen—tū'-bīng-ēn.

For ü, see p. 26.

Tuesday—tūz'-dī, *not* tōōz'-dī *nor* tyūs'-dī.

tufa—tū'-fā or tōō'-fā.

Tuileries—twēl-rē', *not* twīl'-ēr-ēz.

tulip—tū'-līp, *not* tōō'-līp.

turbine—tūr'-bīn, *not* tūr'-bīn.

Turcoman — tūr'-kō-mān ; tōōr-kō-mān'
(Gaz.).

Turenne de—dū tū-rēn' ; Fr. pron. dū tū-rēn'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Turgeneff—tōōr-gēn'-ēf.

This word is spelled in more than *fifteen* different ways, and is variously pronounced. We give the spelling and pronunciation adopted by Webster.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Turgot—tür-ġō'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Turin—tū'-rĭn, *not* tū-rĭn'.

Turkestan—tōōr-kēs-tān'.

See *Kurdistan*.

turmeric—tûr'-mēr-ĭk.

turnip—tûr'-nĭp, *not* tûr'-nŭp.

See *damage*.

turquoise—tûr-koiz' or tûr-kēz'.

Worcester prefers tûr-kēz'.

The pronunciation tûr'-kwāz, though not authorized by the dictionaries, is very frequently heard.

twopence—tōō'-pĕns.

tŭp'-ĕns is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Tychicus—tĭk'-ĭ-kŭs.

tympanitis—tĭm-pā-nĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis*.

tympanum—tĭm'-pā-nŭm.

Tyndale—tĭn'-dāl, *not* tĭn'-dāl.

Also spelled *Tindale*, and pronounced as above.

typographer — tĭp-ōġ'-rā-fĕr or tĭ-pōġ'-rā-fĕr.

Worcester gives the second only.

typographic—tĭp-ō-ġrāf'-ĭk or tĭ-pō-ġrāf'-ĭk.

Worcester gives the second only.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

typography—tĭp-öġ'-rā-fĭ or tĭ-pöġ'-rā-fĭ.
 Worcester gives the second only.

typothetæ—tĭ-pöth'-ē-tē, *not* tĭ-pō-thē'-tē.

tyrannic—tĭ-răn'-ĭk, *not* tĭr-ăn'-ĭk.

tyrannical—tĭ-răn'-ĭk-ăl, *not* tĭr-ăn'-ĭk-ăl.

tyro—tĭ'-rō.

Tyrol—tĭr'-öl ; Ger. pron. tē-röl'.

Tyrtaeus—tĭr-tē'-ūs.

Tyrwhitt—tēr'-ĭt.

Owing to a typographical error, this word,
 in Webster, is pronounced tē'-rĭt.

tzar—zär.

Haldeman says tsär. See *Czar*.

tzarina—zä-rē'-nâ.

Although Haldeman does not give this
 word, yet from the pronunciation of the one
 preceding (tzar), it may be inferred that his
 pronunciation would be tsär-ē'-nâ.

U

Uffizzi—ōo-fēt'-sē.

ugh—öö.

Uhland—ōo'-lânt.

ukase—yū-kās'.

Ukraine—yū'-krân or ōo-krân'.

Ulrica—ül'-rĭ-kâ ; It. pron. ööl-rē'-kâ.

Ulrici—ööl-rēt'-sē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Ultima Thule—ül'-tīm-â thū'-lē, *not* ül'-tīm-â thūl, *nor* ül'-tīm-â tū'-lē.

ultimatum — ül-tīm-ā'-tūm, *not* ül-tīm-ä'-tūm.

This last pronunciation, though not sanctioned by the dictionaries, is often heard. See *apparatus*.

ultramontane—ül-trā-mön'-tān.

ululation—ül-yū-lā'-shūn.

umbilicus—üm-bīl-ī'-kūs.

Stormonth says üm-bīl'-īk-ūs.

umbrageous—üm-brā'-jūs.

Worcester and Stormonth say üm-brā'-jē-üs.

umbrella—üm-brēl'-â, *not* üm-bēr-ēl'-â.

umlaut—ööm'-lowt.

unbated—ün-bā'-tēd, *not* ün-bāt'-ēd.

— “a sword *unbated*.”—*Shakespeare*.

uncourteous—ün-kûrt'-ē-üs.

ün-kört'-yūs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by Stormonth. See *courteous*.

uncouth—ün-kōōth'.

unctuous—üngkt'-yū-üs.

undaunted—ün-dänt'-ēd.

Stormonth says ün-dònt'-ēd. See *craunch*.

underneath—ün-dēr-nēth' or ün-dēr-nēth'.

Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth says ün'-dēr-nēth.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

undersigned — ŭn-děr-sīnd', *not* ŭn-děr-zīnd'.

Very frequently mispronounced.

unfrequented — ŭn-frē-kwěnt'-əd.

unguent — ŭng'-g-wěnt, *not* ŭn'-g-wěnt.

uninterested — ŭn-īn'-těr-ěst-əd.

See *interested*.

uninteresting — ŭn-īn'-těr-ěst-īng.

See *interesting*.

unison — yū'-nīs-ŭn.

Smart says yū'-nīz-ŭn.

unlearned (adj.) — ŭn-lěr'-nəd, *not* ŭn-lěrnd'.

See *learned*.

unlearned (part.) — ŭn-lěrnd', *not* ŭn-lěr'-nəd.

unprecedented — ŭn-prēs'-ē-děnt-əd.

unscathed — ŭn-skāht' or ŭn-skāht'.

Stormonth gives the second only.

untoward — ŭn-tō'-ärd, *not* ŭn-tō-wōrd'.

upas — yū'-päs.

"The *upas* tree."

Upernavik — ōo-pěr-nā'-vīk.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer accents the *first* syllable.

Upsal — ŭp'-säl.

Upsala — ŭp-sä'-lä.

Ural — yū'-räl.

Urania — yū-rā'-nī-ä.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Uranus—yū'-rā-nŭs.

urbanity—ûr-băn'-ît-ĭ, *not* ûr-bā'-nĭt-ĭ.

Urbino—ōor-bē'-nō.

urea—yū'-rē-à, *not* yū-rē'-à.

Uriel—yū'-rĭ-ĕl.

Ursula—ûr'-sū-là, *not* ûr-sū'-là.

Uruguay—ōo-rōo-ġwī' or yū'-rōo-ġwā.

usage—yū'-zāj.

used—ūzd, *not* ūst.

“ I *used* to go.”

usufruct—yū'-zū-frŭkt.

usurious—yū-zhū'-rĭ-ŭs.

usurp—yū-zûrp', *not* yū-sûrp'.

usurpation—yū-zûr-pā'-shŭn.

Utah—yū'-tā or yū'-tô.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says
yū'-tô or yū'-tă.

Utopian—yū-tō'-pĭ-ăn.

Utrecht—yū-trĕkt' ; Dutch pron. ū'-trĕkt.

For ū and κ, see pp. 26 and 28

uxorious—ŭġ-zō'-rĭ-ŭs.

Haldeman prefers ŭks-ō'-rĭ-ŭs.

V

vaccine—văk'-sĭn or văk'-sĭn.

văk'-sĕn is commonly heard. See *aniline*.

vade-mecum—vā-dĕ-mē'-kŭm.

vagary—vā-ġā'-rĭ, *not* vā'-ġā-rĭ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

vagrant—vā'-gřǎnt, *not* vǎg'-rǎnt.

vale (farewell)—vā'-lē or vā'-lā.

Valenciennes—vā-lěn-sǐ-ěnz' ; Fr. pron. vā-lāN-sē-ěN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

valet—vǎl'-ět or vǎl'-ā.

The lexicographers generally give vǎl'-ět.
but vǎl'-ā is the form in common use.

Valhalla—vǎl-hǎl'-ā.

See *Walhalla*.

valise—vā-lēs'.

Worcester prefers vā-lēz'.

valkyr—vǎl'-kǐr.

valkyria—vǎl-kǐr'-ī-ā.

Valladolid—vǎl-lā-dō-lǐd' ; Sp. pron. vǎl-yā-thō-lēth'.

See *Guadalquivir* and *llano*.

Valois de—dũ vǎl-wā'.

Valparaiso—vǎl-pā-rī'-sō.

valuable—vǎl'-yū-ā-bl, *not* vǎl'-yū-bl.

Vandyck—vǎn-dīk'.

Van Eyck—vǎn īk'.

Van Hoeck—vǎn hōck'.

vaquero—vā-kā'-rō.

vanquish—vǎng'-kwish, *not* vǎn'-kwish.

variegate—vā'-rī-ē-gāt.

variola—vā-rī'-ō-lā, *not* vā-rī-ō'-lā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

varioloid—vā'-rĭ-ō-loid or vār'-ĭ-ō-loid.

Worcester gives the first only. In Dunglison's Medical Dictionary the second is preferred.

variorum—vā-rĭ-ō'-rŭm.

vase—vās.

Worcester says vāz or vās. Stormonth says vāz or vāz. Haldeman says vāz or vās. The New Imperial says vās, vāz, or vāz.

"Down to the time of Walker this word was made to rhyme with *base, case*, etc., and is still so pronounced, to a great extent, in the United States. In England it is more commonly pronounced, as Walker gives it, *vaze*, though by some *vāz*, and by a few *vawz*."—*Webster*.

vaseline—vās'-ē-lĭn, *not* vāz-ēl-ēn'.

See *aniline*.

vaticinal—vā-tĭs'-ĭn-āl.

Vauban de—dŭ vō-bān'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Vaucluse—vō-klüz'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Vaud (Pays de)—pā-ē' dŭ vō'.

vaudeville—vōd'-vĭl ; Fr. pron. vōd-vēl'.

Vaughan—vôn or vō'-ăn.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers vō'-ăn.

vaunt—vânt.

Worcester prefers vânt, which is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial. Haldeman says vânt or vânt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Vecchio—vēk'-ē-ō.

Veda—vā'-dā or vē'-dā.

Worcester says vē'-dā or vē-dô'.

Vega—vē'-gā.

vehemence—vē'-hē-měns.

vehement—vē'-hē-měnt.

veinous—vā'-nūs, *not* vē'-nūs.

See *venous*.

Velasquez—vā-lās'-kěth.

See *Lopez*.

Velpeau—vēl-pō'.

velvet—vēl'-vēt, *not* vēl'-vūt.

See *damage*.

Vendôme de—dū vān-dōm'.

For ān, see p. 26.

vendue—vēn-dū'.

Haldeman accents the *first* syllable.

Venezuela—vēn-ěz-wē'-lā ; Sp. pron. vā-něth-wā'-lā or vē-něs-wā'-lā.

See *Lopez*.

venial—vē'-nī-āl, *not* vēn'-yāl.

venison—vēn'-iz-n or vēn'-zn.

Worcester prefers the second.

venous—vē'-nūs, *not* vā'-nūs.

See *veinous*.

venue—vēn'-yū.

veracious—vē-rā'-shūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Vera Cruz—vā'-rā krōōth ; vā'-rā krōōs
(Gaz.) ; commonly vēr'-ā krōōz.
See *Lopez*.

verbatim—vēr-bā -tīm, *not* vēr-bāt'-īm.

Verboeckhoven—vēr-bōōk'-hō-vĕn.

verbose—vēr-bōs'.

verbosity—vēr-bōs'-īt-ĭ, *not* vēr-bō'-sīt-ĭ.

Vercingetorix—vēr-sĭn-jĕt'-ō-riks.

Verd (Cape)—vērd.

Also spelled *Verde*, and pronounced as above.

verd-antique—vērd-ăn-tĕk'.

Verdi—vâr'-dĕ.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says vēr'-dĕ.

verdigris—vēr'-dĭ-ġrĕs.

Stormonth and Haldeman say vēr'-dĭ-ġrĭs.
See *amber-gris*.

verdure—vērd'-yūr.

Worcester says vērd'-yūr. See *nature*.

Verestchagin—vē-rĕ-shăġ'-ĕn.

Vergniaud—vēr-nyĕ-ō' ; vēr-nyō' (Biog.).

vermicelli—vēr-mĕ-chĕl'-ĭ or vēr-mĕ-sĕl'-ĭ,
not vēr-mĕ-sĭl'-ĭ.

Worcester gives the *first* only.

vermilion—vēr-mĭl'-yŭn.

Vernet—vēr-nă'.

Veronese (Paul)—vā-rō-nă'-zā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Veronica—vër-ō-nī'-kâ.

The pronunciation vër-ön'-ik-â is also authorized.

Versailles—vër-sälz' ; Fr. pron. vër-sä'-yü.

versatile—vër'-sā-tīl, *not* vër'-sā-tēl.

version—vër'-shün, *not* vër'-zhün.

vertebral—vër'-tē-bräl.

vertigo—vër'-tīg-ō.

This is the pronunciation commonly heard. Worcester gives in addition the forms vër-tī'-gō and vër-tē'-gō.

Verulam (Lord)—vër'-ōō-läm.

verve—vērv or vârv.

Vespasian—vēs-pā'-zhī-ăn.

Vespucci (Amerigo) — ä-mā-rē'-gō vēs-pōot'-chē.

Vespucius (Americus)—ā-mēr'-ik-ūs vēs-pū'-shūs.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says äm-ēr-ī'-kūs vēs-pū'-shūs.

veterinary—vēt'-ēr-în-ā-rī, *not* vēt'-rīn-ā-rī.

Vevay—vēv-ā', *not* vēv'-ā.

vial—vī'-äl.

See *phial*.

Vibert—vē-bâr'.

vibratory—vī'-brā-tō-rī.

vicar—vīk'-är.

Vicenza—vē-chēn'-zä.

vē-sēn'-zä is preferred by Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

vice versa—vī'-sē vēr'-sà, *not* vīs'-vēr-sà.

Vichy—vē-shē'.

In this country, generally pronounced
vīsh'-ī.

vicinage—vīs'-īn-āj.

vicinal—vīs'-īn-āl.

vicinity—vīs-īn'-īt-ī.

victory—vīk'-tō-rī, *not* vīk'-trī.

victuals—vīt'-lɹ.

videlicet—vīd-ēl'-īs-ēt.

Vienna—vī-ēn'-ā, *not* vī-ēn'-ā.

vignette—vīn-yēt' or vīn'-yēt.

Stormonth says vīn-ēt'.

viking—vī'-kīng, *not* vē'-kīng.

villain—vīl'-īn.

Stormonth says vīl'-lān. See *captain*.

Villiers—vīl'-yērɹ.

Vincennes—vīn-sēnz' ; Fr. pron. vān-sēn'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Vinci da—dā vīn'-chē.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says
dā vēn'-chē or dā vīn'-chī.

vindicative—vīn'-dīk-ā-tīv.

vīn-dīk'-ā-tīv is a secondary pronunciation
of Worcester's.

vindictory—vīn'-dīk-ā-tō-rī, *not* vīn-dīk'-ā-
tō-rī.

vineyard—vīn'-yārd, *not* vīn'-yārd.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

vingt-et-un—văn-tā-ũn'.

For ăN and ũN, see pp. 26 and 27

viola—vī'-ō-lā.

Worcester says vī-ō'-lā.

Viola—vī'-ō-lä ; It. pron. vē-ō'-lā.

violence—vī'-ō-lěns.

violent—vī'-ō-lěnt.

violet—vī'-ō-lět.

violin—vī-ō-līn'.

Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

Viollet-leduc—vē-ō-lā' lŭ-dŭk'.

For ü, see p. 26.

violoncello — vē-ō-lŏn-chěl'-ō or vē-ō-lŏn-sěl'-ō.

Stormonth and the New Imperial prefer vē-ō-lŏn-sěl'-ō. See *cello*.

virago—vī-rā'-gō, *not* vīr'-ā-gō.

Worcester gives vīr'-ā'-gō as a secondary pronunciation.

Virchow—vēr'-chow ; Ger. pron., fīr'-kō.

For κ, see p. 28.

virile—vī'-rīl or vīr'-īl.

Stormonth says vīr'-īl or vīr'-īl.

virtuoso—vēr-tū-ō'-sō.

Smart says vēr-tū-ō'-zō.

virulence—vīr'-yū-lěns.

Stormonth says vīr'-ōō-lěns.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

virulent—vĭr'-yū-lěnt.

Stormonth says vĭr'-ōō-lěnt.

vis-à-vis—vĭz-ā-vē'.

visa—vē'-zä.

See *visé*.

viscount—vĭ'-kownt, *not* vĭs'-kownt.

visé—vē-zā'.

Worcester and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable. See *visa*.

Visigoth—vĭz'-ĭ-gōth, *not* vĭs'-ĭ-gōth.

visor—vĭz'-ôr, *not* vĭ'-zôr.

visual—vĭzh'-yū-äl.

Stormonth says vĭz'-yū-äl.

vitriol—vĭt'-rĭ-öl, *not* vĭt'-röl.

vituperate—vĭ-tū'-pěr-āt.

Worcester prefers vē-tū'-pěr-āt.

viva voce—vĭ'-vâ vō'-sē.

vivace—vē-vâ'-chā.

vivacious—vĭ-vâ'-shūs.

vivacity—vĭ-vās'-ĭt-ĭ.

Worcester prefers vē-vās'-ĭt-ĭ.

vivandière—vē-vāN-dyâr'.

For äN, see p. 26.

viviparous—vĭ-vĭp'-ā-rūs.

vizier—vĭz'-yěr or vĭz'-ēr'.

Worcester says vĭz'-yěr or vĭz'-yēr.

Vladimir—vläd'-ē-mēr; Russian and Polish
pron. vlä-dē'-mĭr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

vocable—vō'-kā-bl.

vocule—vök'-yūl.

Worcester says vō-kūl'.

Volapük—vō-lä-pük'.

For ü, see p. 26. In spite of the fact that the pronunciation of this word is phonetic, and is clear to any person familiar with this language, still, in view of the discussion concerning the word, I have sought the authority of Prof. Charles E. Sprague, author of "The Hand-Book of Volapük."

volatile—völ'-ā-tīl, *not* völ'-ā-tēl, *nor* völ'-ā-tīl.

volcanic—völ-kän'-ik, *not* völ-kā'-nīk.

volcano—völ-kā'-nō, *not* völ-kä'-nō.

Volga—völ'-gā.

Volta—völ'-tä.

volume—völ'-yūm.

voluntarily—völ'-ün-tā-rīl-ī, *not* völ'-ün-tā-rīl-ī.

volute—vō-lūt'.

Von—fōn, *not* vōn; more nearly fōn.

In German, *v* is pronounced like *f* in English.

Vosges—vōzh.

vraisemblance—vrā-sän-blāns'.

For än, see p. 26.

vulpine—vül'-pīn.

Knowles says vül'-pīn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

W

wady—wöd'-ĭ.

wā'-dĭ is Worcester's pronunciation.

waft—wāft, *not* wäft.

See *ask*.

Wagner—wäg'-nēr ; Ger. pron. vāg'-nēr.

For G, see p. 28.

Wagram—vä'-g-rām.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says
wä'-g-rām or vä'-g-rām.

wainscot—wāns'-köt.

Smart says wēns'-köt. Do not say wānz'-köt.

waistcoat—wāst'-köt ; coll., wēs'-küt.

Stormonth says wēs'-köt. Worcester's pronunciation is wās'-köt or wēs'-küt.

Walker says : " This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irrecoverably as others have done. It would scarcely seem pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness."

Waldenses — wôl-dĕn'-sēz ; wöl-dĕn'-sēz
(Gaz.).

Walhalla—wāl-hăl'-ā.

See *Valhalla*.

Wallachia—wôl-lā'-kĭ-ā.

Wallenstein von—fōn wöl'-ĕn-stĭn ; Ger.
pron. fōn vāl'-ĕn-stĭn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Waller—wöl'-ēr.

Waltham (Eng.)—wölt'-hăm ; wölt'-hăm
(Gaz.).

Waltham (U. S.)—wôl'-thăm.

wan—wôn.

want (n.)—wônt.

want (vb.)—wônt.

Worcester gives wônt as a secondary pronunciation.

warrant—wör'-ănt.

warrantee—wör'-ănt-ē'.

warranty—wör'-ănt-ĭ.

warrior—wôr'-yŭr or wör'-ĭ-ŭr.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only. The second is the pronunciation generally heard.

Warwick (Eng.)—wör'-ĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

Warwick (U. S.)—wăr'-wĭk.

This is the marking of the dictionaries, but the tendency to follow the English pronunciation is marked.

wary—wā'-rĭ.

Worcester prefers wā'-rĭ.

was—wöz, *not* wŭz.

wassail—wös'-ĭl.

Stormonth and Haldeman say wös'-ĕl. See *captain*.

water—wô'-těr, *not* wôt'-ěr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Waterloo—wô-těr-lōō' ; Dutch pron. vâ-těr-lō'.

Watervliet—wô-těr-vlēt'.

Watteau—vâ-tō' ; commonly wă-tō'.

“A *Watteau* plait.”

Waukegan—wô-kē'-găn.

weapon—wĕp'-ŭn, *not* wē'-pŭn.

weazen—wē'-zn.

Weber von—fōn vā'-bĕr.

Wednesday—wĕnz'-dĭ, *not* wĕd'-nĕs-dĭ.

“This word, according to Smart, was shortened in sound ‘first into *wen-es-day*, and then into *wensday*.’”—*S. & W.*

Weimar—vī'-mār.

weir—wēr.

Stormonth says wār.

weiss bier—wīs bĕr ; Ger. pron. vīs bĕr.

Wellesley (Islands)—wĕls'-lĭ.

Wellesley (College)—wĕlz'-lĭ.

“This (wĕlz'-lĭ) is the almost universal pronunciation.”—*The Boston Globe*.

The Secretary of Wellesley College says :
“One of the old residents inclines to wĕls'-lĭ.
I presume the pronunciation (wĕlz'-lĭ) given
by Webster is correct.”

Wellesley (Sir Arthur)—wĕlz'-lĭ.

Wemyss (Castle)—wĕms.

Lippincott's pronouncing Gazetteer says
wĕ'-mĭs. See *Alnwick*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Werther—wēr'-tēr ; Ger. pron. vēr'-tēr.

“ The Sorrows of *Werther*.”

Weser—wē'-zēr ; Ger. pron. vā'-zēr.

Wesley—wēs'-lī.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says
wēz'-lī.

Wesleyan—wēs'-lī-ăn, *not* wēz'-lī-ăn.

Westmoreland—wēst-mōr'-lānd.

Westphalia—wēst-fā'-lī-ā, *not* wēst-fā'-lī-ā.
wharf—hwōrf.

Stormonth says hwōrf.

wherefore—hwâr'-fōr.

whereof—hwâr-ōf' or hwâr-ōv'.

Worcester gives the first only, and Halde-
man the second only. See *hereof*.

wherewith—hwâr-wīth' or hwâr-wīth'.

Worcester gives the first only. See *here-
with*.

which—hwīch, *not* wīch.

whilom—hwī'-lōm, *not* hwīl'-ōm.

whisk—hwīsk, *not* wīsk.

whiskey—hwīs'-kī, *not* wīs'-kī.

whistle—hwīs'-l, *not* wīs'-l.

Whitefield—hwīt'-fēld, *not* hwīt'-fēld.

whiting—hwī'-tīng, *not* hwī'-tēn-īng.

whoa—hwō, *not* wō.

whole—hōl, *not* hōl.

wholly—hōl'-ī, *not* hō'-lī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

whooping (cough)—hōop'-ing, *not* hōöp'-ing.

whorl—hwûrl or hwôrl.

Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth says hwörl.

whortleberry — hwûrt'-l-bër-ï ; hört'-l-bër-ï (Stor.), *not* hûk'-l-bër-ï, unless spelled *huckleberry*.

Wieland—wē'-lānd ; Ger. pron. vē'-lānt.

Wiesbaden—vēs-bā'-dën.

wigwam—wīg'-wôm.

Worcester says wīg'-wôm, and Stormonth wīg'-wām.

Wilhelm—vīl'-hělm.

Wilkesbarre—wīlks'-bār-ï.

Willamette (river)—wīl-ä'-mēt.

wind (n.)—wīnd.

"In poetry and among singers this word is often pronounced *wīnd*."—*Webster*.

"In common conversation we pronounce the *i* in *wind* like the *i* in *bit* ; in rehearsing or declamation, however, we pronounce it like the *i* in *bite*."—*Dr. Latham*.

windpipe—wīnd'-pīp.

wīnd'-pīp is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's. It is a form rarely heard.

windrow—wīn'-rō.

Worcester says wīnd'-rō.

Windsor—wīn'-zôr, *not* wīnd'-zôr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Winkelried von—vön wĩng'-kěl-rēd ; Ger.
pron. fōn vĩng'-kěl-rēt.

Winnepesaukee (Lake)—wĩn-ē-pē-sō'-kē.
wiseacre—wĩ'-zā-kēr.

wistaria—wĩs-tā'-rĩ-à, *not* wĩs-tē'-rĩ-à.

with (n.)—wĩth, *not* wĩth.

See *withe*.

with (prep.)—wĩth.

withe—wĩth.

See *with* (n.). Stormonth says wĩth.

Wolf—wōolf ; Ger. pron. vōlf.

Wollaston—wōol'-ās-tōn, *not* wōl'-ās-tōn.

Wolseley (Sir Garnett)—wōolz'-lĩ, *not*
wōol'-zĩ.

Wolsey (Cardinal)—wōol'-zĩ, *not* wōol'-sĩ.

women—wĩm'-ēn, *not* wĩm'-ĩn.

wont (custom)—wũnt.

won't (will not)—wōnt.

"In New England, commonly pronounced
wũnt."—*Wor*.

Woolwich—wōol'-ĩj.

See *Alnwick*. Lippincott's Pronouncing
Gazetteer prefers wōol'-ĩch.

Worcester (Eng.)—wōos'-tēr.

See *Alnwick*.

Worcester (U. S.)—wōos'-tēr.

Wōos'-tēr seems to be the prevailing form,
in spite of the marking of the dictionaries.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Worcestershire—wōos'-tèr-shīr.

See *shire*.

world—wûrld, *not* wûld.

Stormonth says wêrld.

Worms—vôrms.

"The Diet of *Worms*."

worse—wûrs.

Stormonth says wêrs.

worsted (n.) — wōos' - tēd ; wōor' - stēd
(Wor.) ; wōos' - tēd or wōor' - stēd
(Stor.).

worsted (part.)—wûr' - stēd.

Stormonth says wêr' - stēd.

worth—wûrth.

Stormonth says wêrth.

Worth (Ger.)—vört.

For ö, see p. 25.

wound (n.)—wōond or wownd.

Webster says: "The word *wound*, which, from its Anglo-Saxon origin, ought to have the sound of *ow*, has, to a great extent, taken the French sound (*wōond*), notwithstanding the remonstrances of Walker and other orthoëpists against the irregularity."

The New Imperial says that *wownd* was formerly universal, but is now old-fashioned.

wrath—râth, *not* râth.

Worcester gives rôth as a secondary form.

wreath—rêth.

wreathe—rêth, *not* rêth.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

wreaths—rēthz, *not* rēths.

See *cloths*. "In *wreaths* the *th* is vocal."—*Smart*.

wrestle—rēs'-l, *not* rēst'-l.

Never say rās'-l.

wrestler—rēs'-lē, *not* rēst'-lē.

wristband—rīst'-bānd, *not* rīz'-bānd.

wrong—rōng.

See *accost*.

wroth—rōth.

See *accost*.

Württemberg—vür'-tēm-běrg.

For ü and g, see pp. 26 and 28.

Wyandotte—wī-ān-dōt'.

wych-hazel—wīch'-hā-zl.

Wyckliffe—wīk'-līf.

Wyoming—wī-ō'-mīng, *not* wī-ō-mīng.

It is true that Campbell, in "Gertrude of Wyoming," accents the word upon the antepenultima, but this discrepancy may be accounted for by the fact that this poet was never in America, and, as Dr. Thomas says, "probably had no opportunity to learn the practice of the best speakers in the U. S."

Wyss—vīs.

X

xanthine—zān'-thē-īn.

See *aniline*. In English, *x initial* has the sound of *z*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Xanthippe—zăn-thĭp'-ē.

See *Xantippe*.

Xantippe—zăn-tĭp'-ē.

This spelling is, according to Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary, the one to be preferred. See *Xanthippe*.

xebec—zē'-bĕk.

Xenia—zē'-nĭ-ă.

Xenophon—zĕn'-ō-fŏn.

Ximenes (Cardinal)—zĭm-ē'-nĕz ; Sp. pron.
hē-mă'-nĕs.

Xorullo—hō-rōol'-yō.

"Often pronounced hō-rōō'-yō."—*Gaz.*

The *h* should be strongly aspirated in this word. See *Forullo*.

xylographer—zĭ-lŏg'-rā-fĕr.

xylography—zĭ-lŏg'-rā-fĭ.

xylophone—zĭ'-lŏ-fŏn.

Y

yacht—yŏt.

Yakootsk—yă-kōōtsk'.

See *Fakutsk*.

Yang-tse-kiang—yăng-tsĕ-kĭ-ăng'.

ycleped—ĭk-lĕpt'.

Worcester and Stormonth say ē-klĕpt'.

yea—yā or yē.

Walker says yē.

Worcester remarks: "Most of the orthoë-

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

pists more recent than Walker pronounce this word *yā*."

yeast—*yēst*.

Haldeman prefers *ēst*.

Smart says: "The old spelling and pronunciation (*yest—yěst*) seem to have quite yielded to those here given (*yeast—yest*).

Yeddo—*yěd'-dō*.

See *Feddo*.

yelk—*yěll'*.

Perry says *yělk* or *yōk*. See *yolk*.

Yemen—*yěm'-ěn*.

Yenikale (Strait)—*yěn-ē-kā'-lā*.

Yenesei—*yěn-ē-sā'-ē*.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer gives *yěn-ē-sā'* as a secondary pronunciation.

yesterday—*yēs'-těr-dī*.

Worcester and Haldeman prefer *yēs'-tēr-dā*, and Stormonth gives *yēs'-těr-dā* only.

Yggdrasil—*īg'-drā-sil*.

Yokohama—*yō-kō-hā'-mā*.

yolk—*yōlk* or *yōk*.

Worcester says *yōk*. See *yelk*.

Yonge (Charlotte)—*yŭng*.

Yosemite (Valley)—*yō-sēm'-īt-ē*.

Youghiogeny—*yō-hō-gā'-nī*.

youths—*yōōths*, *not* *yōōthz*.

Ypres—*ē'-pēr*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Ypsilanti—ĩp-sĩl-ăn'-tĩ.

Yucatan—yōō-kā-tăn'.

yule—yũl.

Yvetot—ēv-tō'.

Z

Zabulon—zăb'-yũ-lŏn.

Zaccheus—zăk-ē'-ūs, *not* zăk'-ē-ūs.

Zama—zā'-mă.

Zamacois—thă-mă-kō'-is.

In Spanish *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Zambezi—zăm-bă'-zē.

Zanguebar—zăng-ġā-băr'.

Zante—zăn'-tă.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers
zăn'-tē.

zany—zā'-nĩ.

Zanzibar—zăn'-zĩb-ăr.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer accents
the *final* syllable.

zealot—zěl'-ŏt.

zealous—zěl'-ūs.

zeitung—tsĩ'-tŏŏng.

zenana—zē-nă'-nă.

zenith—zē'-nĩth.

Stormonth and Smart say zěn'-ĩth. Halde-
man says zěn'-ĩth or zē'-nĩth.

Zermatt—tsěr-măt' or zěr-măt'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Zerubbabel—zē-rüb'-ā-běl.

See *Zorobabel*.

Zeus—zūs, *not* zē'-ūs.

Zeuxis—zūk'-sīs.

Zidon—zī'-dōn, *not* sī'-dōn unless spelled
Sidon.

zincic—zīn'-sīk, *not* zīngk'-īk.

Zion—zī'-ōn.

See *Sion*, another spelling.

zither—zīth'-ēr.

Zipporah—zīp'-ō'-rā.

Stormonth gives zīp'-ō'-rā as a secondary form.

zodiacal—zō-dī'-āk-āl, *not* zō'-dī-āk-āl.

Zollverein—zöl'-vēr-īn.

Stormonth says zöl'-fēr-īn.

zoölogical—zō-ō-løj'-īk-āl, *not* zōō-ō-løj'-īk-āl.

zoölogy—zō-öl'-ō-jī, *not* zōō-öl'-ō-jī.

Zoroaster—zō-rō-ās'-tēr, *not* zō'-rō-ās-tēr.

Zorobabel—zō-röb'-ā-běl.

See *Zerubbabel*.

Zorrilla y Moral—thör-ël'-yā ē mō-räl'.

See *Zamacois and llano*.

zouave—zwäv or zōō-äv'.

Worcester gives the second only.

Zuleika—zū-lē'-kā.

"The bride of Abydos."

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Zumpt—tsöompt.

Zunz—tsöonts.

Zurich—zū'-rīk ; Ger. pron. tsü'-rīk.

For ü and k, see pp. 26 and 28.

Zutphen—züt'-fēn.

Zuyder Zee—zī'-dēr zē ; Dutch pron. zoi'-
dēr zā.

Also spelled *Zuider Zee* and pronounced as
above.

Zwingle—zwīng'-gēl.

Zwingli—zwīng'-gēlē ; Ger. pron. tsvīng'-lē.

zymotic—zī-möt'-īk.

Haldeman prefers zīm-öt'-īk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

THE END.





